Simon Stacy of Virginia and His Descendants

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Foreword

This book is about the descendants of Simon Stacy who lived in Virginia during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The family was of English origin and the progenitor left a life of poverty in the English countryside for Virginia in 1667 to begin a five-year career as an indentured servant. Simon Stacy was an aggressive opportunity-seeker who earned his way to land ownership in the tumultuous days of the early colonial period. Every generation of his descendants migrated further into the wilderness of the American frontier in the pursuit of cheaper and more bountiful land. Along the way, they left their name on numerous villages and towns, geographic features and bodies of water in the American South, and wrote their stories into the histories of the United States as some of the first people to realize the American dream.

Despite preferring thinly populated rural locales, the Stacys seemed to have a knack for being present when history was being made. The clan's founder had been indentured to a gentleman planter who would later serve time in jail for stirring up insurrection in Virginia; Simon had also been present during one of Maryland's most turbulent periods and was briefly, and perhaps accidentally, caught up in a rebellion against the Lord Proprietor. Later in life he became a founder of Yorktown, Virginia, site of the final battle of the Revolution, and his grandchildren would be acquainted with the esteemed Lee, Marshall and Washington families of Virginia. Of particular note is the Stacy clan's dive into poverty during the mid-18th century that made them familiar faces in court; during their most difficult period they were an unruly lot that had the odd distinction of appearing in court with or sometimes against some of most important figures in colonial Virginia.

Though the family barely survived the hardships of the 17th century—having only two living males to carry on the name in 1720—they came back strong in the 18th, forming two distinct branches that quickly filled out with numerous shoots. The Stafford County branch, the larger of the two, lived in a hotbed of revolutionary sentiment in the Potomac River watershed and counted among their neighbors numerous founding fathers of the United States, including John Marshall, Richard Henry Lee, Daniel Morgan and George Washington. The York County branch seem to have largely vanished from history during the early 19th century, with a few descendants moving on to Kentucky and Tennessee. During the War for Independence, several members of both branches took up arms, most of them to fight for independence. Some, such as Simon Stacy Jr. of Sussex County, Virginia (1742–1778) gave their lives. In Part I, I attempt to tell their story, with some historical context so the reader might make sense of their decisions and have a better understanding of who they were and what they experienced.

In Part II, I chart the descendants of Simon Stacy down to the generation born around the year 1800, or roughly, the great-great grandchildren of the immigrant. I laid out the family to that point to focus solely on the colonial Stacys

and dispel a number of common errors I have seen in various genealogies. The migration of the Virginia Stacys to Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina began in the years following the American Revolution, so it made sense to stop with this migrating generation since genealogists with better knowledge of individual lines can pick up easily enough after 1800.

The Stacy family is reasonably well documented during the colonial period, but confusion inevitably results from repetitive naming conventions, repeated migrations, and the scarcity of vital records. This has led to a proliferation of wildly conflicting theories, most of them poorly sourced and perpetuated without much analysis. Surprisingly, there has never been a book on this particular family to serve as a single, reliable resource for genealogists, and it's clear that one is badly needed. My goal with this book is to create a definitive resource for genealogists of the Stacy family of colonial Virginia that is impeccably sourced, useful, enlightening and an enjoyable read.

Along the way, I've sought to clear up confusion and dispel a number of erroneous theories and misidentifications. For example, some genealogists have combined four or five different John Stacys into a single person, even though one of them was from all the way up in Massachusetts. Others have mixed up relatives from entirely different family groups or mis-assigned their parents. Some even appear to have invented completely fictitious ancestors. Given the large number of Simon, Peter, George, John, Benjamin, Jesse, Shadrach and similarly named Stacys in the 18th and 19th centuries, confusion is virtually guaranteed. I've done my best to parse out these different individuals and explain my decisions for linking people the way they are in the notes for each.

Figuring out how the westward migration-era Stacys (c.1782–c.1850) are related to each other is a daunting, and somewhat speculative task given the scarcity of frontier records. Generally, I have gone with the assumption that Stacy men that appear in census or land records within the same county in Kentucky or Tennessee are related to each other, likely brothers if from the same generation and with only one male from the previous generation in the county. Often these men appear to be neighbors in census records, which supports this approach. Even considering relationships somewhat loosely, I ended up with a number of "orphaned" Stacys—those that appear in records that are almost certainly related to us but cannot be definitively linked into any particular family group. Rather than speculate too wildly about who they are, I've left some work for future researchers. Good luck!

While the Kentucky-Tennessee "Bluegrass" Stacys are confusing enough, the long-standing mystery surrounding the identity of Robert Stacy and George "Stacey" of South Carolina is even more vexing. Though Robert at least was reportedly from Virginia, their parentage has never been proven, with seemingly no baptism, marriage, military service, will or other records to shed light on their origin or the identities of their parents. This has led frustrated genealogists to confuse Robert with his well-documented cousin of the same name from York

County. As I will illustrate, Robert and George are likely brothers, and this confusion evidently resulted from the early death of their father, George Stacy (c.1732–1767), and the remarriage of their mother to their landlord, Charles Littlejohn (c.1732–1824), and his subsequent migration to South Carolina. In Part II, I provide a number of proofs, including DNA evidence, to show that this was almost certainly the case.

Genealogists may find some family lines in Part II appear incomplete compared to other versions they may have encountered. My general philosophy in writing this book is that it is better to have incomplete than inaccurate information. To avoid perpetuating the inaccuracy of much of the research online, I constructed these genealogies exclusively with three types of sources:

1. **Original documentation**: microfilm or photographed copies of colonial documents that I have personally seen, including court records, family bibles, census records, tax lists, wills, probate records, land records, gravestones, burial records, etc.

2. **Transcribed documentation**: transcripts of original documents coming from general books or genealogy database sites, including Familysearch.org and Ancestry.com. These are occasionally subject to error but are generally reliable.

3. **Historically reliable sources**: Published family histories in actual books or major Stacy genealogy sites that are known to host original research and have reliable transcriptions of original documents as well as detailed notes on theories and explanations. Of particular note is www.combs-families.org

While I considered online genealogies as a starting point, no Ancestry.com family trees, websites, blogs, GEDCOMs, newsletters or other sources were used for this book unless I was able to re-source every fact independently. Information was not added unless I could verify the probability of any facts, claims or assumptions being accurate. Adhering rigidly to original or transcribed documentation is the only way to prevent errors from being perpetuated. There have been some cases where researchers have claimed to have access to a document such as a family bible that no one else has ever seen. I have generally taken a leap of faith and included facts or dates taken from these mystery sources, even if I haven't seen them or a proper transcript myself. Wherever relevant, I've noted the source in the genealogies. But if information was not evidently derived from an original source, it was not used to construct the facts, dates, names or relationships included in either the narratives or genealogies in this book. Unsourced information that may be of interest to the reader—such as speculation about maiden names by other researchers that I have not found an argument or origin for—will be mentioned in the notes of each entry in the genealogy. I have also included the research notes, explanations and theories of original researchers, particularly those from combs-families.org, wherever relevant.

Genealogists are usually familiar with the Gregorian/Julian calendar date change that occurred in 1752 in English-speaking countries. Prior to that date, the new year began on March 25. Many western European countries shifted the new year back to January 1 in the 16th century, prompting the use of "dual dates" to reduce inevitable confusion. Many documents and tombstones from the period include double dates such as "March 24, 1661/2." For simplicity's sake, I preserved throughout this book all pre-1752 dates as originally written. To translate to the modern calendar, add 11 days for any date, and an additional year for dates before March 25. So August 22, 1741 would become September 2, 1741 and February 5, 1751 would become February 16, 1752.

I cannot of course claim this work to be error free, only that it represents the best evidence I have gathered during more than twenty years of research. Colonial genealogy is notoriously difficult, due to the scarcity of surviving records, and many relationships can only be inferred from circumstantial evidence. In a sense, genealogy is a game of probability, where you are forced to deduce the likelihood of a theory's accuracy from the available evidence; that deduction can often prove accurate, even if it is mathematically imprecise. Generally, if I believe there is enough evidence from original sources to convince an impartial jury that a theory is correct, it is formally included in the genealogy itself. Possible alternate, unproven or speculative theories are included within the notes of the genealogies. I invite every current and future Stacy genealogist to challenge my research, question my conclusions, and of course build upon it if it is found to be reliable.

Always remember that this isn't merely a hobby. The genealogist is the historian of the common man, and it is the genealogist's function to grant life to those pioneering souls whom the passing of centuries would have otherwise swept away into anonymity. Whether you are a researcher or just a reader, in discovering these long-dead souls you are, in a sense, bringing them back to life.

–Jason Farrell
October 2020.

Acknowledgements

Every descendant of Simon Stacy is indebted to Barbara Stacy Mathews Worthington (often referred to in the notes here as "BSM"). One of the earliest genealogists of this family, Barbara ran a Stacy newsletter from at least the early 1990s and brought Simon Stacy genealogy online in 1997 with the Stacy Journal (www.otn.net/stacy). Most of the theories online about this family came from Barbara's pioneering research. After citing her research for nearly twenty years, I decided to take a look back through her work and retrace her steps by referring back to the original documents. While I found the vast majority of it to be sound, there were also places I disagreed with her findings, and I have made changes accordingly. But most of her work was strong, logical, and stands the test of time.

Though the Stacy Journal only survived three years, much of Barbara's work remains preserved on www.combs-families.org which as of publication has been up and running for more than twenty years. It preserved some very early Stacy research, and remains one of the most valuable resources on the Kentucky-Tennessee migrant Stacys and associated families such as Ashby and Combs.

A number of other genealogists have made important contributions to our understanding of the Stacy family over the last two decades, including Becky Madruga who pioneered Stacy DNA research and published the Stacy Family Newsletter in 2005–2008; Steve Stacey, the expert on the George Stacy Alabama lines; Temple Q. Simmons, who graciously had photographic enhancements on the Robert Stacy bible done; Bob Hill, the primary researcher for the Hill-Stacy family; John D. McMullen, who has done some excellent Robinson-Stacy research; Jenny Rasmusson, who has put together a tremendous body of work on Peter Stacy of Fayette County, Pennsylvania; and my dad, Keith Stacy, whose knowledge of the Gaffney, South Carolina Stacys is unrivaled. There are innumerable others. Where I have used their transcriptions and considered their theories, I have cited them throughout the genealogies in Part II.

Also providing invaluable resources are the Library of Virginia and the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington D.C., in whose stacks I sat for quite a few hours tracking this family from county to county in colonial Virginia. And of course, the big three of internet genealogy: Ancestry.com, Familysearch.org and Findagrave.com, three of the best online databases known to man.

Chapter I:
The English & Early American Stacys

The English family name Stacy is of Anglo-Norman origin, having been derived from the French given name Eustace, which was exported to England following the Norman Conquest of 1066. Eustace is derived from one of two Byzantine Greek words: Eustakios, meaning “fruitful” or more literally “full of grain” and Eustathios meaning “stable” or “steady.”

The earliest known bearers of the name in England were invaders from Northern France who had been granted land in the South of England; Eustace II, Count of Boulogne, who fought with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and was later immortalized in the Bayeux Tapestry; and the lesser-known Eustace, Sheriff of Huntingdon. Both were named in the Domesday Book as major landholders in and around Huntingdonshire.

Eustace II, Count of Boulogne (c.1020–c.1087)

Eustace accompanied Duke William to England in September 1066 during the latter's invasion of England. William had previously held the English king, Harold Godwinson, captive after he had been shipwrecked off the coast of Normandy, forcing him to swear an oath supporting his claim to the English throne. Godwin departed and was crowned following the death of his brother-in-law, Edward the Confessor, in January 1066. William quickly began assembling allies and supplies in a bid to overthrow Harold.

The armies of King Harold and William of Normandy met at Senlac Hill, Hastings, on October 14, 1066. At the height of the battle, William had fallen from his horse; according to an account by William of Poitiers, Eustace encouraged the Duke to flee as the men were faltering, thinking William dead. This prompted William to famously remove his visor to prove he was still living. Shortly thereafter, Eustace himself was struck so hard between the shoulders that he vomited blood and had to be carried away from the battle “more dead than alive.” The battle was commemorated in the famous Bayeux Tapestry. Some historians believe Eustace commissioned the piece for William, in part because Eustace is the only one of William's supporters named in the Tapestry who is not a blood relative.

Eustace was granted numerous lands by King William all over the south of England. In the Domesday book, Eustace was named lord or tenant in chief of dozens of English towns primarily in Essex, but with a number of fiefdoms in Somerset and the remainder scattered among other counties. The Domesday book indicates he was the tenth richest landholder in England in 1086.

His property was later confiscated following a revolt in September 1067, during which the ambitious Eustace assisted Kentishmen in an attempt to seize Dover Castle, Eustace having possibly been motivated by a desire to reclaim the valuable coastal lands formerly belonging to his late first wife. He was later reconciled to King William, and was back in control of his fiefs at his death in 1087. His son Eustace III inherited his titles and married a daughter of the king of Scotland; their daughter Matilda would become Queen Consort of England as wife of King Stephen during "the Anarchy"-- a civil war between Stephen and his cousin that ended with the death of his son, Eustace, in 1153. Eustace's son Godfrey of Bouillon led the First Crusade and conquered Jerusalem in 1099, leaving the throne to his younger brother, Baldwin I. Godfrey, who died in 1100, was named as one of the "Nine Worthies"-- men thought to best embody the ideals of chivalry in the Middle Ages--alongside Charlemagne, King Arthur, King David, Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar. He remains one of the most important figures of the middle ages and is even mentioned in The Divine Comedy as a saintly figure seen by Dante in Paradise. The descendants of Eustace II would rule Jerusalem until 1186.

While it is tempting to claim descent from so colorful and prominent a historical figure, no reliable connection between the Count of Boulogne and anyone named Stacy has ever been established, with nearly two centuries lapsing between the Count's death and the appearance of the Stacy surname in England. The Counts of Boulogne seem to have remained in France or Jerusalem following the Norman Conquest, leaving subordinates to govern their properties in England. It should also be noted that historical work on Eustace II, such as in *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America Before 1700* show extensive pedigrees but make no mention of any Stacy descendants.

Viscount Eustace de Lovetot, Sheriff of Huntingdon (d. after 1086)

The second Eustace in England is less well documented, although reports of his supposedly tyrannical behavior were recorded by medieval monks. Eustace, Sheriff of Huntingdon, also known as Eustace de Lovetot, was evidently a Viscount from Louvetot, Seine-Maritime, Normandy. He first appears as a major landowner of Huntingdon and Northampton in the Domesday Book (1086). There are indications in the Domesday Survey that he punished subordinate landowners by seizing their property and deeding it back to Anglo Saxons. The Domesday even shows Countess Judith of Lens, niece of William the Conqueror, complaining of his land seizures. Perhaps to atone for his alleged misdeeds, he (or a descendant of the same name) founded the Priory of St. Mary in the early 12th century and left the church well-funded.[1]

Eustace was succeeded by his son, William de Lovetot, Lord of Hallamshire, and the family remained prominent landholders in the vicinity until the main line

[1] http://1066.co.nz/Mosaic%20DVD/library/Battle%20Roll/Eustacy.html

died out by 1181. Around the year 1204 the property passed by marriage to Gerard de Furnival, whose descendants became the next Lords of Hallamshire. The Furnivals, who also originated in Normandy, had a coat of arms that were remarkably similar to arms later used by the Stacy family of Ballifield Hall in Handsworth, Yorkshire, which was part of Hallamshire. The primary difference in the Stacy arms was the addition of fleur de lis after 1520 following intermarriage with the Ely family. It is possible that the earliest Stacy progenitors in Yorkshire were descended from the Furnival-Lovetot family and ultimately named for the 11th century Sheriff of Huntingdon, but this remains unproven.

There may have been a second Eustace de Lovetot who, according to some accounts, founded the Church of St. Mary's in Huntingdon around 1140 and in the 1150s moved a priory of Black Canons, founded before 973 and dedicated to St. Mary, to a different part of the town of Huntingdon. This Eustace is probably too late to be the same man named in the Domesday Book nearly six decades earlier. He is not named in the official Lovetot genealogies, so there remains some confusion about his identity.[2]

While these examples represent the earliest and most prominent men named Eustace in England, there were probably hundreds of English Eustaces in the first two centuries after the Norman conquest. In the 12th century there appears in records Eustace, son of Geoffrey of the Duchy of Lancaster; Eustace, son of William Cade (1163–66 Lancaster); a Eustace in Gatesbury; Eustace de Witha (1163), Eustace, Bishop Elect of Ely (1198), among scores of others.[3]

Earliest Appearances of Stacey and Stacius

The name “Stacey” first appears not as a surname but as a place name in England in 1199, when the hundred of Barton Stacey was granted by King John to Rogo de Sacy (died before 1206) of Hampshire in southern England and afterwards remained in the possession of the lords of the manor of Barton Stacey. Rogo was a Norman from Saussay, near Rouen, France, who spent very little time in England and fought alongside King Richard in the Third Crusade in the 1190s. In this unusual case, “Stacey” seems to be a liberal interpretation of the French “Saussay.”[4]

“Stacius,” a Latinized form of Eustace, made several early appearances in the 12th and 13th centuries. The earliest example of the given name Stacius appeared in the Cartularium Monasterii, St. John the Baptist de Colecestria, Essex in 1147–1165; Stacius de Hant appears in the Pipe Rolls of Gloucester in 1186–1187; In 1285–86, Stacius, brother of Hamo de Kyngeswode, as well as a Stacius Mayheu were named in documents related to Canterbury Cathedral; Eustace the

[2] Robert White. *Nottinghamshire: Worksop, 'the Dukery', and Sherwood Forest.*

[3] British National Archives. https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk

[4] https://www.bartonstaceyfete.co.uk/?page_id=860

Goldsmith, Latinized as “Stacius Aurifaber” died in Canterbury before May 1297; a year later a man named Eustace “Stacius” Oseb'ne was named in a quitclaim in Canterbury.[5]

The Surname Stacy

According to *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland*, the name “Stace” appeared in the lexicon as a pet form of Eustace, with “Stacy” being a diminutive of Stace. The connection is shown via the early bearer Staci de Gynes of London in 1292, who was still called “Eustace” as late as 1299. The “y” may have appeared due to a French tendency to accent the ending “e.”

These Stace/Stacy derivatives of Eustace began evolving into proper surnames in the mid-13th century after the advent of personal taxation. The earliest surviving record of the Stacy surname in the British National Archives is one William Staci who was named witness in a Rent Remission in Clapham, Sussex, dated September 29, 1266. Probably the same William Stacy later witnessed a document with someone named “Eustace the Miller,” also in Clapham. A Walter Stace was a witness in Totnes, Devonshire in 1269; A Robertum Staci was named in a document of September 15, 1270, in Eynsham, Oxfordshire and a William Stacy appears in a rent roll of Devonshire in 1275. The scarcity and geographic breadth among these earliest records suggests the surname likely had multiple points of origin among commoners or minor gentry in southern England.

By the 14th century, the appearance of the Stacy surname increases rapidly in records, as far west as Devonshire, as far north as Yorkshire and as far east as Essex. Most bearers of the name seem to be commoners, with a few named as gentlemen, clergymen, clerks, lawyers, and other minor landowners, with some branches enjoying connections to the Plantagenets: In 1381 a Richard Stacy, porter of the king's household, was mentioned in a petition to the king; A John Stacy (d.1395) was prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire and Cofferer of the Household to King Richard II, making him one of the king’s closest advisors;[6] Another John Stacy was made archdeacon of Buckinghamshire in 1390; possibly the same man was called “Sir John Stacy,” indicating he had been knighted, around the same period in Lincolnshire.[7]

Other variants included Stace, Stacey, Stasy, Stacie, and the original Eustace, with variants Eustis and Eustice. The name also made an appearance in Ireland following the Norman invasion in the mid-12th century.

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[5] British National Archives. https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk

[6] Patent Rolls of Henry IV, Vol. II, pg. 27, Oct. 10, 1401. See also C. F. Tout’s *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England. Vol. IV.*

[7] British National Archives.

Notable Medieval Families

Given the geographic and economic diversity of bearers of the Stacy name from the 13th century on, it is unlikely the name had a singular, noble origin. There are however a handful of medieval Stacy clans of minor gentry who bore the name from at least the early 14th century.

It's worth noting the *Oxford Dictionary of Surnames of England and Ireland* does note that the name seems to be concentrated in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A county-level analysis of baptism records in England between 1538 and 1600 shows the greatest number of Stacy births occurring in Yorkshire, with Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire as very close runners-up. This cursory evidence seems to point at Ballifield Hall as perhaps the most significant, if not the oldest, origin point for the English Stacys.

Ballifield Hall, Handsworth Parish, Yorkshire

According to the book *The Ely, Revell and Stacye Families,* the family of Stacy or Stacye were minor gentry seated at Ballifield Hall, Parish of Handsworth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire bordering Derbyshire, certainly from about the year 1330 to the end of the 19th century. The *Familiae Minorium Gentium, Vol. 40*, notes Ballifield Stacys reported they had been in Handsworth since the Norman Conquest. A nearby branch called the Handsworth-Woodhouse Stacys also lived

there from at least 1625. The book reports there were also several “obscure families” called Stacy in the area.

The Lord of Handsworth, Yorkshire in the Domesday Book was Richard of Sourdeval and the tenant in chief was Robert, Count of Mortain (half-brother of William the Conqueror). If the Stacys of Ballifield had the property as far back as the Norman Conquest, it may have come as an indirect inheritance from Richard of Sourdeval (c.1023–1090), who held part of the estates of Count Robert. The parish of Handsworth passed from the Sourdevals to the Paynels and eventually the Lovetot family, who may have consolidated the property with their Huntingdon inheritance from Eustace de Lovetot; around the year 1200, it ended up with the Furnivals. As described in *The Ely, Revell and Stacye Families*, there is some heraldic evidence that the Furnivals may have been progenitors to the Stacy and Eustace clans of Yorkshire:

> The Arms of the Stacyes, as given in Burke's General Armory, are Azure, a fesse between three martletts, or charged with three fleurs de lis. These arms have never been recorded at the College of Arms, but that may also be stated of the arms of other ancient families in England. The earliest mention of Stacy arms omits the fleurs de lis and are somewhat similar to the early arms used by the ancient family of Furnival, Lords of Hallamshire, which included Ballifield. This family was descendants of the Viscount Eustachius of the Domesday period. These arms differed from those of Stacy only in the number of martletts and the use of the bend instead of the fesse, a common difference. There was also a family of Eustace, which used the same arms as the Furnivals. In Scotland, the Ross Herald, Joseph Stacie, bore arms: Azure, on a bend, or, between three owls as many thistles. These characters and colors also correspond with the English arms.

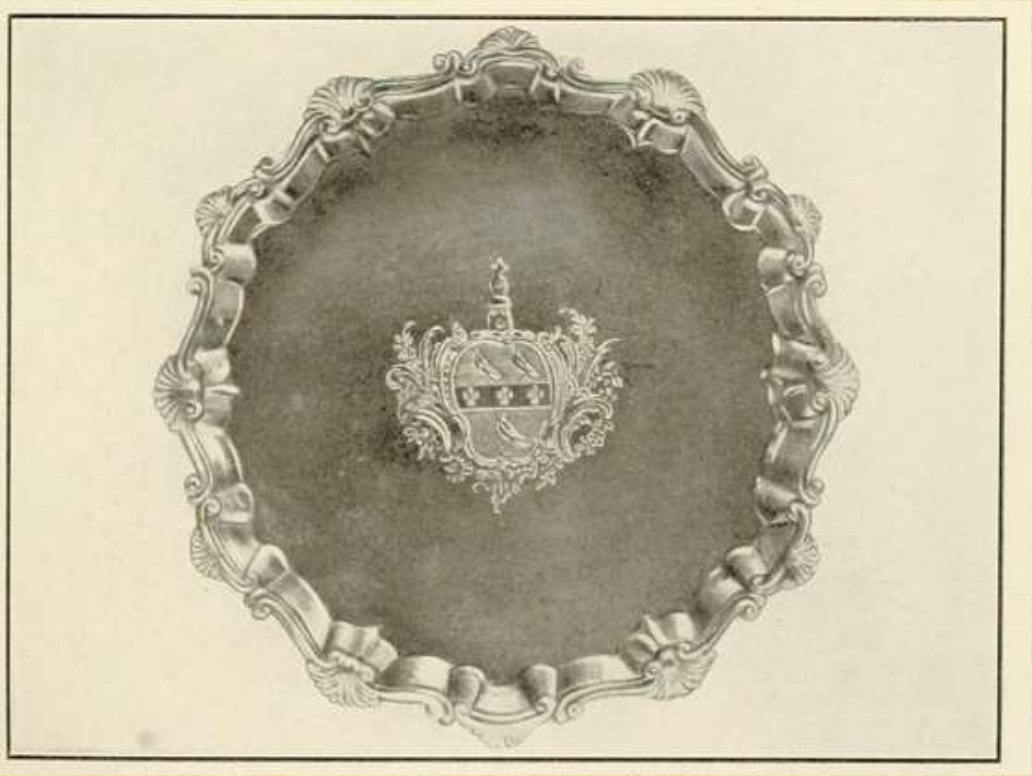
The Stacy arms featured three martlets, a restless bird that has useless feet and requires continuous flight, typically used on arms by a fourth son of a noble family, who had to make his own way in life. It may be a remembrance of the fact that someone in the Stacy family was a younger son who had to acquire the family's property by his own volition.

When exactly the Stacys came into possession of Ballifield is unclear. The original bearer of the surname in Yorkshire is unknown; *History of the Stacy Family in England and Bucks County, Pennsylvania* notes a post-mortem inquisition in Yorkshire for a Johis Stacy in the year 1293. Other clues suggest the family was in Yorkshire during the reign of Edward II (1307–1327). In the records of the Franciscans at Scarborough, Yorkshire, about fifty miles east of Ballifield, is an inscription in Latin, which translated, reads:

> The most illustrious Lord and King Edward the Second and Reginald, called Molendinarius, were the families of the house of the Brothers Minor of Scarboroughe. Here are the tombs of the nobles who were buried in said

> Church of the said Brothers. And the first called Reginaldi lies under the great altar in the middle choir, also the Lady Avicia Huthrede, also the Lady Matilda Stacy, also the Lady Agnes de Vesey, also Edward Stacy.

This inscription may record the earliest Yorkshire Stacys, though any connection to Ballifield can only be conjectured.



The Ballifield Stacy Coat of Arms, as seen on a dinner plate.

Yorkshire Arch. Journal, Vol. 12, mentions that in 1366 John Stacy de Balifielde and John de Synderhill, were witnesses to a deed. Synderhill was a part of the Ballifield estate and held by the Stacys. This is the first evident mention of Ballifield, so it may have been recently established at the time. Very soon thereafter, Stacys begin appearing in Yorkshire records: In 1369 William Stacy, chaplain, was granted land in Yorkshire. In 1377 a Johannes (John) Stacy appeared in a poll tax in West Riding, Yorkshire, and a Robert Stacium appeared there in the poll tax of 1379.

The Ballifield Stacys played a significant role in the history and development of Quakerism in the 17th century. The book *Quaker Studies, Vol. 8 No. 2* notes that Thomas (1619–1687), Robert (b. 1631) and Elizabeth Stacy of Ballifield were part of a small group of Yorkshire radical puritans who converted to Quakerism upon encountering George Fox in December 1651. Quaker meetings were held at Cinder Hill and Thomas Stacy's house beginning in 1654. As the movement grew in Yorkshire it was absorbed into the larger Balby Monthly Meeting by 1669. The Stacys were described as a “mainstay of the Meeting” at Balby.

Mahlon Stacy (1638–1704) a younger brother of Thomas, immigrated to New Jersey in 1678, where he established a Quaker settlement in West Jersey. He was a miller and a tanner and founder of the city of Trenton.

The family continued to inhabit Ballifield Hall until it was lost by a member who sold it to pay debts in the 19th century. It changed hands several times and was left to rot through the latter part of the 20th century. It was finally used to shelter the homeless briefly before being demolished around 2008.

Mahlon Stacy's mill, Trenton, New Jersey.

Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire

The Stacys of Lincolnshire may have been an offshoot of the Yorkshire family. In *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* by Maddison, it is shown that the Stacys of Castle Bytham in Lincolnshire used the same coat of arms as those of Ballifield.

According to the *Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. 52*, the Lincolnshire Stacy coat of arms was an "azure, on a fess argent between three birds or as many fleurs-de-lis sable." They begin the pedigree with John Stacy, Reader of Gray's Inn (British legal association based in London), who was born in the early to mid-16th century and who had sons Alexander, Francis and Clement.

Beyond the published genealogies, the Stacys of Lincolnshire were present long before the 16th century. A William Stacy of Little Carleton, Lancashire, was granted the land at Gayton, Lincolnshire in 1379. Later, his probable son, "Sir John Stacy" of Gayton appears in land conveyance from his mother, "Katherine, wife of William Stacy" in 1398. This John may be the same "Sir John Stacy" who was executor of the will of William Pakington, Archdeacon of Canterbury, in

1389.[8] Pakington was chronicler, clerk and treasurer to Edward the Black Prince, oldest son and heir apparent of King Edward III. A John Stacy was also archdeacon of Buckinghamshire in 1390-91, though his relation, if any, is unknown.

There were other Stacys of minor gentry, including families in Tenterden, Kent, as well as a medieval Stace family of Suffolk. Thomas Stace was bailiff of Ipswich, Suffolk and worked to restore borough rights to local government after a seizure in 1285. He was also ancestor to the poet Geoffrey Chaucer, and his son, Geoffrey de Stace, may have been the poet's namesake.[9]

Early American Stacys

Several Stacys were among the first settlers of the new world.

Robert Stacy of Jamestown was a pioneer of Virginia, serving as a representative of Col. John Martin's plantation to the first General Assembly of Virginia in July 1619. This was the first representative legislature in the Americas; as such, he was one of the very first Americans ever called to serve in a legislative body, though he and another representative from "Martin's Brandon," Thomas Davis, were denied their seats due to a clause in Martin's land patent that exempted him from any laws passed by the Assembly.[10]

The identity or background of this Robert Stacy remains a mystery and no other records name him. He may have been related to a Thomas Stacy of Maidstone, Kent, England, an investor in the Virginia Company circa 1620.[11] This Robert may also be the "Master Stacie," identified by the famous Capt. John Smith as an early Jamestown settler who sought revenge against the Pasbehay Indians in 1610.

A **George Stacy** was among the first Englishmen to be transported to Virginia, in 1636. He does not appear to have left any descendants.

In 1656, **Thomas Stacy of Colchester, Essex, England**, was transported to Virginia, settling in Lancaster County where he is named in the records of Christ Church Parish. He died in North Carolina in 1697.[12]

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[8] https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Libr/Wills/Lbth/Bk24/page%20394.htm
[9] http://www.wiltshirerecordsociety.org.uk/pdfs/wrs_v45.pdf
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archdeacon_of_Buckingham
Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Vol. 9. pg. 13.
https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Libr/Wills/Lbth/Bk24/page%20394.htm
[10] https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Burgesses_for_the_Assembly_of_1619
[11] Just 13 miles from Maidstone, a Robert Stacy was christened in Shipborne, Kent, July 27, 1584.
[12] *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1

A **John Stacy** appeared as a grand juror in the court records of York County, Virginia as early as 1657. **Josias Stacy**, a likely relative, appears there and in Warwick County from 1663 to his death in Charles Parish on May 27, 1691.

Simon Stacy, the clothier (c.1597–1644), founded the Massachusetts branch of the family. Born in Harwich, Essex, England, he immigrated to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1637 or earlier; on March 2,1637/8 he was named as "Good man Stace," and assigned the use of the home lot adjoining that of William Warner. He had married Elizabeth Clerke in London on November 6, 1620 and with her had children Thomas, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susannah, Ann and Simon, all born in Bocking, Essex, England. Their last child, Mary, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1639. This Simon would be ancestor to Col. William Stacy (1734–1802), the Revolutionary War hero who fought during the siege of Boston and survived capture by loyalists and an attempt to burn him at the stake before being rescued by George Washington, who gave him a snuff box. He later became a pioneer of Ohio.[13]

The principal subject of this book is one Simon Stacy, who was born in the county of Wiltshire shortly before English Civil War and immigrated to Virginia as an indentured servant, founding a large family of Stacys who populated Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and South Carolina by 1800. While no description of Simon survives, we can surmise from surviving documentation and the general facts of his life that he was focused, ambitious, and resourceful, and many of his descendants had the same traits.

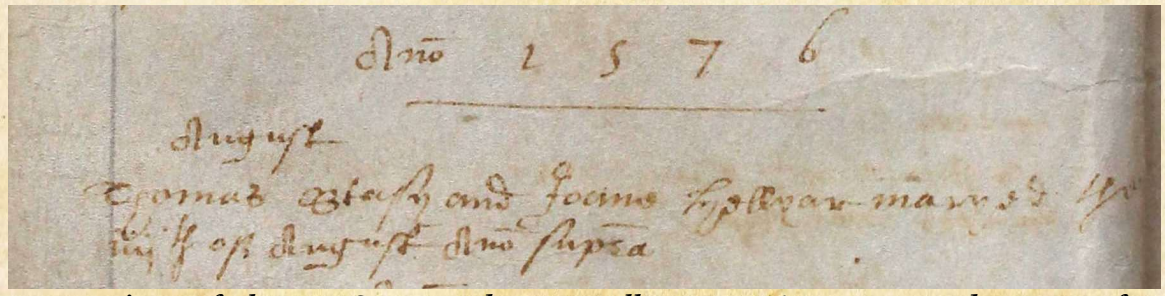
It is nearly certain that Simon emerged from the Stacy family of Wiltshire. Though Stacys are found in records there as far back as the 14th century, the family seemed to have been a small one, of no discernible status or title. Their relationship to the previously noted Stacy families from around England is unknown. Given that Simon and his brother William owned substantial property in Maryland and Virginia, it seems likely they had been employed in agriculture in their native England as well. Agriculture seems to have remained the occupation of virtually every one of his descendants until well into the 19th century.

Simon, his children and grandchildren lived through the brutal early days of colonial Virginia, when oppressive heat, horrible living conditions, backbreaking work and infectious disease often cut lives short. In the upcoming pages is a summary of his life story and a narrative of his immediate descendants. Following that, in Part II is a virtual encyclopedia of evidence and documentation of genealogical relevance spanning more than 300 pages so that the reader can see where the story elements and assumptions given in the narrative are sourced from.

[13] Col. William Stacy; Revolutionary War Hero, Cordwainer, Minuteman, Prisoner of War, Pioneer - 1993 - by Leo L. Lemonds, DVD, Pages 3-4.

Chapter II:
The Life of Simon Stacy
(1640–1718)

There was a small Stacy clan in the county of Wiltshire as far back as the reign of Edward III; Richard, William and Henry Stacy were recorded in the Wiltshire tax rolls of 1332. Parish registers were kept across the country beginning in 1538, and the first Stacy record in Wiltshire was the burial of "Jone" (Joan) Stacy in Salisbury in 1563. Until 1600, there were fewer than 20 Stacy christenings in surviving Wiltshire records. Among them was Simon, who was christened January 13, 1580 in Stanton Fitzwarren, near Swindon. The marriage of his parents, Thomas Stacy and Joan Hollman on August 4, 1576 in Stanton Fitzwarren, is the earliest recorded event in the ancestry of Simon Stacy, immigrant to Virginia.



Marriage of Thomas Stacy and Joan Hollman, 1576, great grandparents of Simon Stacy, the immigrant to Virginia.

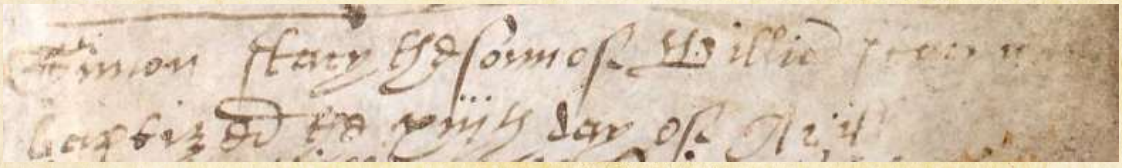
According to parish records, Simon had a son named William, christened on November 23, 1609 in Broad Blunsdon, on the outskirts of Swindon. Simon's fate is unknown; given that no further record of Simon or any other children of his seems to exist, he may have died young. His son William Stacy would later spend at least 15 years in Swindon before and during the English Civil War, while it was a sleepy, hill-top backwater of around 600 farmers, tanners and woolmongers. The little town had a purely barter-based economy, with farmers heading to the markets to trade with artisans during the week.

Wiltshire was a hotbed of Parliamentarian sentiment, with much of the county opposed to the rule of Charles I. The king had made his headquarters in nearby Oxford in 1642 and quickly set about seizing towns in Wiltshire to control the principal roads from London to the wealthy ports of Devonshire and Somserset. Swindon remained relatively untouched, but towns just a few miles away such as Marlborough and Aldbourne Chase were devastated by conflict. Some buildings, such as St. Mary's Church in Marlborough, are still pockmarked by bullet and cannon fire.

William Stacy was named as the father in the christening records of six children who were baptized in the Anglican parish of Christ Church, Swindon:

1. William Stacy, christened March 3, 1632.
2. John Stacy, christened April 5, 1635.
3. Simon Stacy, christened April 13, 1640.
4. Elizabeth Stacy, christened February 26, 1642.
5. Richard Stacy, christened February 11, 1644.
6. Abraham Stacy, christened October 14, 1647.

This entry is the original recording of the christening of Simon Stacy, and the first record of his existence:



Found on the baptisms page for the year 1640, it reads: "Simon Stacy ye Sonn of William Stacy was baptized ye xiiith day of Aprill."

Their exact birthdates cannot be established, but they likely occurred just a few days earlier. English law at the time stated that baptisms must occur by the Saturday following the birth, and most baptisms are thought to have occurred within about the first three days. This means Simon was likely born during the second week of April, 1640.

The identity of William Stacy's wife is uncertain. A William Stacy of Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire was married to a Jane Stacy who died in April 1673 and was himself buried in Wootten on January 8, 1694. This couple also had a daughter named Rebeckah who died in March 1674 and an Elizabeth Stacy was buried in Donhead St. Mary in 1689. Given that this 1694 burial is the only burial recorded in Wiltshire of a William Stacy from this time period, it seems likely to be the same William of Swindon. If this is the case, he lived to a ripe old 84 years of age.

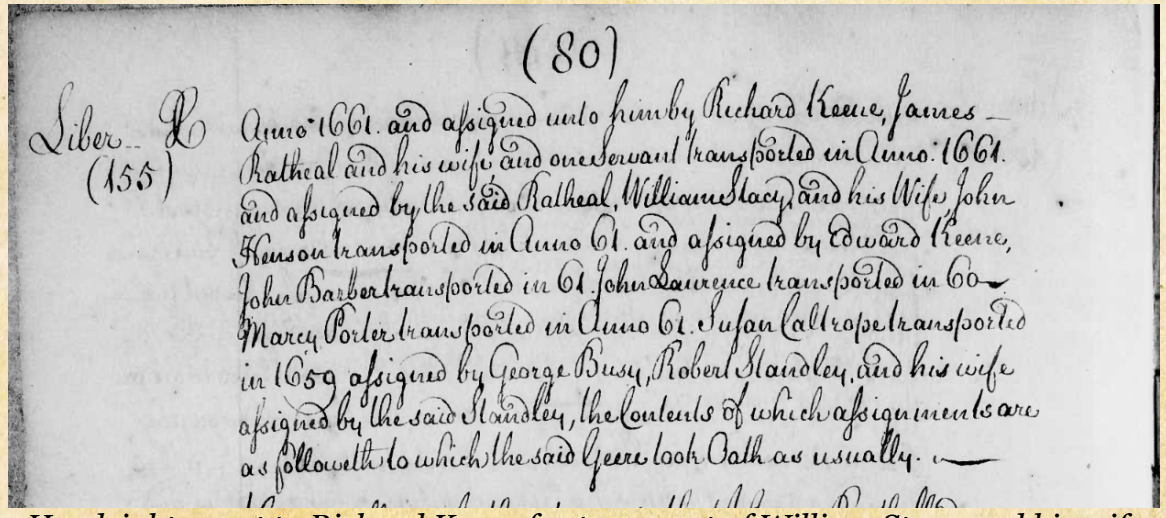
Four of the above sons of William Stacy—William, John, Simon and Richard—sought opportunity in the New World.[14] In the mid-17th century, Maryland and Virginia were aggressively seeking out cheap labor for the ever-growing and enormously profitable tobacco industry, and all four Stacy brothers became indentured servants, suggesting they came from humble occupations. At the time, it was likely the best opportunity available to them—much of the land in England

[14] Three of the four Stacy men show evident relations in Maryland colonial records. William is named as an heir to Richard Stacy in his will; William and Simon Stacy are named as debtors in the estate of George Beckwith in 1676; Simon was named guardian of the orphans of Thomas Kemp in 1684, who was named in the probate papers of William Stacy in 1676. All four Stacy men lived in Calvert County. Source: Maryland State Archives.

had been locked up in vast estates since the Norman Conquest, leaving virtually no hope of ownership for common farmers and laborers. Indentured servitude offered the promise of a parcel of land, often fifty acres or more, in exchange for four to seven years of service. For an impoverished young Englishman who had virtually no chance at owning property in his own country and was too poor to pay his own way to the colonies, indenture held almost unfathomable promise.

Transport to Maryland & Virginia (1661–1670)

William Stacy, who married Elizabeth Potter in Marlborough in June 1656, was likely the first to depart. He and his wife were transported to Maryland in 1661 by Edward Keene; His brother Richard, age 17, was also transported in the spring of 1661 by Gen. Thomas Cornwallis; Their brother John was transported by Henry Hosier of Calvert County in the spring of 1670. All settled in Calvert County, Maryland.


(80)

Liber P (155)

Anno 1661. and assigned unto him by Richard Keene, James Ratheal and his wife and one servant transported in Anno 1661. and assigned by the said Ratheal, William Stacy and his Wife John Henson transported in Anno 61. and assigned by Edward Keene, John Barber transported in 61. John Lawrence transported in 60 Marcy Porter transported in Anno 61. Susan Calltrope transported in 1659 assigned by George Busy, Robert Standley, and his wife assigned by the said Standley, the Contents of which assignments are as followeth to which the said Keene took Oath as usually.

Headright grant to Richard Keene for transport of William Stacy and his wife among other servants from England to Maryland in 1661. This is the first record of the Wiltshire Stacys in the American colonies.

Perhaps out of necessity or expedience, Simon did not immediately go to Maryland. Documents show he was an indentured servant transported to Lancaster County, Virginia during the summer of 1667 by Maj. Robert Beverley, who later became clerk of the House of Burgesses and close friend of Governor Sir William Berkeley.

Beverley, a wealthy landowner from Yorkshire, was called “Virginia’s most inveterate dealer in servants” by historian Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker. Beverley had left England for Virginia following the death of his first wife in 1663 and established himself in Middlesex County, not far from Jamestown, and set about increasing his vast holdings through the importation of servants into the

colony.[15] Virginia's vast plantations were starved for labor in these early years, so the royal governor paid a "headright" (a land grant, usually consisting of a few hundred acres) for each servant imported into the colony, to be paid upon the conclusion of the servant's indenture. Beverley transported so many servants he had been awarded nearly 30,000 acres of headright patents during his years in Virginia.[16] Simon likely went to work on the smaller of Beverley's two plantations in Gloucester County, which according to his 1686 will was a 500-acre tract on the south side of the Piankatank River, bordered by Chiskiack Creek and Bayley's Creek (also called Hockaday's Creek or Hockaday's Harbor).

The Piankatank River, about 30 miles due east of Richmond, Virginia.

Tidewater Virginia, where Simon Stacy lived, was primarily occupied with the growing of tobacco. By the mid-17th century, Virginia was exporting nearly two million tons to London every year. It was by far the most lucrative crop grown in the colonies, due in large part to the insatiable demand back in Europe, and could net a planter as much as six times the profit of any other crop. Tobacco had some drawbacks: it required the richest possible soil, and drained that soil of minerals and nutrients rapidly, leading to frequent need for crop rotation; and it was extremely labor intensive, requiring a large work force to be profitable. Tobacco was so vital to colonial Virginia that one cannot understand the life of Simon Stacy—or any other colonist—without understanding this cash crop.

Tobacco farming was difficult work that required careful planning and as much as four months of grueling work from planting to barreling, even in ideal conditions. Year in, year out, for most of their natural lives, colonial Virginians spent much of their waking hours engaged in the seeding, cultivation, curing and packing of tobacco crops.

The preparation of seedbeds began in January or February; for each acre of tobacco ultimately to be cultivated, 40 square yards of seedbed were required. The sites of seedbeds were chosen, cleared, burned and hoed. The tiny tobacco seeds were sown before the middle of March, often mixed with sand to make distribution more equal. The beds were raked, then covered with pine boughs to

[15] https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Beverley_Robert_bap_1635-1687#start_entry
[16] See *The Planters of Colonial Virginia*

protect the emerging plants. After about a month, the fragile seedlings were thinned to about four inches apart.

TOBACCO, Potent Herb, and Sweet Repaſt,
Friend to the Thought, and grateful to the Taſt:
Heav'n in this Plant, its Goodneſs ſhew'd to Man,
Whoſe Kindled Leaves ſuch Virtues do contain:
Exhaling healthful Fumes the Head to Clear
Of noxious Humour, and the Spirits Chear.
CEPHALICK & OPTHALMICK
TOBACCO

An 18th century tobacco advertisement in an English newspaper.

If the seedlings survived inclement weather and ravages of the tobacco flea beetle, the planter would be ready to transplant his tobacco to prepared fields in May. Knee-high hills were made every three or four feet. This task was considered the most arduous one in the tobacco cultivation process; an experienced adult could prepare no more than five hundred hills a day. After hilling, the planter waited until a rain softened the soil in the fields and seedbeds before transplanting the tobacco plants to their final location. Even with the best of care and weather, not all of the plants would survive; often hills were replanted more than once before a plant took.

Until the plant reached knee-high, weekly cultivation was necessary, to deter both weeds and cutworms. The work was done both with a hoe and by hand, the hills around the tobacco being reformed at the same time.

About two months after the tobacco was transplanted, a series of steps began to ensure large leaves of high quality. First, the two to four leaves growing closest to the ground were removed in a process referred to as “priming.” At the same time, the plants were “topped.” This step, which involved removing a small bunch of compact leaves which formed at the top of the plant, meant that the tobacco would not waste its energy developing flowers and seeds.

After topping, the plant stood between three and four feet tall. More leaves would be removed, depending on the fertility of the soil, the variety of tobacco and the

season when the plants were topped. At first, the settlers concentrated on quantity rather than quality, but experience with the market coupled with regulations eventually dictated that less of a better product was produced. The tobacco plants, standing six to nine feet high, were mature and ready to harvest by late August or early September. If the plant were harvested before it was fully mature or when its peak season had passed, it would be worth far less. On the other hand, if the tobacco stayed too long in the field, there was the risk of a frost destroying the entire crop. One of the skills of a Virginia cropmaster was the ability to judge just when the tobacco should be harvested. An experienced planter would look at color (a yellowish green), texture (thick, rough and downy) and pliancy (a leaf that broke when it was folded between one's fingers).

Since the plants ripened at different times, there were numerous trips to the field during harvest time. Plants were cut with a sharp knife between the bottom leaves and the ground. If the weather were favorable, the tobacco was left on the ground three or four hours to wilt. This resulted in a heavier, moister leaf which brought a higher price.

After the plants were cut, they were left hanging from lines or rails in a barn to cure. This lasted four to six weeks, during which time the leaves turned from green to a light tan. Afterwards the cured leaves were sweated, sorted, rolled into "rope" of leaves which were then balled up and packed into hogshead barrels. Each barrel could contain as much as 1,000 pounds of tobacco. Barrels were then shipped back to Europe. Because tobacco grew best in previously uncultivated soil, planters spent the rest of the year clearing land for future planting.[17]

Although they often worked alongside their masters in tobacco fields, indentured servants usually lived apart from them under more primitive conditions. They worked from dawn until dusk, six days a week through the growing season, which on tobacco and wheat farms could last from as early as February until as late as November. The mortality rate was very high, mostly due to what Virginians called the "summer seasoning," a humid, miserable, mosquito-infested period during which disease killed a majority of new arrivals. According to one European visitor to Virginia, servants died "like cats and dogs," while the sick "want to sleep all the time, but they must be prevented from sleeping by force," to prevent their deaths.[18]

By Simon's day, indentured servants did have some legal rights: an act passed by the Assembly in 1657 granted them the right to take to courts complaints of "harsh and bad usage, or else for want of diett or convenient necessaries." In 1661, laws were also passed preventing cruelty or trickery on the part of masters to extend the duration of their service.[19]

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[17] All information on tobacco planting from https://www.nps.gov/jame/learn/historyculture/tobacco-colonial-cultivation-methods.htm

[18] https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/indentured_servants_in_colonial_virginia

[19] Ibid.

Simon arrived in Virginia during one of its most brutal periods. The year of his transport, Virginia suffered severe storms that included livestock-killing hail, forty days of rain, and a hurricane that destroyed more than ten thousand houses; about three-quarters of the crops were destroyed. In 1671, a plague killed more than half the cattle in Virginia, about 50,000. Two years later, the Dutch destroyed much of the English tobacco fleet. Poverty was so great that Governor Berkeley doubted he could rely on the loyalty of one third of the freeman in a foreign war. When heavy taxes were imposed in 1674, two mutinies were suppressed with difficulty.

Governor Berkeley (1605–1677, pictured at left) reported that in 1671 Virginia had 48,000 inhabitants, including 6,000 indentured servants and 2,000 African slaves.[20] These populations were regularly decimated as malaria, plague and other contagious diseases ripped through the southern colonies repeatedly during this period. Conditions were so bad that life expectancy of a colonial Virginian was ten years shorter than that of a New Englander. Berkeley did his part to make their lives as miserable as possible, bitterly opposing everything from public education to printing, citing the potential proliferation of "disobedience, heresy and sects" in his colony.[21]

This relentless hardship led to simmering political tension. As historian T. H. Breen noted:

> Seventeenth-century Virginians were an unruly lot. While New Englanders lived in relative peace with one another, Virginians rioted and rebelled; even in periods of apparent calm, they were haunted by the specter of social unrest. These men witnessed a series of disorders between 1660 and 1683, most of which were local in character, some were only threats of violence, but a few involved several counties and one escalated into a colony-wide civil war… in each case opportunists had played upon the hopes and fears of the "giddy multitude," an amalgam of indentured servants and slaves, of poor whites and blacks, of landless freemen and debtors. [22]

[20] http://www.san.beck.org/11-9-Virginia Etc1664-1744.html
[21] https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moajrnl/acf2679.0014.002/76:1?page=root;size=100;view=text
[22] https://www.jstor.org/stable/3786495?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

The situation was such a mess that Robert Beverley, who had won the crown's gratitude when he helped crush Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, promptly lost it when he set off the "tobacco cutting riots" of 1682. Tobacco prices had fallen, and Beverley encouraged planters to slash their own crop to reduce supply and raise prices again. Unrest followed, and Beverley was convicted of "high misdemeanors," spending two years in jail.[23]

Return to England, Transport to Maryland (1673–1675)

Given the dumpster fire that was life in Virginia, it's understandable that Simon Stacy departed shortly after his indenture had ended. No record of his indenture has been located, but according to historian Robert Beverley Jr. (son of the above-named planter), Virginia's servants typically served a five-year term; Simon's would have concluded in 1672.[24]

Upon being made freeman, Simon would have received what was called "freedom dues," loosely described as a quantity of corn and clothing. Sometimes other cash crops, currency, tools or firearms were part of the deal. In 1672 and 1673, Robert Beverley, George Harper and William Elliott of Gloucester County were awarded headrights for the transport of a group of servants that included Simon Stacy. Given that Elliott and Harper were neighbors of Beverley with adjoining plantations near the Piankatank River, it seems likely that Simon was owned by all three men at one time or another and worked on their property. This suggests he spent the term of his indenture in Gloucester County.

Shortly after being made freeman, Simon cashed out his freedom dues and departed the tumultuous Virginia colony for England. There he took a wife, and with his newfound wealth, paid for their transport to Maryland in 1675, where he joined his brothers in Calvert County.

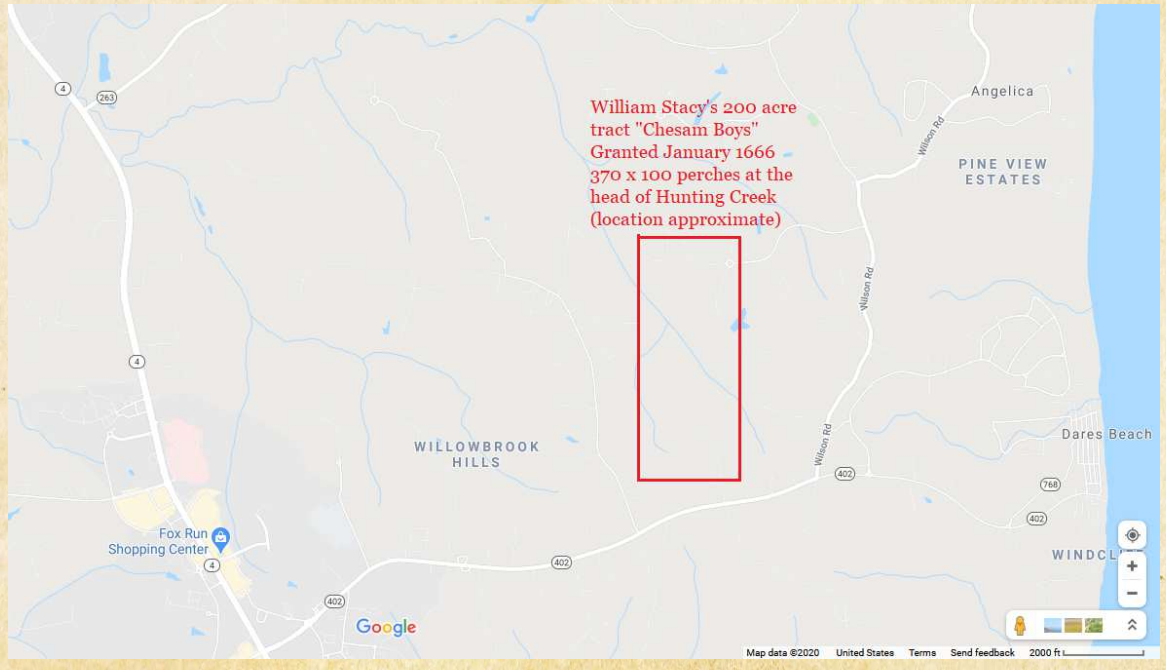
On November 20, 1675, "Simon Stacy of Calvert County" claimed headright to 100 acres for transporting himself and his wife, named as Mary Stacy, from England. He immediately sold the headright to John Bigger for an undisclosed "valuable consideration," and may have instead lived on his brother William's property in Calvert County.

Following the conclusion of his indenture, William Stacy had patented a 200 acre tract called "Chesam Boys" (named for the village of Chesham Bois in Buckinghamshire) in January 1666. The property was at the head of Hunting Creek, off the east side of the Patuxent River. The vicinity is encircled by what is today Solomon Island Road, Wilson Road and Dares Beach Road. William was described in these records as a planter, and given that he was the only landowner

[23] https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Beverley_Robert_bap_1635-1687#start_entry

[24] https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/_Of_Servants_and_Slaves_in_Virginia_an_excerpt_from_The_History_of_Virginia_by_Robert_Beverley_1722

among the Stacys, William's brothers may have lived with him and worked on his property. Court records show he served as a grand juror in 1670; one court order in 1668 notes that his attorney was William Calvert (1643–1682), a prominent member of the founding family of Maryland. William was the son of Leonard Calvert, the first governor of Maryland, and nephew of Cecil Calvert, 2nd Baron Baltimore and founder of the colony. Despite the prestigious connection, William Stacy's estate inventory suggests his farm afforded him only a modest income; it consisted of a few simple household items, mostly kitchenware and a bible.


William Stacy's 200 acre tract "Chesam Boys" Granted January 1666 370 x 100 perches at the head of Hunting Creek (location approximate)
Angelica
PINE VIEW ESTATES
Wilson Rd
WILLOWBROOK HILLS
Dares Beach
Fox Run Shopping Center
Google
Map data ©2020 United States Terms Send feedback 2000 ft

Just as Simon Stacy had arrived in Virginia during one of its most unforgiving periods, misfortune would accompany his arrival in Maryland. His brother, Richard, who had been living at a riverside estate called Patuxent Manor, had fallen ill suddenly and died on April 14, 1674 at the age of 30. According to probate records, Richard's health failed so rapidly that he had hastily completed his will just eight and a half hours before his death. He had no estate besides a "blackish mare" he left to his brother William and some obliquely referenced "chattel" left to William's second wife, Mary. The lack of valuable property suggests Richard may have been a servant to Patuxent Manor's wealthy owner. William didn't outlive him by very long, following Richard to the grave in 1676 at age 44. Around this period, Simon's wife also seems to have died and during the 1680s he remarried, probably to a daughter of Thomas Kemp of Calvert County.

Despite his hardships, Simon built a respectable life for himself as a successful planter and appears occasionally in court records from this period as an estate appraiser or administrator. But the frontier was a wild place, and instability was more the rule than the exception. Perhaps inadvertently, Simon found himself entangled in an attempted insurrection during the "powder and shot" incident of 1681.

Maryland was founded by George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore and chartered by King Charles I in 1632 as a refuge for Catholics. Calvert died before receiving the charter, leaving his eldest son, Cecil Calvert to be the first Lord Proprietor of Maryland and his younger son, Leonard as its first governor. The first Catholic settlers arrived aboard the biblically named ships *The Ark* and *The Dove* in 1634 and set about building their safe haven. Far from being a strictly Catholic settlement, it blossomed as an early experiment in religious freedom, with no officially state-enforced church. Soon it was populated by Quakers, Anabaptists and other minority religions.

Within a few decades however, the Protestants easily outnumbered the few Catholics in Maryland, though the latter maintained a shaky hold on the colonial government from their seat at St. Mary's City. This tension boiled over into political conflict in the 1670s as Charles Calvert (1637–1715) struggled to hold onto power.

At the death of his father, Cecil Calvert in 1675, Charles ventured back to London to be elevated to his barony. His Protestant enemies took advantage of his absence, printing scathing attacks on the proprietorial government in a 1676 pamphlet called "A Complaint from Heaven with a Hue and Crye… out of Maryland and Virginia." They complained about the lack of an established church, and of Maryland's insufferable religious tolerance. The Rev. John Yeo wrote scathingly to the Archbishop of Canterbury that Maryland was in a "deplorable condition" and had become "a Sodom of uncleanliness and a pesthouse of iniquity." Upon Calvert's return to Maryland, he responded to the criticism by hanging two would-be rebels and re-asserting Maryland's religious diversity.

Tensions only escalated, and in 1681 rumors began circulating that a former Maryland governor named Josias Fendall and co-conspirator John Coode were planning an insurrection against Calvert. Fendall and Coode were arrested in July 1681. Coode was released within days, but Fendall, who had led a previous rebellion, was held for a longer period at Mattaponi, the estate of Col. Henry Darnall. The threat of insurrection was temporarily averted, but instability persisted. Word spread quickly that the Catholic position in Maryland was so desperate that Calvert had begun conspiring with the local Indians to discourage further Protestant uprisings with wanton acts of terrorism and murder. The massacre in May 1681 of a Protestant family by Indians at Point Lookout brought the anxiety to a fever pitch.

On July 14, 1681, the sheriff of Calvert County was charged with summoning Simon Stacy, James Rumsey, Thomas Lawson and Richard Thomas to the Prerogative Court in St. Mary's City to testify in the trial of John Tyrling, who like John Coode had been accused of uttering "mutinous and seditious words to the people." The same day, Calvert had issued a proclamation that all who were "divulgers of false news, rumors and reports" were to be "prosecuted & duely

executed" and charged the military and civil officers of the colony to "make diligent inquiry" after such offenders.

In court the following July 21, the summoned Protestants arrived to be questioned by the bewigged leaders of Maryland: Phillip Calvert, chancellor; William Calvert, secretary; Col. Henry Darnall, an Irish landowner and close ally of the Calverts; George Talbot, another Irishman; William Digges, an English Catholic; and the Lord Proprietor himself, Charles Calvert.

Left: Charles Calvert (1637–1715). Right: Henry Darnall (1645–1711).

Evidently, William Hodgeson told the court during the previous session that he had run into Simon Stacy at a horse race at the home of James Rumsey. He mentioned to Simon that he had heard that he had recently barricaded himself in his home, to which Simon replied that he "was afraid of the Indians, for that Mr. Tyrling had reported My Lord had furnished them with powder and shott." Simon was said to have heard the rumor from James Rumsey, and Hodgeson claimed that Simon further noted Thomas Lawson and Richard Thomas also heard John Tyrling say so.

Appearing in court, Simon Stacy, Thomas Lawson, and Richard Thomas all wisely denied having spread rumors about the alleged conspiracy, probably hoping to spare Tyrling and themselves the gallows. James Rumsey said he had

heard the rumor in church as a "general discourse," which was confirmed by John Tyrling. Having no further evidence, the court dismissed the case. [25]

Following the failed insurrection, many political dissidents from Maryland fled across the Potomac River to Stafford County, Virginia during the tumult of the 1680s. Josias Fendall, who had been convicted of "seditious utterances" in Maryland, had been exiled from the colony following an attempt by a protestant mob to break him out of jail in St. Mary's City. Fendall relocated to Stafford County by 1682, where he continued to rabble rouse against virtually anyone in power; his co-conspirator, Daniel Matheny, a French Huguenot, likewise exiled to Stafford. A number of other discontented protestants followed them across the river, and perhaps owing to Fendall's influence, brought their discontent with them. In a letter to the president of the Privy Council of Maryland, Lord Baltimore grumbled in July 1681 that Stafford County residents were "as ripe and readdy for another rebellion as they ever were."[26]

Stafford County, Virginia (1687–1690)

Simon Stacy was one of those protestants who resettled in Stafford County, though his exact motives remain unclear. Aside from his suspicion of the Catholic government and the local Indians, Simon's political leanings went unrecorded; given that he never again appears in court over seditious or rebellious matters, it seems likely he moved to Virginia to plant in peace. He found a landowner named Thomas Watts in Stafford County, and on April 30, 1687 signed a 15-year lease for a section of Watts' property lying on the south side of Potomac Creek. The terms of his lease with Watts included an up-front payment of forty shillings and a recurring payment of 5,900 pounds of tobacco due every year on January 1. Watts stipulated that "Symon Stacey is to plant on ye above said lande two hundred apple trees Twenty foote distance every way and to leave a sufficient fence about ye said trees and what houseinge bee doth to leave them tite & tenentable that is to say one twenty foote dwellinge house & one thirty foot Tobacco house." He also explicitly forbade Simon to "meddle with the timber."

The following October, Simon left Maryland forever and relocated to his new "twenty-foot dwelling house" in Stafford County, on the picturesque shores of Potomac Creek. His new lease however, would be short-lived; Thomas Watts died in early 1690, and Simon immediately started meddling with the timber, prompting a swift response from Watts' brother-in-law, Sampson Darrell. Appearing in court on April 7, 1690, Darrell accused Simon of a wide variety of misbehaviors, including trespassing, "persisting in scurrilous and base language" and arguing that he "hath illegally entered upon the land and daily commits

[25] The immediate crisis was averted by Calvert's aggressive moves, but tensions in Maryland continued to escalate for nearly a decade, culminating in the Protestant Revolution of 1689 when the Calverts were finally forced out of power.

[26] Eby, Jerrilynn. *Land of Herrings and Persimmons: People and Places of Upper Stafford County, VA*. pg. 380-81.

trespasses waste and spoiles by cutting downe the Timber and breaking up the soile." Darrell argued that Simon was laying waste to property that had properly belonged to his own wife, rather than Thomas Watts, requesting compensation of 10,000 pounds of tobacco. Simon replied rather dismissively via his attorney that he had a lease with Watts and thus had every right to the land; the court ruled against Darrell on the compensation, but determined that the property should be divided up between Watts' heirs and Darrell.

York County, Virginia (1690–1718)

Finding himself suddenly homeless, Simon moved 117 miles south to Charles Parish, York County. He had remarried to an Elizabeth sometime earlier. Her maiden name went unrecorded, but an important clue to her identity appears in the records of Calvert County. In 1684, Simon Stacy administered the will of Thomas Kemp (1621–1684) and adopted his orphans. At the time, common law determined that the right of administration followed the right of inheritance. This strongly suggests that Elizabeth Stacy was a daughter of Thomas Kemp, and that the Simon and Elizabeth married in Calvert County some time before June 1684. Their son Joseph Stacy was born in Charles Parish on July 24, 1690, shortly after the move to York County, the only recorded childbirth for Simon.

Simon had begun traveling to York County as early as December 1688, when he had served on a jury that returned verdicts on two property cases, both involving "acts of trespass concerning a horse." Why he chose York County is unknown, but he appears to have had connections to the place. A documented friend of his in Stafford, Edward Watts, (a possible relative of his landlord), had lived in York County as early as 1646 and may have retained ties; Simon may have also been related to a Josias Stacy who had been living in neighboring Warwick County as early as 1663 and in York County from at least 1673.[27] Simon seemed to live in both Stafford and York Counties from 1688 to 1692, when he ceases appearing in Stafford County court minutes.

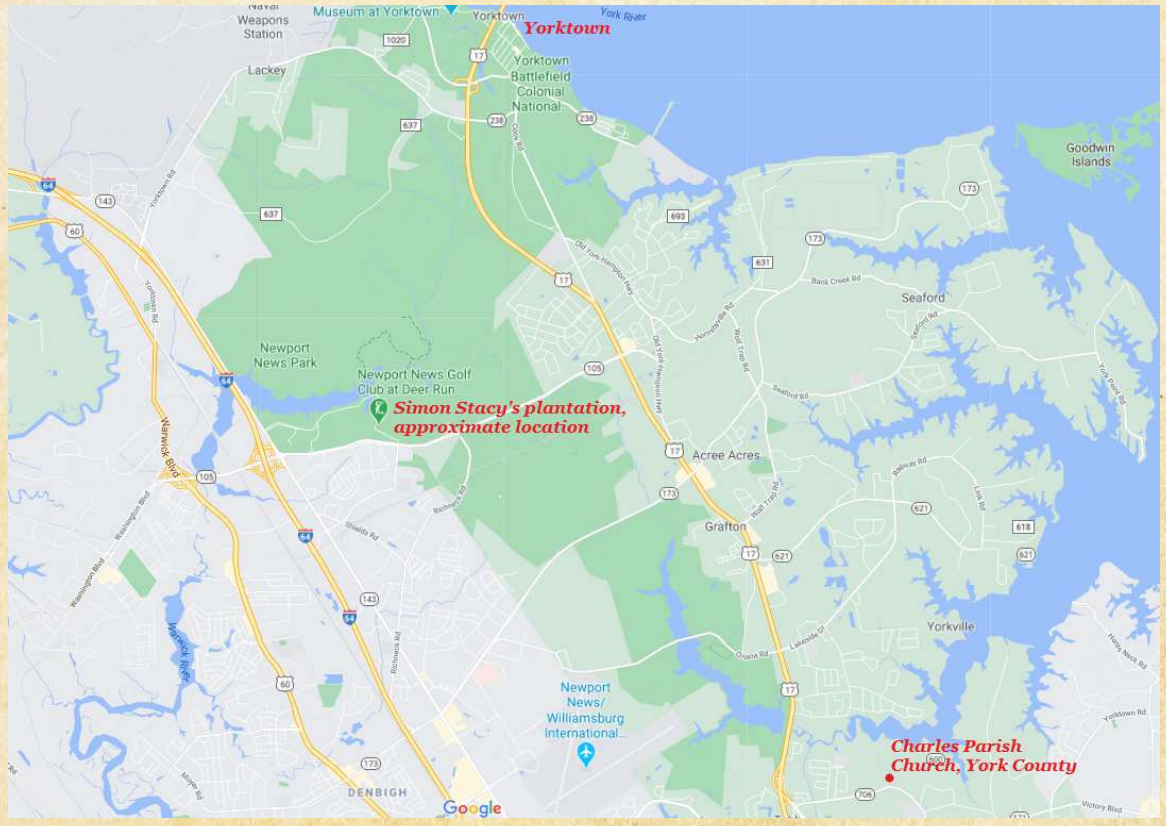
Not long after his move to York County, Simon Stacy became a founding settler of Yorktown, Virginia. When Yorktown was laid out in 1691, 50 acres acquired from the port, which had existed for some years, were surveyed into 85 half-acre lots, each measuring 132 by 165 feet.[28] In late 1691, Simon purchased one of these lots in York County described as being in "York Town… plot number 28 of the said town on the records, measuring 10 by 8 poles, bounded by the street opposite to the land late in the tenure and occupation of Jno. Marshall, land of Warren Cary, York River & land of Hester Powell." This riverside property in Yorktown sat on the north side of Main Street, just four lots away from where the court house was

[27] Josias/Josiah may have been the "Josias Stacy" born in Cuddeson, near Oxford in March 1619, the son of a John Stacy. Cuddeson is about 35 miles from Swindon, so family connections are possible. A John Stacy also served on a York County jury in the case of a girl who had burned to death, verdict given Dec. 3, 1657. "Josiah Stacy" died in York County on May 27, 1691, per Charles Parish records.

[28] https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/colo/yorktowns_main_street/chap1-1.htm

built in 1696.[29] It is uncertain if Simon lived on this plot, or for how long, as by 1716 it was property of the town again. Yorktown had few homes in these early years, but one of them belonging to Col. William Digges, a Virginia native whom Simon had faced in court during the "powder and shot" incident in Maryland a decade earlier. Small world!

Simon, who was described as a planter in York County court records, also evidently owned a large plantation outside of town. This was a 375-acre tract, the bulk of it from a grant to William Calvert (his late brother's former attorney) back in January 1663 and described as situated bordering an "oaken swamp" on the head of New Poquoson River (today just called Poquoson River). This land was further south in York County, on the east side of what is now Newport News Golf Club at Deer Run, on the north side of route 105, and west side of route 17.



With the stroke of a pen, Simon Stacy's land purchase enabled him to join the class of freeholders he had worked for most of his adult life. He was 51 years old, and had lived in the colonies nearly half his life. "York Town" was founded by the colonial government as a port on the York River for English colonists to export Virginia's popular tobacco to Europe. Within a few years, the rapidly developed waterfront boasted wharves, docks, storehouses and businesses. The settling in York County may have been a strategic one for Simon—his plantation in the county was situated just up the road from what was fast becoming one of the

[29] https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/colo/yorktowns_main_street/chap1-4.htm

most bustling ports in Virginia, assuring him a path to prosperity. The Yorktown peninsula was recognized by contemporary planters as ideal for growing the lucrative "sweet-scented" strain of tobacco, and Simon took full advantage of this, having sold hundreds of thousands of pounds of the cash crop over subsequent years.[30]

Decades after Simon's indenture, servants were still big business in Virginia, and rewards were often offered by the government for the return of those who tried end their term prematurely. On at least three occasions, Simon saw an opportunity to make some quick cash by hunting down runaways. On July 7, 1692, he captured an escapee from Nanzemond near York Ferry and was referred by York County court to the "assembly for allowance" for his reward. In October 1710, he turned in two more runaways and was similarly rewarded.

Simon had his own indentured servants as well and was sued by two of them. Charles Allin, who was indentured to Simon in 1689 and sold before October 1693 to a Ralph Walker, sued Simon over clothing that was owed to him per his contract; Another of his servants, Ann Grey, sued him in February 1716 for detaining her after she had been discharged from his service by a jury. The court agreed (again) that she had served her term and released her from Simon's custody.

During these later years, Simon became something of a fixture in York County courthouse. In 18th century Virginia, court was held once a month, and court service was a sort of community obligation that freeholders were expected to volunteer for. Judges and lawyers were also local planters; professional bondsmen didn't yet exist, so friends and relatives were expected to post bonds and securities for a variety of court actions. Tobacco was the currency of the land, and could be used both to pay court fines and fees and was often received as payment from the court itself.

From 1688 on into the early years of the 18th century, Simon appeared in some capacity in nearly every court session in York County. He was recorded buying cattle and household items during public auctions; appeared as plaintiff in a suit against a neighbor, or being sued for debts himself; he appeared innumerable times as a security for neighbors and friends during estate appraisals; as a witness in land deals; and as a church vestryman. During his years in Stafford County, he had additionally served as constable.

Simon served countless times both as a trial juror and a grand juror for up to six months at a time. Of note was a decision he reached in a 1691 case in Stafford County court brought by Benjamin Lewis, a black man from England who came to the colonies as an indentured servant, and after serving his four-year term, claimed to have been illegally enslaved by his master, one William Harris, who argued that Lewis had forged his indenture papers and was properly his slave.

[30] https://scholarworks.wm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4949&context=etd

Simon and the other ten jurors found for Lewis, who might have otherwise become a victim of the growing practice of enslaving black indentured servants for life.

Simon lived to be very old and seemed to remain a busy man until at least 1716. When he was "dangerously sick," he lent a hunting saddle and furnishings to Robert Ross, which a court ordered him to return to Simon's son, Joseph, following Simon's death.

Simon's wife, Elizabeth Stacy died on April 14, 1718. If she was indeed a daughter of Thomas Kemp, she was likely about 55 years old at her death. Nine months later, on January 23, 1718, Simon Stacy died at the age of 78.[31] His burial location is unknown, but the likeliest spot is the long-abandoned colonial cemetery adjacent to the original Charles Parish Church, which burned in 1808. Today the colonial era gravestones are long gone and the cemetery is a wide, unmarked field.[32]

CHARLES CHURCH
OF CHARLES PARISH YORKE COUNTY
FIRST NAMED NEW POQUOSON PARISH 1642-3
CHANGED TO NEW TOWSON PARISH ABOUT 1680
NAMED CHARLES PARISH BEFORE JULY 8 1702
AND SO REMAINED UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE
CHARLES PARISH REGISTERS 1789
MINISTERS WHO SERVED CHARLES PARISH:
REV JAMES SCLATER
REV JAMES FALCONER
REV THEODOSIUS STAIGE
REV THOMAS WARRINGTON
REV JOSEPH DAVENPORT
REV SAMUEL SHIELD
ERECTED BY THE YORKTOWN BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES
1940
The above plaque marks the original location of Charles Parish Church at 515 Pleasant Dale Lane, York County, Virginia. Simon Stacy may be buried on the old church grounds, where a large cemetery once stood.

[31] The Julian Calendar placed the beginning of the new year in March, rather than January.

[32] Simon's death occurred on February 3, 1719 according to the modern calendar.

Chapter III:
The Stacys of Late Colonial Virginia
(1718–1782)

Simon had one documented son, Joseph Stacy, born to Simon and Elizabeth Stacy shortly after they moved to York County. They had another likely son, John Stacy, probably born in 1692 while his parents were either in England or back in Stafford County for a time, while his father served in various capacities in court.

In the early 18th century, the Stacy family split into two descendant lines: the York County branch, founded by Joseph Stacy (1690–1726) and the Stafford County branch, founded by his (probable) brother John Stacy (c.1692–after 1750). Almost all the Stacys of colonial-era Virginia descend from these two groups.

The York County Branch

Joseph Stacy (July 24, 1690–Jan. 5, 1726) married Mary Bennett (d. Dec. 20, 1751) c. 1710

Their children were all born in Charles Parish, York County, Virginia:

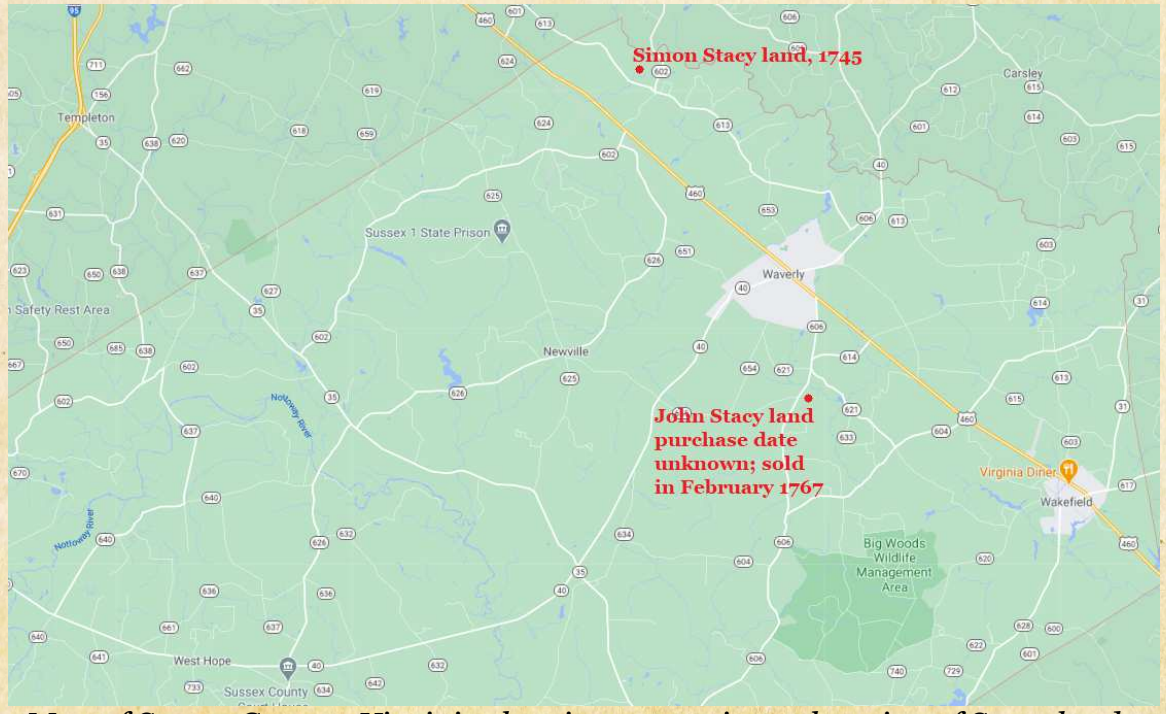
1. Simon Stacy (Jan. 29, 1711–1784) married Catherine, Elizabeth Morris, Mary.
2. Elizabeth Stacy (Jan. 11, 1713–Aug. 31, 1731)
3. Sarah Stacy (Feb. 17, 1716–Sept. 24, 1718)
4. Mary Stacy (July 17, 1720– ?) may have married a Mr. Cooper.
5. John Stacy (Dec. 15, 1722–1770) married before February 1752, Anne Davis.
6. Joseph Stacy (Apr. 6, 1726–before Oct. 1785) married Faith.

Court records show Simon Stacy's property was left entirely to his son Joseph, who in May 1725 rather generously leased it to a James Sclater of Charles Parish for one year for the bargain price of one ear of Indian corn at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

Joseph became ill suddenly and died on January 5, 1726 at the age of 36, leaving five orphaned children, ranging in ages from a few months to 15 years. Judging by his estate inventory, he appeared to have been a modest yeoman farmer, leaving behind an estate valued at 28 pounds, 18 shillings, mostly consisting of a few items of furniture and a single slave. Subsequent to his untimely death, the children were raised by his widow, the former Mary Bennett, though his 18-year-old daughter Elizabeth followed him to the grave in 1731.

Before long, the devastation wrought by a century's worth of tobacco cultivation in the coastal plantations left them largely barren; the solution for most planters was to move inland and clear more forest. In 1744, Joseph Stacy's three sons,

Simon, age 33, John, age 21 and Joseph, age 18, migrated 60 miles west to nearby Surry County, settling on the broad, flat plains and rich soil of Albemarle Parish. On February 20, 1744/5 Simon bought a tract of 200 acres bounded by Cattail Branch and Blackwater Swamp, and his brothers likely worked on the property as tenants. The property was sold in 1748, when Simon bought a new tract of 185 acres from Joel Barker "bounded by Broad Bottom Branch, the Wildcatt Branch, Edmunds and the College line." Simon seemed to have remained on this property for some time, and was living here when Albemarle Parish broke off from Surry County and became part of the newly-formed Sussex County in 1754.



Map of Sussex County, Virginia showing approximate location of Stacy lands.

John Stacy bought his own tract of 243 acres "on the west side of Coperhaunk Swamp, bound by the College line, Judkins, William Blunt and William Nichols." He planted here for some years, but sold the property in February 1767, having already returned to York County at least a year previous.

The York County Stacys were successful farmers and lived fairly quiet lives, seldom appearing in court or making a fuss. One interesting exception concerns some trouble John Stacy had during the early days of his marriage to Anne Davis. So much trouble, in fact, that he placed a notice in the *Virginia Gazette* in February 1752 declaring that his wife "hath eloped from her husband" and warning any who might encounter her that he would not honor debts she might incur while she was AWOL. What exactly the issue was we will never know. Ann returned to the family by 1756 and their first child, Robert, was born in Albemarle Parish on March 25, 1757.

This child, later known as Rev. Robert Stacy (1757–1822), spent his early life as a tailor's apprentice and farmer and was converted to the Society of Baptists at Grafton Church, York County in late 1779 or 1780. Subsequently he became a preacher himself at nearby Abingdon Church in Gloucester County around 1801. A brief biographical sketch of Elder Stacy noted he was "a sound and good preacher," whom his congregation seemed pleased with. He may have owned slaves named Ned and Elsey Almond, who in 1820 were said to be living on "Stacy Land," in Gloucester County. Robert had two daughters, but nothing further is known of his descendants.

Of the first generation of York County Stacys, only Simon (1711–1784) had a large family, a whopping seven sons and six daughters. Three of his sons, Lawrence, Stephen and Simon, served in the Revolutionary War, a conflict Simon Jr. did not survive, having fallen fatally ill at Valley Forge in June 1778. Many of Simon's children and grandchildren would later migrate out to North Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio and Texas. These families are mapped out in Part II.

Simon's younger brothers were less prolific: John Stacy died in 1770 and Joseph shortly thereafter, leaving five sons between the two of them to carry on the name. Of those five—Robert, John, Kinchen, Joseph Jr. and William—only Joseph and William are known to have had sons themselves, but how many of those lived to see adulthood is uncertain. We do know Joseph Stacy Jr. (b.1767), moved out west to Wilson County, Tennessee where he patented land on Hurricane Creek in 1815 and had at least five children.

The few Stacys that remained in Virginia after the Revolution had it hard. William, a probable son of Joseph Stacy (b.1726), was the last man standing, and his descendants remained in Warwick County through the post-Revolutionary decline of the Tidewater. From the 1780s to about 1820, soil exhaustion led to a massive exodus of planters and laborers alike, emptying out the once grand plantations and leaving the Tidewater a shell of its former self. Economic strife followed for those left behind, and William Stacy became so destitute that he ended up on the rolls of the Overseer of the Poor in Warwick County. Following his death in 1825 or 1826, his widow and children remained on the rolls until 1842. In 1850 a Rebecca Stacy, age 60, was the last of the name remaining in Warwick. Within a decade, the York County Stacy branch vanished from Virginia entirely.

The Stafford County Branch

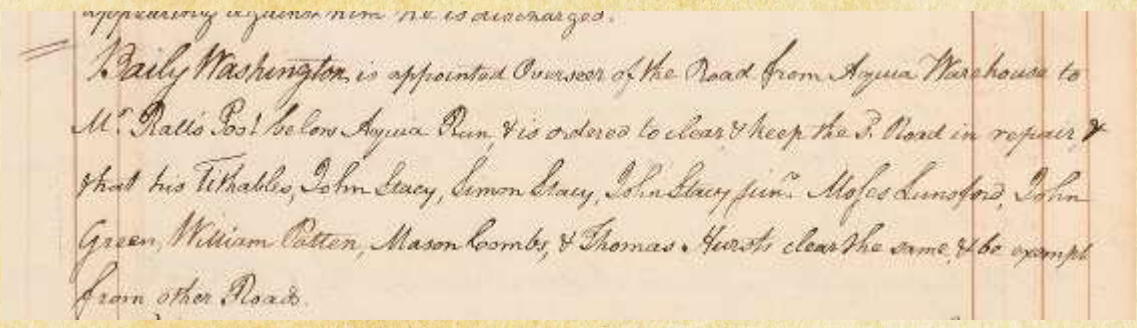
John Stacy settled in Stafford County and fathered the much larger branch of the Virginia Stacys. Not much is known about John Stacy due to the fact that most of the records that would have revealed the events of his life were burned during the Civil War. He is widely presumed to be a son of Simon and Elizabeth Stacy since he named two of his own children Simon and Elizabeth and his likely father lived in Stafford County in 1687–1692.

John would have grown up on the Stacy plantation on New Poquoson River in York County. At some point he moved to Stafford, possibly to join relatives on his mother's side; According to the laws of primogeniture then in effect in Virginia, when a father died without a will his land was conveyed automatically to his eldest son. Given that Joseph Stacy inherited and later leased their father's property in York County, John was likely the younger of the two, and had to strike out on his own. He had no birth recorded in Charles Parish, suggesting he may have been born while his parents were in Stafford County in 1691 or 1692. Thomas Kemp Jr. (d.1695) also lived in Stafford until at least 1692, suggesting the Stacys may have lived with him.

John Stacy's whereabouts before 1736 seem to have gone unrecorded. At some point he moved back to Stafford, possibly to join his Kemp relatives; a James Kemp (bef.1708—c.1749) was listed on the tobacco tenders list in Stafford County, south of Potomac Creek, in 1724. John Stacy does not appear in the tobacco tenders list, though one would expect this to be the case if he lived north of Potomac Creek.

We know from John Stacy's own account, via a deposition given by three associates in 1793, that he was a chain carrier for Lord Fairfax and assisted in the surveying of the Leeds Manor Proprietary by John Warner in 1736-1737. It was a massive undertaking, encompassing over 160,000 acres of Virginia wilderness and would have been quite an adventure. John Stacy was apparently close to Warner and may have been his tenant in Stafford County, where he witnessed Warner's will in 1740.

John's residence by 1740 can confidently be placed near the intersection of what are now routes 610 and 643 in Stafford County. According to a road order of October 11, 1750, he was likely a tenant on the estate of a wealthy gentleman planter named Bailey Washington:


Baily Washington is appointed Overseer of the Road from Aquia Warehouse to Mr. Ralls Post below Aquia Run & is ordered to clear & keep the Road in repair & that his Tithables John Stacy, Simon Stacy, John Stacy junr. Moses Lunsford, John Green, William Patten, Mason Coombs & Thomas Hurst clear the same & be exempt from other Roads

It reads: "Baily Washington is appointed Overseer of the Road from Aquia Warehouse to Mr. Ralls post below Aquia Run and is ordered to clear and keep the road in repair and that his Tithables, John Stacy, Simon Stacy, John Stacy

Junr. Moses Lunsford, John Green, William Patter, Mason Combs, and Thomas Hurst clear the same and be exempt from other roads."[33]

Washington's property, "Windsor Forest," was a sprawling 1,664-acre plantation on the north side of Aquia Run, on the east side of what is now route 643. It is now part of the Quantico Marine Corps reservation. According to historian Jerrilynn Eby, the Washington house stood just off the east side of the road, and the ruins of both the house and tenant or slave quarters are still visible. Bailey Washington (1731–1807) was a second cousin of George Washington, and the two were acquainted enough that the surveyor and future president bought his first Gunter's scale from Bailey in 1749. Bailey was also the father of Brig. Gen. William Augustine Washington (1752–1810), who led several campaigns against the British in South Carolina during the latter days of the Revolutionary War.

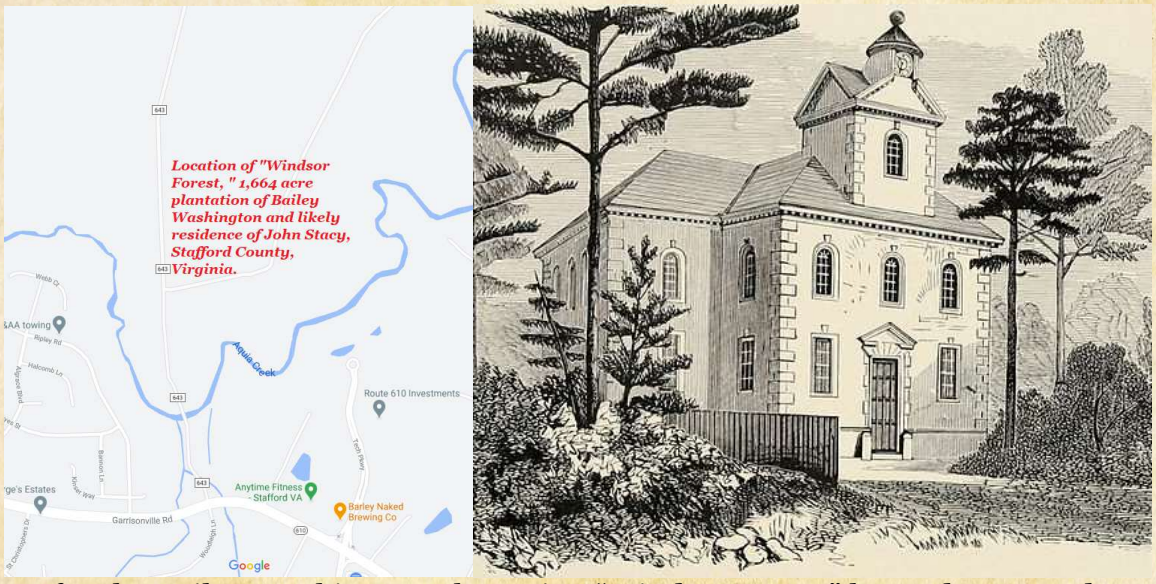
The road being tended by the Stacys in 1750 is now known as Garrisonville Road and the "Aquia Warehouse" named in the road order was the public tobacco inspection warehouse in the town of Aquia (now Aquia Harbor) at the far East end of the road. The Stacys lived either on Garrisonville Road, or more likely, on 643; both were called "Aquia Road" during the 18th century. The entire milieu of in-laws and associates of the Stacy clan tie them firmly to this area: Benjamin Tolson Sr., whose daughter Judith married a son of John Stacy, was noted as having leased a plot of 150 acres belonging to William Fitzhugh, adjacent to Bailey Washington; Robert Ashby, whose family John Stacy Jr. married into, also owned land nearby on Garrisonville Road; And finally, John Warner (d.1742), an esteemed mathematician and surveyor whose last will and testament John Stacy witnessed in 1740, also lived on 643, bordering Bailey Washington to the west.

The Stafford County of John Stacy's day was a bustling tobacco port with sweeping landscapes, sparkling rivers, and endless rows of some of the richest tobacco crop in North America. In the fall, farmers carted up "hogsheads" (massive barrels) of tobacco and drove them to Aquia Warehouse for inspection. From there, they would be sold and loaded onto ships bound for European ports. Demand for Virginia tobacco remain insatiably high throughout the century and lasted until the Revolution, when the colonies stopped trade with Britain and tobacco fields were largely repurposed for food.

John Stacy Sr. moved to Frederick County, Virginia in 1752, not long after the death of his wife. His sons Peter, George and John begin appearing in records there in 1754 and Simon joined them by 1756. John Stacy Sr. can be clearly discerned in records in June 1755 (the last time his son is called "John Stacey the

[33] According to the Virginia Department of Transportation: "The establishment and maintenance of public roads were among the most important functions of the county court during the colonial period in Virginia. Each road was opened and maintained by an Overseer of the Highways appointed by the Gentlemen Justices yearly. He was usually assigned all the 'Labouring Male Titheables' living on or near the road for this purpose. These individuals then furnished all their own tools, wagons, and teams and were required to labor for six days each year on the roads."

Younger"), but is otherwise difficult to distinguish from his same-name son until the latter departed Frederick for Fauquier County by 1765. John Stacy Sr. continues to appear in court records in Frederick County until May 9, 1783, usually as someone being sued or as a juror assigned to assess damages in court cases; occasionally accused of a crime like stealing someone's slave; and in 1770 made a final appearance as a chain carrier.


Location of "Windsor Forest, " 1,664 acre plantation of Bailey Washington and likely residence of John Stacy, Stafford County, Virginia.
Aquia Creek
Route 610 Investments
Anytime Fitness - Stafford VA
Barley Naked Brewing Co
Garrisonville Rd
Google

Left: The Bailey Washington plantation "Windsor Forest" located on a modern map. Right: Aquia Church (built in 1757–58), home of Overwharton Parish.

A Frederick County deposition of July 30, 1793 recorded that deponent Benjamin Wood spoke to "John Stacy Senr" about "twenty odd years ago" at his own home on Goose Creek in Fauquier County, confirming John lived to a very advanced age and was still traveling in his later years. Stacy told him he was "the last man that carried a chain for Lord Fairfax's manor." It also confirmed one of his travel companions was Robert Ashby of Stafford County (d.1764), a fellow chain-carrier for Fairfax surveyor John Warner in the 1730s.

John Stacy Sr. (c.1692–after May 9, 1783) married Dorothy (d. February 5, 1751)

As gathered from a combination of court records, tithables lists, and the registers of Overwharton Parish in Stafford County, their children were:

1. Simon Stacy (c.1718–1762) m. Judith Tolson, August 22, 1741.
2. John Stacy (c.1720–c.1796) m. Elizabeth Ashby, c.1742.
3. Catherine Stacy (c.1725–after 1767) m. William Hill, September 17, 1745.
4. Sarah Stacy (c.1728–1807) m. Benjamin Robinson Sr., January 2, 1750.
5. Peter Stacy (c.1730–after 1755) m. Ruth Croswell, May 25, 1755.
6. George Stacy (c.1732–October 1767) m. Jemima Edwards, c.1754.
7. Elizabeth Stacy (c.1734–July 12, 1755) m. William Howard, May 29, 1751.

The maiden name of Dorothy Stacy is unknown. However, there is circumstantial evidence that she may have been from the Fristoe family of Richmond and Stafford Counties, Virginia. The names George, Catherine and Dorothy are all Fristoe names. Her son, John Stacy Jr., had to agree to a peace bond with Richard Fristoe Jr. in Stafford County court in 1750, so the families certainly knew each other. Richard Fristoe Sr. (c.1684–after 1764), likely son of John and Mary Fristoe of Richmond County, settled in Stafford County before 1724 and was about the right age to have been Dorothy Stacy's brother.

John Stacy never owned land and there don't seem to be any clues as to his burial place. Jerrilynn Eby noted that "when folks died, they were normally buried not far from their back doors, be they tenants or land owners. The chances are very strong that they would not have been able to afford inscribed grave markers and I would expect them to have been buried beneath simple field stones. In rural areas, burials in church cemeteries didn't come along until much later." It is possible he was interred with his wife in Stafford County; it seems more likely he was buried on whatever land he happened to be living on in Frederick County, possibly on or near Lord Fairfax's estate, Greenway Court, or even on the Ashby's property, both of which are in modern-day Clarke County, VA.

Frederick County (1752–1762)

In 1752-56, the Stacys left Stafford County and moved more than ninety miles northwest into the frontier of the Shenandoah Mountains in Frederick County, Virginia. They were part of a significant migration west that included a number of other Stafford County families, both freeholders and tenants alike.

Soil exhaustion appears to have been the biggest factor driving the mass migration. Tobacco demanded nutrient-rich soil and quickly depleted lands it was grown on. As early as 1626, Virginia planters had been forced to expand from coastal territories into virgin forest after having destroyed plantation soil. This kept the people of colonial Virginia living a highly mobile life, and prevented them from settling into villages and towns. As French traveler Francis L. Michel noted in 1702, "the inhabitants do not live close together and the country is not settled in villages, because every twenty or thirty years new ground must be broken."

As smaller plantations failed, they were bought up by larger landowners who required larger and larger holdings to maintain yields. Larger plantations required a massive workforce, and slavery became an increasingly popular solution to manage declining yields. The slave population of Virginia quadrupled between 1740 and 1775 to meet this rising demand, but the exploding popularity of slavery threatened the livelihoods of tenant farmers like the Stacys. This

combination of factors may have pushed them into the mountains where smaller farms and immigrant landowners dominated and slavery was less established.[34]

Frederick County was on the edge of the native-inhabited wilderness at the time and its principal city, Winchester, became headquarters for the colonial army, with the newly-commissioned Col. George Washington as its commander. Simon, John and George Stacy settled in Frederick likely hoping for a new start. Court records showed their financial difficulties—represented by a relentless barrage of debt suits—came with them.

George had legal trouble involving a Sarah Ashby, who sued him and his wife Jemima in May 1754 for unknown reasons. Ashby had given birth to a son later known as "Robert Combs alias Ashby" in October 1753 and was cited for living in fornication with a Joseph Combs in Frederick County court on May 1, 1759. Because Ashby abated the suit in September 1759, "being married since the commencement of the suit," it seems as though it had been a paternity suit against Stacy. By then, George had moved to the western portion of Prince William County, which was split off just weeks later into the newly-created Fauquier County. When Simon Stacy, the oldest brother, died in the summer of 1762, John Stacy Jr. joined George in Fauquier, where he evidently remained a tenant farmer until at least 1768.[35] The descendants of Simon Stacy remained in Frederick, but later joined up with John again during the move west.

Simon's children, all born in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County until c.1758, thereafter in Frederick County, were as follows:

1. Sarah, b. Aug. 20, 1742, m. Baker Edwards of Stafford Co., VA
2. Benjamin, b. Apr. 7, 1744, removed to Jackson Co., TN
3. Sith, b. June 30, 1746, m. William Combs, removed to Clay Co., KY
4. Mary, b. Feb. 15, 1749, m. Abner Everage, removed to Surry Co., NC
5. Sinai, b. Mar. 1, 1751, m. William Cody, removed to Scott Co., VA
6. William b. c.1756, removed to Hawkins Co., TN
7. Simon b. c.1762, removed to Perry Co., KY.

John Stacy's children, likewise baptized in Overwharton Parish until 1758, were as follows:

1. Katherine, b. Mar. 17, 1743 Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co., VA
2. Silvia b. Dec. 6, 1748 Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co., VA
3. Peggy b. Sep. 14, 1750 Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co., VA
4. Susannah b. July 10, 1754 m. Joseph Kiser, removed to Russell Co., VA
5. Shadrach "Meshach" b. Aug. 20, 1756, removed to Russell Co., VA

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[34] Avery Odell Craven. *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland 1606-1860.* Peter Smith, Gloucester, MA, 1965. pp 55-59

[35] Simon's children never moved to Fauquier. His son Benjamin became head of the family and moved them out to Kentucky after the Revolution. Some of the children of John Stacy linked up with them around that time.

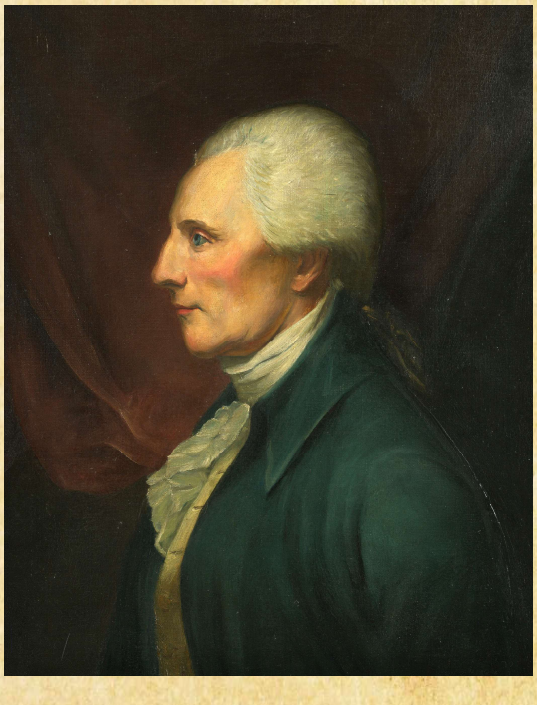
6. John Jr. b. c.1758, removed to Hardin Co., KY
7. George b. c.1760, removed to Mercer Co., KY
8. Peter b. c.1768, removed to Clay Co., KY

Fauquier County (1762–1768)

Within a few years, the Stacys were joined in Fauquier by their sisters and brothers-in-law, William Hill and Benjamin Robinson. Robinson bought a plantation on the far eastern border of the county near Samuel Love's Mill while William Hill leased a tract in Leeds Manor in October 1765 near Goose Creek, just north of The Hollow (present-day Markham, Virginia). Named in William Hill's lease are no less than three eminent figures of the Revolutionary War era:

Oct. 12, 1765 - For 150 pounds in Fauquier Co. a spur of Naked Mt. 450 acres on north side of Goose Creek then up said creek to mouth of small branch to corner of Thomas Marshall's. The renter agrees to pay all quitrent and taxes, use only the wood and timber upon the land for the running of said plantation. build or repair a dwelling house 16 square, tabacco house 24'x 20', plant and fence in 100 apple trees and will work only three field hands with one overseer per 100 acres.

William Hill leases by Thomas Ludwell Lee & Molley and Col. R. H. Lee & Anne to William for lives of (1) George Holmes and wife Anne and son John. (2) Thomas Masters and wife Anne and their daughter Mary. (3) Himself and wife Catherine and son John. signed Thos. Lud. Lee, Molley Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Anne Lee, William Hill. Wit. Thomas Marshall, William Marshall, and John Keith.



Hill leased the property on Naked Mountain from Richard Henry Lee (1732–1794, pictured at left), who etched his name into history as the man who authored the Lee Resolution, the first formal proposal in the Continental Congress to break with England, in June 1776. His brother, Thomas Ludwell Lee (1730–1778), also named in the lease, was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1758 to 1765. He was so widely esteemed that John Adams, quoting George Wythe, once said that Lee was "the delight of the eyes of every Virginian."

Thomas Marshall (1730–1802), was a bordering neighbor and a witness to the transaction. He is best known as the father of John Marshall (1755–1835),

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1801–1835). John Marshall is remembered as the author of the practice of "Judicial Review" that established the Court as a political force and ensured fidelity to the Constitution, also famously declared in McCulloch v. Maryland that states cannot tax the federal government for "the power to tax is the power to destroy." He stands in history as one of the most important members of the Supreme Court, and his kin still populate the pastoral hills of Fauquier County to the present day.

Thomas Marshall, a contemporary of George Washington, who accompanied the future president on his surveying excursions for Lord Fairfax in the mid-18th century, was a lieutenant in the Virginia militia during the French and Indian War and colonel of the 3rd Virginia Regiment during the Revolution. He was also a member of the House of Burgesses and as high sheriff of Fauquier County, was well known in the area.

Life in Fauquier County

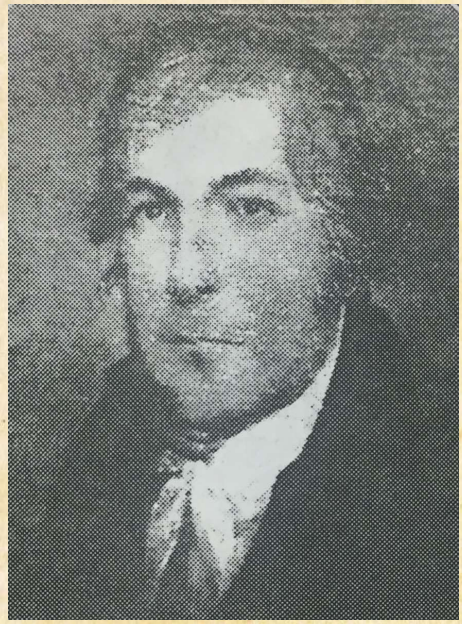
At the founding of the county, Fauquier was very much wild frontier. Even basic economic infrastructures of the time—mills, furnaces, forges, and even ordinaries and taverns—were few. Consequently, homebuilding was still in a primitive state. Even the wealthy lived in tiny frame homes consisting of a loft for the children and assorted guests and two rooms below for the parents, heated by a hearth. Log cabins were still common, though most common farmers lived in a small frame dwelling with a rock or brick chimney and foundation. Gott and Russell describe these as "made of timbers dressed at least on one side with wood siding." During the pre-revolutionary period, the luxurious brick and stone homes of the Tidewater were virtually unheard of in Fauquier. [36]

The road system was, in the words of historian John Gott, "too awful for modern experience to contemplate." Roads were so bad that a "chariot" from London delivered to Lord Fairfax in Frederick County was so badly damaged by the rocky gravel paths that it sat unused upon its arrival. Travel was thus on foot or horseback, and customarily only done by men, often to attend court. Gott noted "women stayed home or rode behind their menfolk. It was usually inconvenient for them to appear in court. Their depositions were taken at home or in the house of a neighbor when the need arose. Opportunities for shopping, the great restorative of female morale, came seldom if at all."[37]

Typically, the men did the shopping. Provisions that couldn't be found in the town of Fauquier Courthouse were acquired at The Shenandoah Store in Winchester in the hills of Frederick County or at the John Glassford Store in Dumfries on the Potomac River. Each of these excursions would have required a round trip of more than 90 miles for the Stacys.

[36] Gott & Russell. *Fauquier County in the Revolution*
[37] Ibid.

John and George Stacy both had accounts at the Shenandoah Store in Winchester in the early 1760s, where they financed household necessities on debt which they (usually) paid off after harvest season. John Stacy was recorded buying things like women's stockings, irish linen, a dutch blanket, a hand saw, a man's saddle, women's leather shoes and a frying pan; George bought turpentine, a chisel, a half bushel of salt, thread and a crupper—a piece of tack used on a saddle to keep it from sliding off a horse's back.



The typical farmer's home had few, if any books, though they might have a bible or one of the numerous religious books that were published at the time such as the coma-inducing "The Complete Duty of Man." Occasionally a how-to book might be lying around, particularly on carpentry.

Even those like the Marshalls who possessed sizeable estates often wore the cheap, homespun outfits of the common farmer, and often worked in the fields themselves alongside slaves or tenants. As evinced by his portrait at left, Thomas Marshall (1730–1802) didn't bother with a fashionable powdered wig—a sweaty, uncomfortable nuisance in a muggy backwater like Fauquier County.

Life in colonial Virginia was hard, and the Stacys were near the bottom of the social ladder. Their financial hardship and lack of presence in the deed books strongly indicates they were tenants who never owned their own property, were forced to buy food and essential supplies on credit, and never had much opportunity to accumulate wealth. Living a short, impoverished, hardscrabble existence, they found themselves frequently in court for a wide variety of offenses, from swearing to fighting, owing money and generally being unruly.

John Stacy (c.1720–c.1796) seemed to be in court the most. Beginning in July 1750, he was a regular fixture in the courthouse, either being sued or suing someone for some infraction or other. In May 1751, he was sued in Stafford Court by George Tolson, his brother's brother-in-law, for "trespass, assault and battery." In September, he was formally indicted by the colonial government, along with several co-defendants that included Robert Ashby Jr. and Richard Fristoe Jr., but pled not guilty and got off on the promise that he would "keep the peace for a year and a day." His bond was paid by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Robinson, who had been married to his sister Sarah for mere months. As an interesting aside, one of the jurors selected for John's assault trial was Henry Dawson, whom John himself sued for the same crime just one year later.

While John managed to dodge jail time, his court career was just getting started. He was sued for debts numerous times in Stafford, Frederick and Fauquier County Court—everywhere he was seemingly plagued by money problems. John was sued by four individuals in four separate debt cases in Fauquier County alone (1765–1768), and counter-sued on one, with both cases being dismissed. As late as 1790, he was in trouble with the Russell County government for not declaring his list of taxable property.

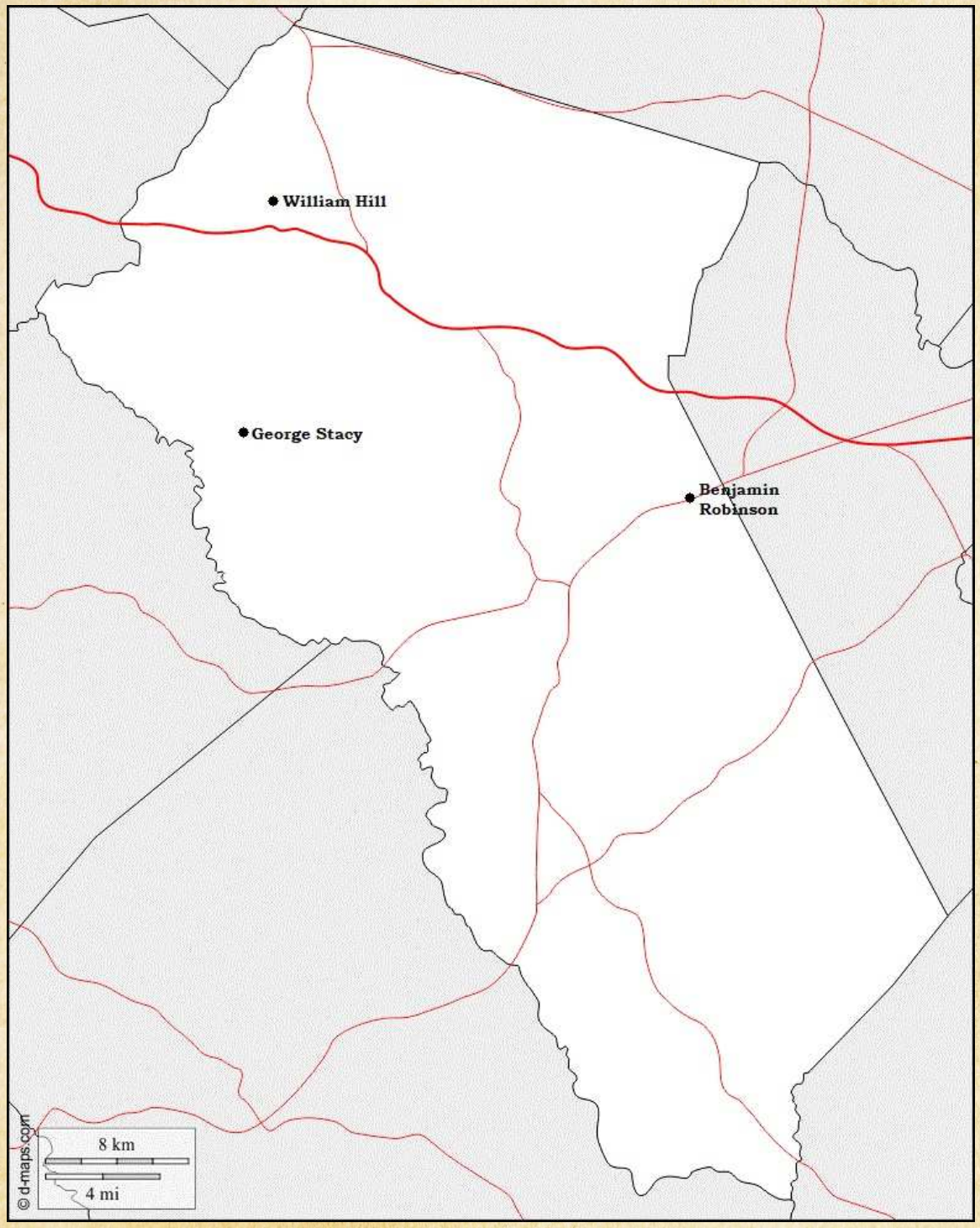
His brother, Simon Stacy was known to the court for his uncouth language, having been presented to the Grand Jury in Stafford for "swearing oaths" and ordered to pay the church wardens 10 shillings or 100 pounds of tobacco in December 1750. Like John, Simon seemed to have regular money problems, having been sued for debt in March 1755, and failed to appear in court. He was sued again for a debt of six pounds in 1758, leading to a promissory note for his debtor, John Counts, the following year. Simon's release from financial difficulties came only with his premature death during the summer of 1762.

Similarly, their much younger brother, George Stacy (c.1732–1767) found himself repeatedly in legal trouble. He was in Fauquier court frequently as he was bombarded by suits for debt, trespass, assault and battery and failing to attend church. He occasionally failed to appear in court, and once even tried to jump bail posted by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Robinson, forcing Robinson to collect him and bring him to court. Occasionally, George would send his lawyer, Cuthbert Bullitt, to court in his stead.[38]

The Stacys' legal troubles weren't confined to the men either. Their sister Elizabeth "Betty" Stacy was presented to a Stafford County grand jury for having a bastard child in December 1750. Having not appeared in court to answer the charge, she was fined in absentia 50 shillings or 500 pounds of tobacco, payable to the church wardens of Overwharton Parish.

A tenant farmer's life was hard enough, but extractive and often distant wardens of the Church of England usually made things worse. While they did offer a number of services to the community, including assistance to the poor and providing for the care of bastards until they reached adulthood, they didn't hesitate to pile the fines on liberally, rich or poor. In addition to punishments for swearing and having illegitimate children, parishioners could be fined for preaching without a license, missing church, not paying tithes, and a number of other trespasses. Mounting frustrations with fees and fines levied by a church that was spread incredibly thin on the frontier was likely a significant factor in the religious revolution that swept Fauquier in the 1760s.

[38] Cuthbert Bullitt (c.1740-1791) was along with "Light Horse Harry" Lee (father of Gen. Robert E. Lee) delegate from Prince William County to a revolutionary Provincial Congress of Virginia in 1776.

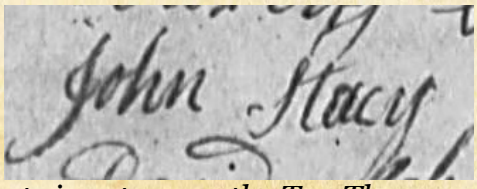


Basic map of Fauquier County, Virginia showing where George Stacy and his brothers in law, William Hill and Benjamin Robinson lived.

Conversion to the Society of Baptists (1764)

As previously noted, attending the King's Church was mandatory, and missing mass resulted in heavy fines by the court. On November 22, 1764, George Stacy, Charles Littlejohn and his brother Henry Littlejohn were named among a list of 13 men presented by a Grand Jury in Fauquier County "for absenting themselves from their Parish Church within one month past by the knowledge of two of us." The above entry in the court order books is very significant in Stacy history: The abstention from church in November 1764 may have been the first sign of their conversion to Baptism.

It wasn't just George Stacy either. John Stacy and their brothers-in-law, William Hill and Benjamin Robinson, signed The Ten-Thousand-Name Petition in October 1776, indicating they too were rebelling against the King's church.



John Stacy Jr.'s elegant signature on the Ten Thousand Name Petition, 1776.

The petition was an appeal to the Church of England by Virginia Baptists to end its persecution—the fees, the fines and jail time—of Baptists and other religious dissidents. It stands in history as an early demonstration of support for religious freedom that helped pave the way for the Bill of Rights. And it shows that all of the Fauquier County Stacy relatives—including the in-laws—were so frustrated with the Church of England that they had broken from it, even at risk of incurring fines, before the Revolutionary War had ensured a break from English authorities.

The path to this break was a long one. The Church of England enjoyed nearly absolute power in the colonies, even having toppled the Catholic rulers of Maryland in the previous century. But the vast wooded expanses and thinly stretched resources of the frontier posed new challenges for the Church's power, and new renegade denominations saw opportunities in the masses of grumbling parishioners like the Stacys, long fed up with regulations, fines, church wardens, tithes and vast distances to church.

When Fauquier County was established in 1759, there was a single, massive parish called Hamilton, and only two churches, both of them Episcopal: Elk Run, a fancy brick building near Germantown, and St. Mary's, better known as Turkey Run church, a barn-like frame building of "no architectural merit" just south of Fauquier Court House (now Warrenton). Both were in the southern half of the county and families from the northern part of the county had to travel vast distances—some more than 25 miles—to keep the sabbath holy. The Stacys likely

attended Turkey Run, grudgingly traveling the 19 miles down primitive gravel paths on horseback.

The first rector in what later became Fauquier County, Rev. James Keith (d. 1751), had his work cut out for him. He was understandably vexed by the immense size of his parish, which encompassed the entire county, and unbelievably, part of Prince William County as well. Not long after Fauquier was formed, Baptists began creeping in with the creation of Broad Run Baptist Church in 1762. Their presence expanded to Carter Run in 1769 and Thumb Run in 1771. The Baptists, initially persecuted, fined and occasionally imprisoned by authorities, rapidly turned the tables in the extremely sparse parish and by 1775, the Church of England was fighting for survival in Fauquier.

The rapid shift came partially as a result of the succession of the "almost constantly drunk" John Brunskill Jr. as rector of Hamilton Parish in 1753. Brunskill, had been accused of a variety of crimes and replaced by James Craig in 1762, a noted "speaker of paralyzing dullness," but by then parishioners were clamoring for a new parish. They got it in 1769 when the northern half of Hamilton was split off into Leeds Parish and four new chapels built. But in the meantime, the "new light" doctrine of the Society of Baptists, led in Fauquier by the eloquent and learned David Thomas, was spreading from farmer to farmer, winning converts right under the noses of the old guard.

Following the teachings of religious revolutionaries like George Whitfield and Samuel Davies, the Baptists were the ideal frontier religion—they advocated a simple, emotive faith that bucked secular authorities, exhorting believers to trust only the pages of the Bible and declare surrender to God through baptism as an adult. For those at the top of the power structure, these were blasphemies that weakened their grip on power an put the very souls of their flock in jeopardy, but to an average tenant farmer it must have felt like sweet relief since they converted in large numbers. Only the very wealthy maintained their Church of England connections in any great numbers.

The initial response of the government was indifference: The Toleration Act of 1689 had ensured that minority religions were protected, provided that preachers bought a license and parishioners continued to pay tithes to the Church of England. But when John Pickett, founder of the Carter Run Baptist Church, was arrested in February 1770, it gave him an opportunity to rally the troops. The controversy only made him more popular among the common folk. Over the next several years leading to the Revolutionary War, the power of the Church of England steadily declined on the frontier, and these early Baptists took their new religion across the American South and Midwest.[39]

What church the Stacys and Littlejohns attended in these early years is unknown. There are no Stacy, Littlejohn, Hill, Edwards, Ashby or Robinson names in Broad

[39] Gott & Russell. *Fauquier County in the Revolution*.

Run Baptist Church minutes until 1780 when Dixon Robinson, the son of Benjamin Robinson and Sarah Stacy, was baptized into the faith. There were no other Baptist churches in Fauquier until after the death of George Stacy. The Littlejohns may have later attended Thumb Run Baptist Church (at the time called "The Manor Church" because it was the first Baptist church in Leeds Manor) from its inception in 1772.

Abandoning the Church of England out of prolonged frustration was the first break with the Old Country. The final break was set off by gunfire in Lexington, Massachusetts on April 19, 1775.

The Revolutionary War (1775–1783)

The shots fired at Lexington and Concord deeply divided the American colonies, and the Stacys were no different; the family was deeply divided during the Revolutionary War, with a few children of Simon and George Stacy becoming loyalists. Most of the family however, fought for independence, with some giving their lives during the struggle.

At the time the first shots of the American Revolution were fired, the descendants of John Stacy lived primarily in Frederick and Fauquier Counties. These backwater counties rallied enthusiastically to pre-Declaration calls for companies of minutemen as Virginia entered the war effort.[40]

So enthusiastic were Virginians to declare independence, that they did so at the 5th Virginia Convention on May 15, 1776, two months before the Continental Congress. The Convention instructed its delegates to introduce a resolution for independence at the Continental Congress that met in Philadelphia. Richard Henry Lee did so on June 7, and the Continental Congress adopted the Lee Resolution on July 2. Two days later, when Thomas Jefferson's language was adopted, independence was formally declared.

After the battle of Great Bridge on December 9, 1775, very little conflict took place in Virginia, as the British concentrated on isolating Massachusetts from the rest of the colonies, hoping to choke off the rebels and end the problem. That plan collapsed with their defeat at Saratoga in late 1777 and later battles in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1778–79 produced the same results. The war finally returned to Virginia in May 1779 when Admiral George Collier landed troops at Hampton Roads and used Portsmouth as a base of attack.

Despite the relative peace in Virginia through the first four years of the war, many Virginians served in theaters further north, the Stacys among them from at least 1777. Others fought in South Carolina after the British captured Charleston and pushed inland toward the high country.

[40] https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=8524&context=etd

From the York branch three Stacys served, all sons of Simon Stacy of Sussex County, Virginia:

Simon Stacy (1742–1778) served in the 15th Virginia Regiment from at least June 1777 and last appears in the muster rolls of John Gregory in June 1778 where it was noted he was "sick [at] Valley Forge" and "died in the service of the United States" according to the Revolutionary War pension application of his widow, Sarah. She received payments of eighty pounds per year from 1787 until at least May 1804.

Lawrence Stacy (1754–c.1783). In Revolutionary War rolls there is a "Lewis Stacy" who served with Stephen Stacy in the 11th Virginia Regiment. This can only be Lawrence. Lawrence enlisted on February 10, 1777 and was named in muster rolls of December 1778. He died shortly after the war, likely in 1783 or early 1784, when he is mentioned as having left unpaid debts in his father's will.

Stephen Stacy (1761–aft. 1800) enlisted on March 6, 1777 and initially served under Capt. James Gray in the 15th Virginia Regiment. He served out the winter of 1778 at Valley Forge, and may have been present when his brother died. He later served in the 11th Virginia Regiment with his brother, Lawrence, and was stationed at White Plains, New York and Newark, New Jersey in September 1778, later transferring to Pumpton and Middlebrook. He was mustered out in November 1779, and later moved to North Carolina.

From the Stafford County branch:

John Stacy (c.1758–aft. 1810) served in the 2nd Virginia under Capt. Jones and Col. Spotswood. Named in muster rolls of 1777. This regiment was mustered from Prince William and Frederick Counties. John also served in the Montgomery County, Virginia militia in March 1781. He later moved to Hardin County, Kentucky.

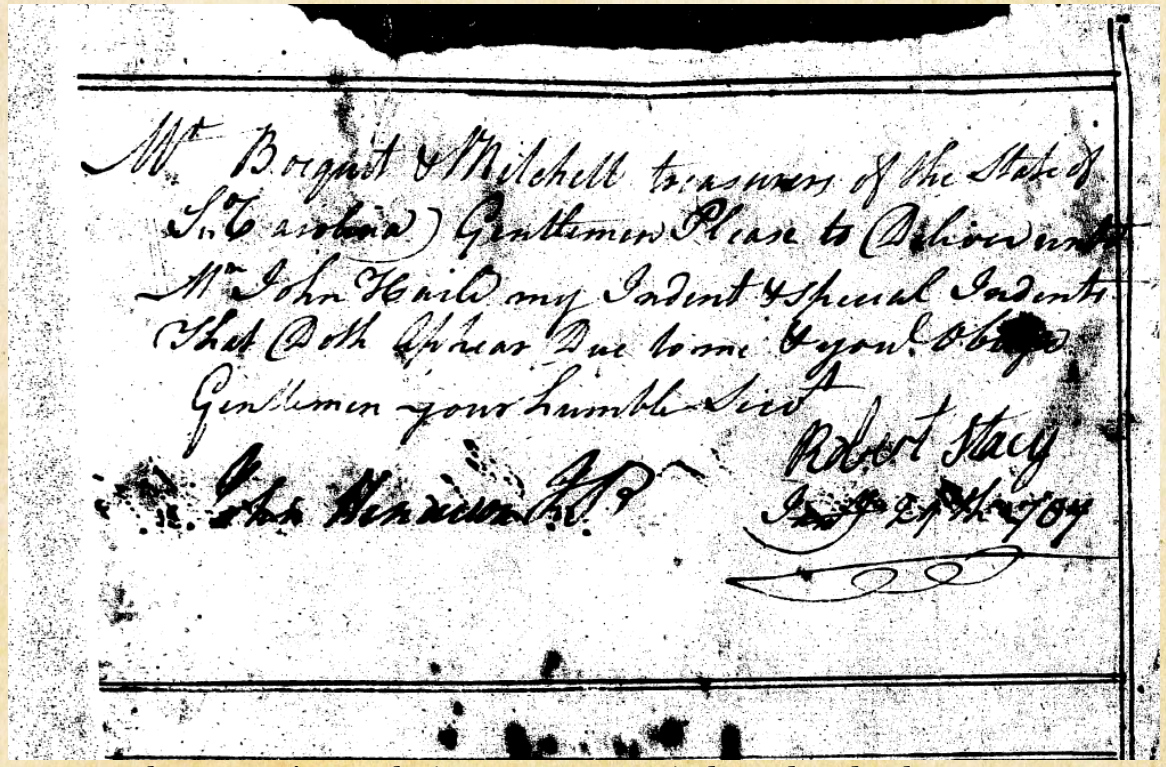
George Stacy (c.1760–aft. 1836) was mustered in Capt. John Blackwell's company, 3rd Virginia Regiment in Alexandria, Virginia. He was commanded by Col. Neavill in June 1779. He later moved to Mercer County, Kentucky.

George Stacy (c.1755–aft. 1834) (Loyalist) enlisted in the Upper Ninety-Six Loyalist Militia in June 1780, just weeks after the fall of Fort Ninety-Six left his district vulnerable to British invasion. He later evacuated Fort Ninety-Six and King's Mountain when they fell to patriot forces. He served in the Dragoons until late 1781. After the war, he settled in Camden District, South Carolina, later relocating to Monroe County, Alabama.

Peter Stacy (c.1760–1782?) (Loyalist) enlisted with George Stacy in the Upper Ninety-Six Loyalist Militia in June 1780. After evacuating Fort Ninety-Six in 1781 he seems to vanish, though he may have been the otherwise undocumented

"William Stacy" who served in the Camden Militia and died in the line of duty in March 1782.

Robert Stacy (c.1764–1849): Robert enlisted in the Spartan Regiment in June 1782 and served 66 days as a horseman in the company of Capt. Mapp, regiment of Col. Benjamin Roebuck. He was mustered out in October 1782 and was in no engagements, though he served briefly under Gen. Andrew Pickens as he hunted loyalists in Georgia. After the war, he settled in Spartanburg District, South Carolina.


Mr. Bryant & Mitchell treasurers of the State of
S. Carolina) Gentlemen Please to Deliver unto
Mr. John Hall my Indent & Special Indents
that Doth appear Due to me Beyond Ocmg
Gentlemen your humble Servt
Robert Stacy
July 29th 1784

Robert Stacy's Revolutionary War pay indent, dated July 29, 1784.

Chapter IV:
The Westward Migration to Kentucky & Tennessee (1782–1800)

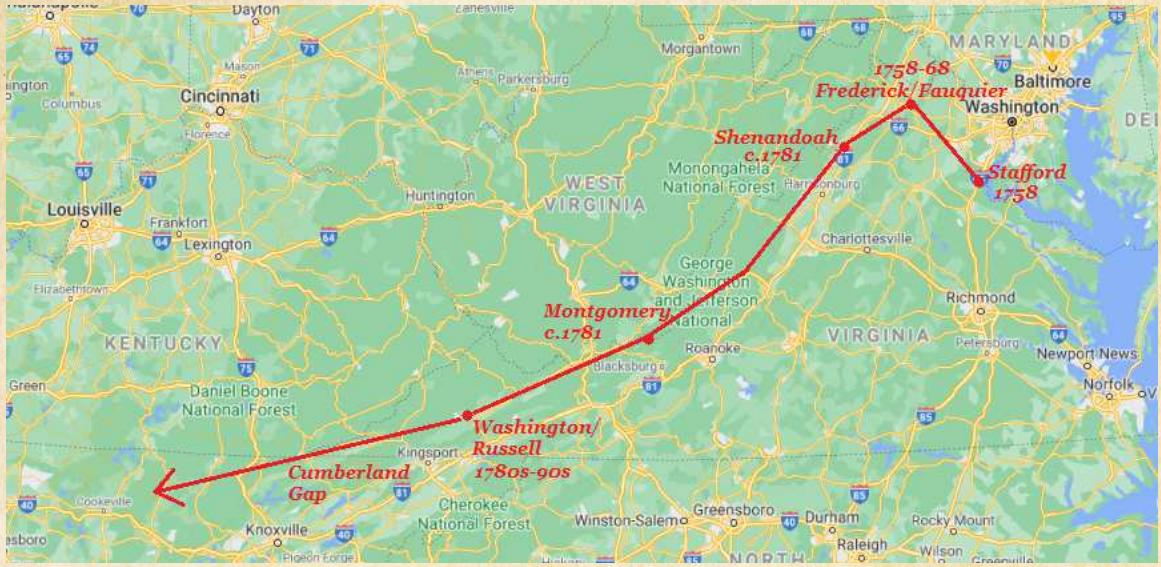
In last two decades of the eighteenth century, relentless westward migration and poor farming techniques had rendered much of the soil in eastern Virginia up to the Blue Ridge unplantable, at least for a demanding crop like tobacco. George Washington described local farming methods as "ruinous" and visiting English farmer William Strickland noted "Virginia farms of the area were much worn out… nearly exhausted… and tobacco and maize… a curse."

During the years of the Revolution, farmers and planters of Fauquier County continued to struggle with depleted soil and declining yields, but in 1781 a drought struck the county, prompting a number of residents to pick up and move further west. William Hill moved about sixty miles west to Shenandoah County, Virginia, a wild and sparsely populated locale nestled deep in the Appalachian Mountains, though he would return to Fauquier the following year; Benjamin Robinson remained in Fauquier the remainder of his life. John Stacy, however, decided to leave forever. By then, all three men were at least sixty years of age. Prompted by the promise of land fertile, cheap farmland, the next generation in the Stacy, Hill and Robinson families would continue the migration west into Tennessee and Kentucky.

After the Revolutionary War concluded, a mass exodus from the Virginia Piedmont led by Daniel Boone brought thousands of settlers through the Cumberland Gap, a natural pass through the Appalachian Mountains formed by prehistoric stream activity near the point where Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee meet between what are now the towns of Middlesboro, Kentucky and Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Even very wealthy landowners like Thomas Marshall relocated to Kentucky as their once grand Virginia plantations turned to sand.[41]

This migration to Kentucky and Tennessee finally gave the Stacys the opportunity to own land for the first time in nearly a century, building household wealth and pulling them out of the trappings of cyclical poverty. By 1781, John Stacy, the last Stacy brother confirmed living, migrated more than 230 miles south along the Blue Ridge Mountains to join his nephew Benjamin Stacy in Montgomery County, Virginia, where both were reportedly members of the local militia under Capt. Daniel Triggs. By 1784, John Stacy had moved to Washington County, and signed a petition to break off a segment of it to form Russell County in 1787. It was in Russell County that John Stacy spent his remaining years, as his children began migrating into Tennessee and Kentucky.

[41] Flieger, Whitmeyer. *The Mid-Atlantic Shore to the Appalachian Highlands: Field Trip Guidebook*, p. 49



Modern map showing Stacy migration across Appalachian range through Virginia and Tennessee, late 18th century.

William Stacy (c.1756–March 1838), younger son of Simon, pioneered the family's move out of Virginia and into the landed class when he bought property in Hawkins County, Tennessee on October 24, 1782. He remained in Goshen Valley the rest of his life and is believed to be buried in Stacy Cemetery on Goshen Valley Road.

William's older brother, Benjamin Stacy (1744–aft.1820), first appeared outside of Virginia in Wilkes County, North Carolina at the 1792 marriage of his son, Simon; by 1800 he was named in a tax list in Green County, Kentucky; within a few years, he had finally settled in Jackson County, Tennessee, where he died in the 1820s. His son, Benjamin Jr. was living in Lincoln County, Kentucky by 1798.

By 1803, Simon Stacy Jr. (c.1762–1822) had packed up his growing family and moved forty miles across the mountains into Kentucky, following other Stacy and Combs relatives. On November 15, 1817, he bought 50 acres from John Carnum on the North Fork ("Carrs Fork") of the Kentucky River in Perry County. He spent the remainder of his life in Perry County and died at around age sixty.

John Stacy (called Junior, c.1760–aft.1810) appears in records for Montgomery County, Virginia (1781–85), tithables for Washington County (1784–86) and Russell County, Virginia (1787-89, 1793, 1795, specifically as "John Stacy Jr."). He is found in Green County, Kentucky in 1800-1809 with Benjamin Stacy (his cousin) and Mason Stacy (son of Benjamin). He moved to Hardin County, Kentucky in 1810, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, not long after the future president was born. Another son of John Stacy Sr., George, settled in Mercer County, Kentucky in the early 19th century. Other Stacys moved slightly northwest into Scott or Buchanan County, Virginia, where some of their descendants still live and numerous places have been named in their honor.

By far the most interesting Stacy migration story from this period was that of the volatile Peter Stacy.

Peter Stacy and the Cattle Wars (1806)

Peter Stacy (c.1768–c.1818), the youngest son of John Stacy (c.1720–c.1796), was a farmer and frontiersman as well as a powder keg of trouble who had repeated run-ins with the law, culminating in the Cattle Wars of Clay County, Kentucky, and finally, his own death at the hands of his own son-in-law.

Peter grew up largely in Montgomery and Russell County, Virginia as the Stacy family migrated southwest along the mountains. He makes his first appearance in public records in a tithables list in 1789 Russell County, and served three months in 1794 as a private in the Hawkins regiment of Hamilton District Militia for the protection of the frontiers southwest of the Ohio River. The following year, he bought land in Hawkins County, Tennessee, but sold it for unknown reasons just four days later and moved back to Russell County.

After returning from his brief foray into the Tennessee frontier, Peter was regularly in trouble for fist fights. He and his cousin, George Robinson, were hauled in front of a grand jury for a fight in November 1796; the following April, Peter again found himself in court for "fighting and profanely swearing." He was in court every year through 1801 and again in 1805 until he finally left Russell County and settled in Clay County, Kentucky.

In April 1806, Peter was involved in a dispute over grazing rights near the Kentucky River that erupted into bloodshed. A man named John Amis slaughtered 20 cattle when he found them grazing on what he believed was his property near the fork of the Kentucky River. A group of men, including Peter Stacy, stormed Amis's home and confronted his wife in support of William Strong, to whom the cattle had belonged. Things didn't go well, and Stacy is said to have ended a heated argument by pistol-whipping Kate Amis in the face.

The men left shortly thereafter, but a furious Kate Amis sent a slave after them, supposedly to shoot the men. Realizing they were being followed, Peter Stacy hid behind some bushes and shot the slave in the head as he approached. This of course further escalated matters, and led to Amis summoning a small army of 30 men to exact revenge. After a shootout that left two horses dead and two men wounded, the parties agreed to settle the matter in court. But while testifying in the matter on August 5, 1807, John Amis was shot dead on the witness stand by Joel Elkins, of the rival "North Forkers." The incident was later memorialized in a poem by Cana Baker.[42]

[42] http://www.appalachianhistory.net/2017/06/john-amis-starts-feud-with-north.html

Peter Stacy remained in Clay County, and had two daughters, Isabella and Sarah, who married in 1813 and 1816 respectively. In 1817 or 1818, Peter evidently met his end at the hand of his own family. According to genealogist Barbara Stacy Mathews, "the John Jay Dickey Diary states that Peter was 'killed with a knife' by his son-in-law." The diary does not state which one, but Mathews suspected it was John Spencer, who had married Sarah Stacy.

Places named for descendants of Simon Stacy

During their migrations across the southern states, the Stacys left their names on dozens of natural features, political boundaries, streets and other places. The places known to be named for members of this Stacy family are as follows:

Stacy, Buchanan County, Virginia
Stacy Branch, Scott County, Virginia
Stacy Fork, Morgan County, Kentucky
Stacy, Perry County, Kentucky
Stacy Branch, Perry County, Kentucky
Stacy Branch, Breathitt County, Kentucky
Stacy Falls, Casey County, Kentucky
Stacy School and Stacy Post Office, Perry County, Kentucky
Stacy, Concordia County, Louisiana
Stacy, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana
Stacy Oil Field, Concordia County, Louisiana
Stacy, Hawkins County, Tennessee
Stacy Ridge, Jackson County, Tennessee
Stacy Spring, Cumberland County, Tennessee[43]

This list is not comprehensive; there certainly may be others. These are just the places named for Stacys where descendants of Simon are known to have lived across the Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and the western counties of Virginia in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

[43] See https://geonames.usgs.gov

Chapter V:
The South Carolina Stacys
1777–1800

The Bluegrass Stacys of Tennessee and Kentucky have been thoroughly documented by a number of genealogists going back decades, most notably on the website combs-families.org. Much of that work is included in the genealogies of Section II. Less well-explored are the descendants of George Stacy, youngest son of John and Dorothy, whose children settled in Spartanburg and Clarendon Counties in South Carolina in the late 18th century.

George's descendants were the only branch of the Stafford County Stacys that migrated south, rather than west to Buchanan County, Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee. Owing a twist of fate to an early death and remarriage, they split with the rest of the family and instead moved to South Carolina, establishing themselves near what is today the city of Gaffney.

Like his brother Simon, George Stacy lived a short and difficult life marred by personal and financial difficulties. Judging by his run-ins with the law, he seems to have been cavalier, unruly, and held a low regard for both church and government authority. He was also a rugged frontiersman and skilled enough with a rifle to hunt wolves for the county, whose severed heads he brought to Fauquier Court House in exchange for a bounty of 100 pounds of tobacco.

George grew up on or near the Bailey Washington plantation on Aquia Creek in Stafford County and joined the migration of his older brothers Simon and John to the mountains of Frederick County in 1758. Evidence from the 1759 tithables list of Fauquier County suggests he quickly found work as a tenant on the property of Charles Littlejohn (c.1732–1824), who had leased 150 acres of Leeds Manor from Lord Fairfax in 1757. The exact location of the Littlejohn farm has been lost, but using his closest neighbors on the tithables list as proximity indicators, it was likely on Leeds Manor Road just south of what is now the village of Hume, Virginia.

The Manor of Leeds

The Manor of Leeds, which took its name from Leeds Castle in Kent, was part of the 5.2 million-acre Fairfax Proprietary surveyed by John Warner for Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax, in 1736. The Proprietary, which essentially encompassed all the land in Virginia between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, was a gift from King Charles II to the Culpeper family in 1649, awarded for their unwavering loyalty during his exile and eventual restoration to the throne in 1660. The Fairfaxes married into the Culpepers and inherited the land before the close of the 17th century.

Though just a small corner of the Proprietary, Leeds Manor encompassed 146,462 acres in Fauquier, Frederick and Loudoun Counties. It ran from the northern branch of the Rappahannock on its southwestern side to the mouth of Carter's Run, to the branches of Goose Creek on the northern side, and out northwest to the Blue Ridge mountains between Happy Creek Gap and Ashby's Bent Gap.[44]

Beginning in the 1750s, Lord Fairfax began dividing the Manor into leases of 150 to 300 acres. The leases typically allotted terms and conditions as follows:

> The renter agrees to pay all quitrent and taxes, use only the wood and timber upon the land for the running of said plantation. build or repair a dwelling house 16 square, tabacco house 24'x20', plant and fence in 100 apple trees and will work only three field hands with one overseer per 100 acres.

Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax (1693–1781, pictured at left) was so wealthy he owned at one point more than 5.2 million acres between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, roughly 20% of the entire colony of Virginia. Despite his almost unfathomable wealth, he was revered as a simple and humble man, who typically wore the plain clothes of a common farmer and gave away vast quantities of food to his tenants every year. Rather than inhabiting the family castle in England or a vast plantation estate like the Lees, his primary residence was essentially a large hunting lodge in the Shenandoah Valley where he chiefly occupied himself with his life's greatest passion—fox hunting.

Though loyal to the crown, Lord Fairfax was sympathetic to the colonists in their grievances against England. This only served to increase his popularity with his American neighbors and tenants, including a young George Washington. The relationship between the two stretched from Washington's teenage years until the end of the baron's life. The effect of this relationship on Washington's development was significant. Fairfax was the man young Washington aspired to be; socially prominent, well-connected, and involved in important affairs. Even through the tensions of the revolutionary era, Washington remained respectful, even affectionate toward the aging aristocrat until his death in late 1781.[45] Shortly

[44] Dickinson. *The Fairfax Proprietary.*

[45] https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/lord-fairfax/

after the end of the Revolutionary War, the United States Congress broke up the Fairfax proprietary and put an end to "titled" Americans.

The Edwards Family of Westmoreland County, Virginia

According to a suit in Frederick County court that carried on from 1754 to 1759, George Stacy married a woman named Jemima. Circumstantial evidence that will be presented in Part II suggests she was born Jemima Edwards in 1737 to Ignatius and Mary Edwards, then of St. Paul Parish, Stafford County. Historical evidence suggests that Jemima descends from Meredith Edwards, an Englishman who was transported to Maryland by John Filer in late 1675, and was granted land in Westmoreland County, Virginia in 1694.

Meredith, a neighbor of Lawrence Washington (grandfather of George Washington), wrote his will shortly before his death in the summer of 1712 naming his four children as John, William, Thomas and Eleanor and his wife as Ann Edwards. Ann's maiden name went unrecorded, but beginning with the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Vol. 17 No. 49 in 1919, several Edwards genealogies give her name as Ann Harrison. The source for this is evidently family tradition. Though these traditions claim she was a daughter of the elite Harrisons of Surry County, no such person appears in records or established Harrison genealogies. She was more likely from the Harrison family of Westmoreland, many of whom migrated to Stafford County and are found in the Overwharton Parish register. Court records indicate that by September 1713, she had remarried to Charles Hall and is likely the Ann Hall who signed her will in Westmoreland County on January 15, 1750/1 and died prior to March 16, 1751.

As early as 1716, the three sons of Meredith and Ann Edwards began migrating north along the coast, buying up land in King George and Spotsylvania County. Willam's son, Haden Edwards, was baptized in St. Paul Parish Church, Stafford County in 1716; Thomas Edwards was named as a landowner in a deed in Spotsylvania County in 1722, appearing in a number of King George County records through 1755; and John Edwards bought land in King George in 1723 and Spotsylvania in 1731.

Assembling data from original records and making some judgements based on locality and child-naming patterns, we can surmise John's children were Susanna, Ignatius, Elizabeth, Meredith, Andrew, William, Bridget and Thomas Edwards, born between around 1706 and 1740, probably via two or three different wives, with the second being Jane Arrington of Westmoreland County. Most of John's older children remained near him in King George and Spotsylvania, while his oldest, Ignatius, and younger children settled in Stafford County's Overwharton Parish.

William Edwards (bef.1687–aft. Nov. 25, 1746), had two documented sons, Haden and Benjamin Edwards, although there were assuredly other children. Per

a family account dating to 1925 or earlier, they were Haden, Benjamin, John, Mary, Robert, Rebecca, Martha and Jeanette. Haden Edwards of Stafford County (1716–1803), who was in turn father of John Edwards (1748–c.1834) the first elected United States Senator from Kentucky. John was the father of Haden (1771–1849) and Benjamin Edwards (1780–1837), who were proto-revolutionaries in Texas and orchestrated the Fredonian Rebellion against Mexico in 1826.

Thomas Edwards (bef.1696–1774) bought up property all over Prince William, Spotsylvania and King George Counties before finally settling in his native Westmoreland County. Per his will and other court records, his wife was named Alice Howell and his children were William, Thomas, Mary Sargent, Franky and Alice Edwards. His son Thomas (1762–1832) was ancestor to Frances Wickliffe Edwards Roberts (1819–1883) First Lady of Texas from 1879 to 1883.

Dr. John Edwards (bef.1691–1743), who along with Thomas was called "gentleman," began appearing in the court papers of King George County in 1723; though he owned properties in Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Spotsylvania County and King George County he appears to have been based in King George; he was sworn as sheriff and gentleman justice there in 1737. He was sued in both Westmoreland and King George County court by Augustine Washington, father of the future president, in 1721 and 1724. Between 1731 and 1742, John Edwards appears in Spotsylvania County court records and bought a city lot in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He died between June and November, 1743 and his estate was probated in King George County on Dec. 2, 1743, with administration changing hands from Richard Tutt to Meredith Edwards by 1747.

John Edwards and Jane Arrington are identified as the parents of the Overwharton Parish Edwards clan in the 1929 article "General John Edwards King of Kentucky. A Sketch by His Great Granddaughter, Goode King Feldhauser of St. Paul, Minnesota," Register of Kentucky State Historical Society Vol. 27, No. 80. This marriage is confirmed by a well-supported genealogy of the Monroe Family by George Harrison Sanford King. Specifically, John is named as the father of Elizabeth Edwards, who married William King in Overwharton Parish in May 1738. Elizabeth King's son, Robert King (d. 1814) is buried alongside Jesse Edwards (1742–1795), documented son of Ignatius Edwards, in the tiny family cemetery called King-Roles in Stafford County, establishing a clear kinship link. Elizabeth's youngest son, John Edwards King (1757–1828) was a general, called a "military genius" and famous son of Kentucky.

Ignatius Edwards (bef.1709–Oct. 15, 1750), father of Jemima, was almost certainly the eldest son of Dr. John Edwards and an undocumented first wife. Given that his given name was Catholic, she may have been native to Maryland. In October 1730, Ignatius leased 50 acres adjacent to Brent's Rock to Henry Wigginton on the north side of Aquia Creek roughly where route 635 now ends. This tract was later sold to Thomas Porter by Wigginton. After the lease, Ignatius removed to Maryland, where he was living at the birth of his son Ignatius in 1732.

By 1737 he was back in Stafford County, where his daughter Jemima was baptized at St. Paul Parish; from at least 1742 to his death, he lived in Overwharton Parish. Edwards authored his will in November 1748, not long after his last child was born, and may have suffered from a protracted illness. He was however well enough to witness a deed in Prince William County court in June 1750. He died the following October, probably in his early forties.

A combination of his will and parish records indicate his children were:

1. Susanna Edwards b. c.1729 d. aft. Nov. 1748
2. Isabel Edwards b. c.1730 d. aft. Nov. 1748
3. Ignatius Edwards b. 1732 in Maryland; d. July 28, 1757
4. Leanna "Leah" Edwards b. c.1734 m. John Carter c.1751
5. Jemima Edwards b. Mar. 4, 1736/7 in St. Paul Parish, Stafford County; d.1816
6. Baker Edwards (c.1738–aft.1810) m. Sarah Stacy May 6, 1757
7. John Edwards d. Feb. 24, 1744 in Overwharton Parish
8. Jesse Edwards (Feb. 14, 1742–May 15, 1795) of Overwharton, m. Elizabeth
9. Anne Edwards b. July 17, 1745 in Overwharton Parish
10. Sarah Edwards b. June 28, 1748 in Overwharton Parish

His wife, Mary, was left to rear the children after her husband's early death, and was dead herself by June 1764. Her parentage is uncertain, though given she had a son named Baker, it's possible that was her maiden name. If this is the case, the only reasonable candidate is Mary, daughter of John Baker (c.1678–1728) and Elizabeth Butler of Westmoreland County.

Jemima Edwards began life in rough circumstances; despite her gentleman grandfather's wealth, her father seemed to have lived more humbly and left no land to his survivors: only some bedding, furniture, a pan, some clothing, a gun and a few head of livestock were bequeathed. At only fourteen years old, she was already pregnant when her father died, and gave birth out of wedlock in the spring of 1751. In May, she was cited by Stafford County court for having given birth to a bastard and ordered to pay the church wardens 50 shillings or 500 pounds of tobacco for the indiscretion.

On May 6, 1757, Jemima's brother, Baker Edwards, married 14-year-old Sarah Stacy, a daughter of Simon Stacy and Judith Tolson of Stafford County. By this time, the Stacy clan had already joined a mass migration out of Stafford into the mountains of Frederick County; Jemima's uncle, Andrew Edwards, was a tavern proprietor in nearby Prince William County, and her eldest brother, Ignatius, also appears in records there in 1753 and 1756. Though George Stacy probably knew Jemima in Stafford County, they probably wed in Frederick County in late 1753 or early 1754, shortly before Sarah Ashby commenced what was probably a paternity suit against George in May 1754.[46]

[46] Y-DNA results indicate George Stacy was not the father of Robert Combs alias Ashby, the bastard son of Sarah Ashby born in October 1753. See https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/combs/about/background

Ignatius Edwards, the Deserter

Jemima's brother Ignatius had on May 1, 1756 the misfortune of being conscripted into military service at Stafford and assigned to Fort Loudoun, a new fortification being constructed to protect colonists from attacks by Indians and their French allies. The size rolls give a description of Ignatius Edwards as a 24-year-old carpenter who stood only 5'5" with a big nose, average build, and fondly describe him as a "good dancer and fiddler." Given his evidently free-spirited nature and skill as a craftsman, Ignatius was spared the rigors of infantry life and instead deployed to Fort Loudoun to be put to work as an artificer.

This should have been the end of the story, but there was just one problem: Ignatius Edwards loathed military service and was determined to escape it. In a single year he deserted three times and was each time arrested and returned to his fuming colonel, 25-year-old George Washington. After ignoring warnings from Washington that he would face the gallows if he persisted in deserting, he was duly court-martialed following his third arrest.

The proceedings, which Washington attended, took place over July 25 and 26, 1757. Edwards pled guilty, and from the beginning, things didn't go well for him. His defense was less than spirited, and despite prosecutors giving him every chance to lay the blame on his superiors, he denied any mistreatment and said that simply he simply didn't recall being warned not to desert:

> He was then asked what had induced him to be guilty of so heinous a Crime the Penalties of which he had been often told & perticularly made well acquainted with when he last joined the Regiment & in the warmest Manner exhorted to avoid? He answer'd he had heard the Articles against Desertion read but had not by any Exhortation or Command else as he cou'd recollect been advised or order'd to avoid the Penalties by Them inflicted.

This weak defense did not impress the court, and when Col. Washington was sworn, he directly contradicted this claim:

> Colo. George Washington (being sworn) declared that he exhorted the Draughts in general to act well & told them that by a good Behavior they wou'd not only prevent Punishments & harsh Treatment, but make him & the rest of the Officers do every Thing in their Power to render the Service agreeable & that after he had in general spoke to all the Draughts then present he addressed himself to the Prisoner in perticular & told him that (as he had already been twice pardoned for the villanous & shameful Crime of Desertion) he ought for the future to be perticularly careful of his Behavior & never more think of deserting for that shou'd he desert again & be apprehended Nothing cou'd prevent his being hanged—He likewise declares that an Offer was made him from the Prisoner and William Brent in his behalf that he (the Prisoner) for a Discharge wou'd procure a Man to

serve in his Room & that he (the Colo.) told them that as he had been an old Offender he wou'd not for any Consideration discharge him.

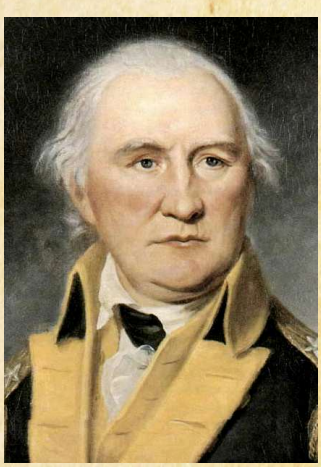
Capt. Robert Stuart also swore under oath that he heard Washington tell Edwards that he could be hanged for desertion. Edwards then claimed he had told Washington that he would pay another man to serve in his stead, an offer Washington declined on account of Edwards already being a deserter. On July 26, the court sentenced Ignatius Edwards to death. The sentence was carried out on Fort Loudoun's gallows on Thursday, July 28 according to a letter by George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia. In a brief passage, Washington had some scathing words for Edwards and another deserter, William Smith:

> August 3, 1757.
>
> I send your Honor a copy of the proceedings of a General Court martial.
>
> Two of those condemned, namely, Ignatious Edwards, and Wm. Smith, were hanged on Thursday last, just before the companies marched for their respective posts.
>
> Your Honor will, I hope excuse my hanging, instead of shooting them. It conveyed much more terror to others; and it was for example sake, we did it. They were proper objects to suffer: Edwards had deserted twice before, and Smith was accounted one of the greatest villains upon the continent.
>
> George Washington

While Washington's hanging of a simple "dancer and fiddler" for the crime of not wanting to serve may seem harsh to some, context is important. During the summer of 1757, Washington was facing a crisis of mass-desertion. Of a mere two hundred recruits he managed to draft and march to Winchester in July, more than a fourth of them deserted, with twenty-four of them slipping away in a single night. Most of them were eventually recaptured, though gunfire was exchanged and one deserter was killed, with a pursuing soldier wounded. Without filling his ranks, not only would Washington not be able to complete the fort, he would be unable to fulfill a directive set by the House of Burgesses a few weeks earlier to send a regiment to defend South Carolina. With war with the French in full swing, the heat was on. The recruiting situation was so dire that Governor Dinwiddie, who by law had to approve all military hangings, sent blank death warrants for the increasingly frustrated Washington to use at will. The young colonel noted his intent to use them to scare deserters into compliance a letter to a colleague: "I have a gallows near forty foot high erected (which has terrified the rest exceedingly) and I am determined if I can be justified in the proceeding, to hang two or three on it, as an example to others."

Though the hangings likely did inspire fear among recruits, it did not stop the desertions. Weeks later, eight companies still could not count more than 90 rank and file soldiers. Washington and his superiors attributed their problems to the "pusillanimity of the people." A more specific explanation might be that because most of Washington's recruits were unemployed vagrants, they were ill-equipped for impressment into military service.

While not a vagrant, George Stacy had his own ongoing issues, with much of them playing out in Fauquier County court over several years. In July 1762 he was sued by lawyers on behalf of John Glassford, the Scottish "tobacco lord" and one of the wealthiest men in Britain (pictured at left), over a debt George owed at Glassford's store in Dumfries, Virginia. George pleaded "non assumpsit" (in other words, "I never agreed to this obligation") and the case dragged on for nearly two years. George acknowledged the debt in March 1763 and the court found for Glassford in the sum of twelve pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence, but George still hadn't paid up a year later, leaving Glassford to sue his bondsman, Thomas Williams.



George was similarly sued by future Revolutionary War hero Daniel Morgan (pictured at left) for trespass, assault and battery in May 1763 and fined 100 pounds; he was sued again for debt by merchant William Allason and in both cases, failed to show up in court. Allason eventually sued Benjamin Robinson, George's brother-in-law and bondsman, for the six-pound debt. Robinson "surrendered up the said Stacey" to the court in August 1765, and the case against Robinson was dismissed. After this court date, George's legal troubles seemed to have quieted down and the record is silent for more than two years. [47]

The quiet was punctuated by an untimely end. George Stacy died suddenly in October 1767, at about the age of 35. The cause was not documented, but a coroner's inquest was initiated, suggesting he died by accident or misadventure, rather than illness. His burial location is unknown, but it was most likely in one of the hundreds of family cemeteries near his home in Leeds Manor. No record of George's children has survived; it is likely the earliest ones were born and baptized in Hamilton Parish. The latter children, born following his conversion to the Baptist Church in 1764, would not have been baptized as infants. His widow,

[47] Gen. Daniel Morgan (1736–1802) led a rebel victory at the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781. If George Stacy assaulted Morgan himself, he must have been bold—Morgan was said to be 6 ft., 200 lbs. brawny and fearless, according to historian John K. Gott, who calls him "the most famous military man in Virginia next to Washington." See Gott's *Fauquier County in the Revolution.*

Jemima, evidently remarried to their close neighbor and probable landlord, Charles Littlejohn, by 1771 and resettled in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina by 1777, the last year Littlejohn appears in the rent rolls of Fauquier County.

George and Jemima Stacy's marriage lasted only about eight years and the number of children it produced is unknown, but may include most or all of the Stacys who appear in upper Ninety-Six District, South Carolina in the 1780s:

1. George Stacy (bef. 1763–aft. 1834), who enlisted in the Upper Ninety-Six Loyalist Militia in June 1780. He served through 1782 in Clarendon County, South Carolina and settled there in 1785, relocating to Monroe County, Alabama in 1822.

2. Peter Stacy (d. aft. July 1781), enlisted with George in the upper Ninety-Six Loyalist Militia in June 1780. He disappears from history after the evacuation of Fort Ninety-Six and may have died shortly thereafter.

3. Robert Stacy (c.1764–Feb. 6, 1849), enlisted in the Spartan Militia, serving as a horseman in the company of Capt. John Mapp, Col. Roebuck's Regiment, between June and October, 1782. He settled in Spartanburg District, which was named for his regiment.

4. Anna Stacy (bef. Dec. 1766–aft. 1810), wife of Shadrach Noland. She was named as "Anna Stacy" in a deed with her husband in Ninety-Six District on December 7, 1787. The Nolands later moved to Tennessee.

All four children were likely born on the Charles Littlejohn plantation in Leeds Manor, near modern-day Hume, Virginia. Though their father's untimely death was likely devastating, their mother's remarriage to Littlejohn improved their fortunes, pulled them out of poverty and likely improved their station in life.

Charles Littlejohn (c.1732–1824)

Like George Stacy, Charles Littlejohn was a native of Stafford County, and moved to Prince George County, Maryland as a child. Following his father's death in 1741, he and his siblings along with their mother relocated to Virginia. His brother Samuel (1733–1813) settled in Fairfax County, Virginia and owned a farm near Occoquan Road, according to county road orders. Charles Littlejohn had leased property in Leeds Manor in 1757 and married an unknown first wife, who gave birth to his son, Charles Jr. around 1760 and likely died shortly thereafter.

Unlike the hot-headed and debt-ridden Stacy, Charles Littlejohn lived a quiet, prosperous life and almost never appeared in court; he was fined only once for failing to appear in the episcopal church when he converted to Baptism. In the 1759 tithables list of Fauquier County, Charles and his brother Henry Littlejohn appear just three households away from George Stacy. The men between them

were not landowners at the time, suggesting they and Stacy were Littlejohn's tenants. Charles's wife appears in the records of Goucher Creek Baptist Church in South Carolina as "Jemimah Littlejohn" and generations of Littlejohn descendants traditionally remembered her as "Jemima Stacy."

On July 2, 1773, Charles Littlejohn filed a memorial with the North Carolina legislature for 300 acres on Little Thicketty Creek in what was then part of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; by the time he was granted the land on December 8, 1774, it was a part of Ninety-Six District, South Carolina. Today, this property on the north side of Gowdeysville Road in Gaffney, bordered on the east by the old Union County line, about midway between highways 18 and 105. Samuel Littlejohn owned the property that bordered to the southeast, just on the opposite side of the Union/Spartanburg line. It was here that Littlejohn established his homestead, and that his Stacy stepchildren would have likely grown up. They were joined by three new Littlejohns: Henry, born in 1772; Ignatius (named for his maternal grandfather, Ignatius Edwards), in 1777; and Nancy, born c.1779, who later married Peter Ellis.

Robert Stacy, likely George's youngest son, had a large family that became prominent in the city of Gaffney, South Carolina over the next two centuries. His descendants include Frederick Graham Stacy (1857–1904), who co-founded Gaffney's first bank and was instrumental in the development of its early business life, as well as the formation of Cherokee County; Richmond Stacy (1870–1927), a South Carolina state senator 1915–1919 and 1927; Edwin Booth Stacy, assistant postmaster of Gaffney from 1924-1948; along with numerous veterans of the War of 1812, the Civil War and both World Wars. When Robert's son Chester died in 1895, the *Gaffney Ledger* noted "he left an honored name to those who bear it."

Descendants of Simon Stacy

First Generation

1. Simon Stacy, son of **William Stacy** and **Jane,** was born in April 1640 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on April 13, 1640 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died on January 23, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

Immigrating to Virginia in 1667, he rose from indentured servitude to become a prosperous planter and public servant, serving as constable, grand juror and church vestryman.

Simon Stacy was christened in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England on April 13, 1640 to William Stacy. Through other records we know William may have had a wife named Jane who died in 1673.

William Stacy of Calvert Co. MD is definitely connected to Simon Stacy as they were both named as debtors in the estate probate of George Beckwith in 1676. And William is definitely connected to Richard Stacy of Calvert. Co. who died in 1674--his wife Mary administered Richard's estate. And there is definitely a John Stacy in Calvert as well. Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England has William, John, Simon and Richard Stacy all brothers born in 1632, 1635, 1640 and 1644, respectively. These men are almost certainly the same individuals who immigrated to Calvert County in 1661, 1670, 1661 and 1675, respectively. Of the four brothers, only William was recorded married in church records of Wiltshire, and only William was recorded married in his headright grant in Maryland. None of the four appear in records in Wiltshire after William's marriage in 1656.

They almost certainly left England via the port of Bristol.

LANCASTER & GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA (1667-1673)

We can get a clue about Simon's age from this inference by Robert Beverly, historian of VA in 1722:

"Servants, are those which serve only for a few years, according to the time of their indenture, or the custom of the country. The custom of the country takes place upon such as have no indentures. The law in this case is, that if such servants be under nineteen years of age, they must be brought into court to have their age adjudged; and from the age they are judged to be of, they must serve until they reach four and twenty; but if they be adjudged upwards of nineteen,

they are then only to be servants for the term of five years."
SOURCE:
https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/_Of_Servants_and_Slaves_in_Virginia_an_excerpt_from_The_History_of_Virginia_by_Robert_Beverley_1722

Simon must have been born no later than 1648. And if he was made freeman in 1667 (no record of this), he would have been transported in 1662. Problem is Robert Beverley wasn't even in the colonies yet in 1662, so this is not possible. Given that Beverley received his transport "certificate" in 1667, and his land grant award in 1672 (five years later), it stands to reason Simon immigrated in 1667, and was made freeman in 1672.

This is corroborated by the indenture record of Elias Robinson, who came over with him in 1667, and was indentured that year for a term of 8 years.
https://www.pricegen.com/immigrantservants/servant/show.php?servant=11581
Wm. Alexander came over same year, indentured 5 years.
https://www.pricegen.com/immigrantservants/servant/show.php?servant=11580

The first record of Simon Stacy in Virginia:

July 10, 1667: "Certificate accordinge to Acte is granted to Robert Beverly for ye transportacon of Richard Mounts, Sam Cox, Elyas Robinson, Will Alexander, Will Allen, Mathew Jones, SIMON STACEY, Sara Howard, Henry Horbert, John Gibson, George Anderson, Dorothy Pywater, John Jones, Will Kellum, John Ward, John Rivas, Robert Clarke, Willm Finnis, Anne Lister, Anne Barr, John Arthur, Anne Hertford, Thomas Harwood & Robert Bendley into this Countrey." (Lancaster County Court Orders, 1666-80)

There seems to be no extant record of Simon's indenture (1667-1672), but as soon as it was over, two different men from Gloucester County, VA claimed land warrants as reward for the transport of his group: the original Robert Beverly, and now William Elliott:

Oct. 10, 1672: ROBERT BEVERLEY, 500 acs., Gloucester Co., upon brs. of Hoccadaye's & Chiescake Crks., adj. Robert Elliott, youngest sonne of Lieut. Col. Anthony Elliott, decd., neere Noakes' plantation, where he now lives, adj. his own & land of Conquest Wyatt; &c; 10 Oct. 1672, p. 438. Trans. of 10 pers: Richard Mounts, Mathew Jones, Samll. Cox, SIMON STACEY, Elias Robinson, Sara Howard, Wm. Allexander, Henry Herbert, Will. Allen, Jno. Gibson.(*Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Patent Book No. 6, pg 121) (NOTE: George Harper and Robert Elliott, father of William Elliot, were direct neighbors adjoining property of Robert Beverley)

Oct. 10, 1672: GEORGE HARPER of Gloucester County was awarded 133 acres headright for George Anderton, Dorothy Jones and Simon Stacy. (Gloucester Co.

Orders Bk. 6 pg. 48)

Oct. 23, 1673: MR. WM. ELLIOT, sonn of Lt. Col. Anthony • Elliot, decd., 340 acs-., Gloucester Co., N. side of North Riv. Mill runne; 23 Oct. 1673, p. 475. Neere head of sd. runne belonging alsoe to Mr. Peter Starling (Sterling) dec'd., adj. 'Mr. Richd. Bailie; on a br. ,of Hoccaday's Cr; along _Thos. Guant (or Gaant) neere Mr. Iveson's Quarter ; &c- Trans. of 7 pers: Wm: Alexander; Wm. Allen, Mathew Jones, SIMON STACY, Sara Howard, Henry Herbert, Jno. Gibson (*CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS* PATENT BOOK No. 6; Pg 132)

Simon Stacy was likely indentured to Beverley himself, and given that Elliot and Harper were both adjoining neighbors of Beverley it stands to reason Beverley sold Simon off to them at some point. This suggests Simon spent the duration of his indenture in Gloucester County on Beverley's plantation on Piankatank River, between Cheesecake Creek and Bailey's Creek. Beverley's neighbor on Piankatank was William Elliott:

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Patent Book No. 6, pg 60
MR. RICHD. BAILY, 1875 acs., Gloucester Co., S. side of Peanketank River beg, at mouth of Hoccady's Cr; 16 Nov. 1674, p. 547. By the Beaver Dams, to the Boeing over of Snelling's Path ; adj. Mr., Robt. Elliot; Tho. Gaunt; Mr. WILLIAM. ELLIOT; his own land at the head of a, valley of Allin's Cr; & downe a br. dividing this & land of Robt. Beverly, formerly Col. Elliot's; &c. 600 acs. purchased of Col. Antho, Elliott; 882 acs, granted sd. Baily; 393 acs. now found adj., due for trans. of 8 pers.

WILL OF ROBERT BEVERLEY, of Middlesex County in Virginia, Gentl. 16th August 1686. Item I give & bequeath unto my eldest son Peter Beverley…all my land in Gloucester County Lying upon Peanketank River betwixt the creeks called Cheesecake Creek and Hoccadies alias Bayles Creek and adjoining to and including in a patent with 500 acres which (were) formerly by me sold and passed away to Mr. Mann of Gloster County by deed under my hand & seal but in case my said son Peter should happen to die without heirs of his body, my will is that the …lands above (should go) to my second son Robert Beverley…Item I give to my second son Robert Beverley…my plantation & Devident of Land on Poropotank Creek Glouster County…920 Acres…To Harry Beverley 1600 acres in Rappahannock…To John 3000 acres in Rappahannock & New Kent…on the run commonly known…by the name of Beverley Park..to William Beverley 1 land in Middlesex on Rappahannock River…called Griffin's Neck adj. Mr. Robert Smith and Col. Christo; Wormeley & purchased of Mr. Thos. Elliot…To wife Catherine during her natural life…my plantation in Middlesex County…on Peankatanke River whereon I live…now called Old plantation 165 acres according to patent. Also all one half parte of 100 acres of Land & plantation in Gloster County or the whole if I happen to purchase same before my death commonly called and known by the name of North River quarter and now held in partnership betwixt by Brother Coll John Armistead…Provided by wife…accept same in full of…right of dower…After wife's decease I bequeath all the 3 sd plantations to…my daughter

Catherine Beverley…I give to the child my wife now goes with be it male or female…all my other lands & plantations…not household goods at my dwelling plantation…for her life…then to daughters Mary and Catherine…all other property to be disposed in equal parts…betwixt my wife and children either in specifical kind or in money sterling…Wife Catherine executor. Signed, Robert Beverley; witness, Ralph Wormley, Robert Smith, Willm Kitts, Walter Keeble, Thomas Ballard. Recorded, Middlesex, 4th April 1687."

http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cnoelldunc/genealogy/Virginia/Beverley/D1.htm

NOTE: Maj. Robert Beverly later started a servant's revolt in 1683; he also defended Gov. Berkeley in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 and was considered Virginia's "most inveterate" dealer in servants.
https://www.jstor.org/stable/3786495?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
And see http://huskey-ogle-family.tripod.com/ancestorarchives/id40.html

At some point after Simon's indenture concluded in 1672, he went back to England, married, and joined the rest of his family in Calvert County, Maryland in 1675. The rest of his presumed brothers, John, William and Richard were indentured; Simon and his new wife were the only transportees to Maryland in this family who paid their own way, likely due to the surplus of Simon's previous indenture.

CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND (1675 - 1687)

Nov. 20, 1675: "Simon Stacy of Calvert County" claimed headright to 100 acres for transporting himself and his wife, Mary Stacy, from England. He immediately sold the right to John Bigger, and may have lived on his brother William's tract on Hunting Creek, purchased back in 1666.

November 20th, 1675 came Simon Stacy of Calvert County and proved his rights to one hundred acres of land, for transporting himself and Mary his wife into this province to inhabit Maryland. Know all men by these present that I Simon Stacy of the County of Calvert for a valuable consideration to me paid by John Bigger of the same County have assigned all right title and interest of and in and to the rights for one hundred acres of land, due to me for transporting himself and Mary my wife into this province to inhabit, to have and to hold the same to him the said John Bigger his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoofe of him the said John Bigger his heirs and assigns forever: Witness my hand and seal the 20th day of November in the 44th year of the Dominion of Cecilius Ye anno domini 1675. Witness hereunto John Bloomfield.

FILM in question: 1673-1679 LL SR 7548 15 (of LL)

The designation "transported" implies Simon immigrated from England directly

to Maryland, something Lord Baltimore rewarded with headright to land. "Rights" detailed here: https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/intro.html

Film and transcript index: https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/patentlist_rev.html
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Simon and William Stacy are listed as debtors in the account of the estate of George Beckwith (1606-1676) a wealthy landowner of Calvert County: https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I083854&tree=Tree1

November 18, 1676: Maryland Prerogative Court Records. Inventory, 2.319. Calvert County. Estate of George and Frances BECKWITH... Appraisers: Thomas SPRIGG, John GRIGGS... [Long, long] List of debtors includes: William STACEY... Edward CLERK... Samuel HATTON... John BROOME... Robert COLE... Capt. John ALLEN... Simon STACEY... Richard KENDALL... Francis MAULDING... Robert CARVILE, Simon STACEY... Administrator: Thomas BANKE (Skinner...)

July 13, 1677: ibid. Accounts. 4.175. Calvert County... Estate of George BECKWITH. Mentions Alexander YOUNGER, orphans (unnamed). Payments to (includes): ... Mr. Thomas SPRIGG, Mr. Thomas TRAVERS for Mr. John HALLE... Thomas BOWDELL (administrator of John MARTIN)... John GRIGGS whose relict Mary married Richard KEENE... Mary (daughter) who married John MILES and Evan DAVIES, Elizabeth (daughter), Margareth (daughter)... Thomas HOWTON [HOUGHTON?]... Simon STACY, Richard HILL... Mr. John HALLES... Col. Vincent LOWE... John LOW... Francis FENWICK alias REDLEY... Richard SMITH... Administrator: Thomas BANKES. (Skinner...)
https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bobhill148&id=I2667

July 14, 1681: At a Councill held at St Maries the 14th Day of July Anno Dmi 1681:

The Rt honble the Lord Propry
Philip Calvert Esqr Chancellor
William Calvert Esqr Secry
Coll Henry Darnall Present
George Talbot Esqr
William Digges Esqr

At wch time Mr John Tyrling according to summons makes his appearance and being called is charged with haveing uttered mutinous and seditious words to the people, his Audi-tors Sayeing that his Lspp [Lordship] the Lord Propry [Lord Proprietor] had furnished the Indians with powder and shott and noe wonder

then the English had their throats cutt when the Propry gave them powder and shott for that purpose & words to that effect; for Evidence is called William Hodgeson who Declared That James Rumsey Reported that Mr Tyrling should say in presence of Coll Jowles and others that the Indians had received powder and shott from his Lspp and noe wonder they cutt our throates when his Lspp furnished them with powder and shott. Mr Tyrling prayes the testimony of Coll Jowles or any other person of note that was then his Auditors when he spake these words otherwise if only the said Hodgeson heard it it cannot be tearmed sedition, but further Denies that he said any such thing but that sometime since came a man to his house and told him that Mr Rosewell should report that one Daniel Mathena of Charles County would offer to sweare that his Lspp had sent a Packett of letters to the Sinniquos for them to come and cutt off the Protestants, to wch he the said Tyrling Replied that the said Mathena and those who reported it after him ought to be whipped, that possibly he might tell this to some other person at some time but the words laid to his charge or any thing tending thereunto he utterly Denies.

William Hodgeson further saith that James Rumsey (as Simon Stacy told him) made this Report of Mr Tyrling before The said Stacy. Thomas Lawson Richard Mr Darceys Overseer and others The further heareing and Examination whereof is referred till thursday next the 2 Ith of this instant July at wch time to be summoned James Rumsey Simon Stacy, Thomas Lawson and Darceys Overseer, and Mr Tyrling to give bond to the sheriff of 20000lb tobo for his appeareance then at this board, accordingly issued the following ordr to the sheriff of Calvert County to summon the persons aforesaid viz:

By the Lord Propry & Councill, You are hereby willed and required as also strictly charged and comanded to summon James Rumsey, Simon Stacy, Thomas Lawson, and Richard, Mr Darceys Overseer, all of your County that all excuses sett apart they and every of them be and personally appeare before his Lspp and Councill at the City of St Maries on thursday next the One and twentieth instant by Nine of the Clock in the morning to testifye the truth of their knowledge to what shall be proposed unto them in behalf of the Rt honble the Lord Propry whereof they are not to faile at their perill Dated the fourteenth Day of July in the sixth yeare of his Lspps Dominion &c. Annoq Domini 1681:

Signed p ordr
To Coll Henry Jowles high Sher. p J Llewellin Cl Consil
of Calvert County or his Depty
This

July 20, 1681: At a Council held at the City of St. Maries the One and twentieth day of July Anno Domini 1681:

The Rt honble the Lord Propry
Philip Calvert Esqr Chancelor
William Calvert Esqr Secry

John Hoskins of St Maries County according to summons from his Lspp to him formerly directed makes his appearance at this board Who was charged with saying in some Company that if he had said half soe much as Capt Coode had said he would runn away too, and being required to testifie upon oath what it was Capt Coode should say to cause those expressions to come from him being duely sworne saith that possibly in drink such or the like words might by him be spoken but that Coode should speake any thing mooveing him thereunto he knowes not being sometimes apt to talk at randome in drink and speake what he cann give noe Accompt of William Hodgeson according to order of this board the last Councill Day makes his appeareance and haveing taken his oath upon the holy Evangelist saith that being up at a horse Race at Mr Rumseys in Company with Simon Stacy and others he told Stacy that he heard he had fforted in his house, To wch Stacy replyed he was afraid of the Indians ffor that Mr Tyrling had reported My Lord had furnished them with powder and shott, And that he called Thomas Lawson, and Richard Thomas to witness that Mr Rumsey heard Mr Tyrling say soe.

Simon Stacy called Denyes that he ever said any such thing of Mr Tyrling Thomas Lawson called Denyes that he was desired to witness any such thing or that he heard any such thing said Richard Thomas saith that he heard Mr Rumsey say that Mr Tyrling should say My Lord had furnished the Indians with powder and shott. James Rumsey then called Saith that haveing formerly heard the Report of his Lspps furnishing the Indians with powder and shott and being One Day at Church before it begann it was the generall discourse amongst the people there that My Lord had lett the Indians have powder and shott, and that Mr Tyrling amongst the rest said he heard soe too but could not give any creditt to it Mr Tyrling is Discharged from his Recognizance taken last Councill Day and from his further appeareance at this board upon this occasion.

--From “Proceedings of the Council of Maryland 1671-1681. Lib. R, pg. 207-213. Held by the Maryland State Archives. http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000015/html/am15--387.html

April 2, 1684: Simon Stacy named an appraiser of the estate of John Hammond. (Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland)

June 25, 1684: “Regarding: The estate of Thomas Kemp (CV). Symon Stacey was appointed administrator and guardian of orphans. Signed: Christopher Kellet. Thomas Brooke, gentleman (CV) to administer oath.” (Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland: 1682-1686 : Liber 13 Folio 133)

NOTE: Thomas Kemp also transported Richard Stacy to Maryland in 1663 and was an appraiser of the estate of William Stacy in June 1676.

English law at that time held that “the right of administration follows the right of

property." Whoever was first in line to inherit from the estate was first in line to receive letters of administration. If the deceased left no surviving spouse, administration would go to the next of kin. If a daughter renounced administration, it could be granted to her husband. If no one in the family accepted the position, a significant creditor (someone owed money by the deceased) might be appointed administrator by the court. If no suitable administrator with an interest in the estate could be found, the court would have discretion to appoint a reputable, disinterested person to fill the role. Simon Stacy administering the estate of Kemp strongly suggests he was married to his eldest surviving daughter.

The Calvert County years saw the Stacys gaining some traction, surviving indentured servitude and becoming planters themselves, only to succumb to early deaths soon after. Richard died in 1674 at age 30; William, who most likely owned the property they all farmed, died in 1676 at age 44; William's first wife had died previously, and his second wife's second husband also seemed to quickly predecease her in late 1676; John Stacy died in 1710; and Simon's first wife was likely carried off by whatever plague was going around during that period. With nearly all of his family gone by 1687, Simon decided to make a return to Virginia.

STAFFORD CO. VA (1687 - 1690)

Simon lived in Stafford Co., VA in 1687-1690 (possibly as late as 1692), where he leased land from Thomas Watts on the south side of Potomac Creek (lease signed April 30, 1687, to commence 15-year term on Oct. 10, 1687). Genealogists have hypothesized his wife was the daughter of Thomas Watts, with no evidence. This theory goes all the way back to Barbara Stacy Matthews and is asserted on the Combs Families website. It appears to stem from a misreading of the suit by Sampson Darrell against Simon Stacy whereby the court rules that the land Stacy had a lease on would be divided among the heirs of his recently deceased landlord. It does not say or imply Stacy or his wife were among those heirs. Stacy himself appears as nothing more than a lease-holder. The documents in question are as follows:

STAFFORD COUNTY VA DEED & WILL BOOK 1689 - 1693; THE ANTIENT PRESS
p. 170a KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I THOMAS WATTS of ye County of Stafford WHEELWRIGHT have for my self Lett unto SYMON STACEY of ye County of CALVERT in ye PROVINCE of MARYLAND a parcell of land lyeinge on POTOMACK CREEKE joyninge on a Knowne Feild belonging to ye aforesaid THOMAS WATTS & extendinge from thence Eastwardly & Southwardly to an Ashen Swamp as ye abovesd WATTS & STACEY haveinge over looked have agreed upon that is to say I ye above said THOMAS WATTS Lett unto ye abovesaid SYMON STACEY his heires ye abovemenconod lands for ye terme of Fifteen yeares begininge on ye 10th day of October next ensueing ye date hereof & so to continued untill fifteen yeares bee fully expired & ended for ye consideracon

whereof ye above said SYMON STACEY is to pay unto the said THOMAS WATTS or his order Forty shillings Sterl money of England readydowne and Fifty nine hundred poundes of good Tobacco & Ceske convenient on POTOMACK CREEKE in ye County abovesaid in ye year 1690 next ensueinge ye date hereof & to pay unto said THOMAS WATTS one henne by ye year yearly untill ye above said time be expired due to be paid on ye first day of January yearly likewise SYMON STACEY is to plant on ye above said lande two hundred apple trees Twenty foote distance every way and to leave a sufficient fence about ye said trees and what houseinge bee doth leave to leave them tite & tenentable that is to say one twenty foote dwellinge house & one thirty foot Tobacco house and ye said SYMON STACEY is not to meddle wth any of ye timber but what is for use of the above said land in true performance of all ye premises wee binde ourselves in ye penall Sume of Twenty thousand poundes of good Tobacco & Caske convenient in Stafford County In faith whereof we have sett our halides and Scales ye 30th day of Aprill 1687. :::: In presence of ROBERT COLSON, THO: WATTS JOHN GOWRY SYMON STACEY Recorded in ye County Court records of Stafford November the 14th 1690 Received of SYMON STACEY forty shillings Sterl, money this 30th day of April] 1687. I say reced pr me THOMAS WATTS

[Thomas Watts died in early 1690. And what did Simon Stacy do that he was specifically asked not to do in his lease? He started meddling with the timber, prompting a swift response from Watts' brother-in-law...]

Stafford County, Virginia Order Book, Page 43 Court held 7th April 1690:

693. SAMPSON DARRELL complains against SIMON STACY in a plea of Trespasse that whereas the Plt by right of his Wife the only Surviving child and heir of her Father Capt. JOHN NORGRAVE late of this County deced is possest in fee simple of certaine tract or parcel of land about six hundred acres upon Potomack Creek on some part of which land Simon Stacey of this County is seated and unjustly claims right to most part of the six hundred acres or tract of land by a pretended lease from THOMAS WATTS late of this county deced for Sixteene years this being the second year the consideration as yet unpaid and forasmuch as there hath been neither part nor parcel of the said six hundred acres directly nor indirectly survaied nor divided either by Estimation condition nor appointment by or betweene the said Watts who intermarried with FRANCES the other daughter of Capt. John Norgrave and whereas Capt. John Norgrave the Testator and Father did by his last will & testament devise the said tract of six hundred acres equally to the Survivors of his children That therefore the Plt humbly conceives there was neither right Title nor quality in the said Watts Lease each Moiety of land for want of Survey and division being then unknown Yet such hath been the Plt civility to the said Stacey to have offered several times since the Plits arrival the same messuage or Tenement of land upon reasonable terms he refusing all manner of Terms under sixteen years and persisting in Scurrilous and base language soe that the Plt is debarred from either Seating building or manureing either part or parcel of the said land to the Plt damage of Forty thousand pounds of Tobacco and cask for which he brings his suit .. And Simon

Stacey the deft did appear in Court by GERRARD LOWTHER his attorney .. and for plea saith not guilty .. and now forasmuch as the said Sampson Darrell the Plt could not Justifie prove and maintaine his said action of Trespass .. Therefore tis ordered that Sampson Darrell shall be nonsuit and pay ..
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Stafford County, Virginia Order Book, Page 111 (contd) Court held 13th November 1690
909 - 913 SAMSON DARRELL who married the daughter of Capt. JOHN NORGRAVE deced and is the only Sister living of WILLIAM NORGRAVE son and heire of John Norgrave complaining sheweth that John Norgrave did by his last will & Testament in writing under his hand and seale dated the 23d of January 1669 gave and bequeathed his lands in this county to his loving wife FRANCES Vizt six hundred acres more or less Scituate lying and being on the South side Potomack Creek where he lived and died for and during her natural live which said Frances afterwards married with Coll. GEORGE MASON by which means during her Coverture George Mason and Frances stood seized for the life of Frances of and in the premises until the 10th day of September 1684 the said George Mason and Frances by their deeds under their hands and seals released the Estate for life and all other their claim or demand in or to the six hundred acres of land and William Norgrave by the deed of release dated as above and acknowledged in Court the 8th of October 1684 will at large appear by virtue of which release William Norgrave as heir to the said Father was seized of and in the said six hundred acres with all its appurtenances in his demesne as of fee and of the same died seized without making any disposition thereof.

Wherefore the land descends to the said MARGARET your petitioners wife and that your Petr in right of his wife is Justly seized thereof But soe it is that one SIMON STACEY hath illegally entered upon the land and daily commits trespasses wast and spoiles by cutting downe the Timber breaking up the soile and to your Petrs damage ten thousand pounds of Tobacco Whereupon he brings his suit and prays he may be Ejected and pay costs And Simon Stacey the deft appears in this Court by GERRARD LOWTHER his attorney and confesses and justifies the trespass in the declaration alledged And now forasmuch as Simon Stacey did here produce a Lease of the land from THOMAS WATTS late of this County deced who purchased the deed of sale of the one moiety of the said six hundred acres of land sold and conveyed Whereby it doth appear to this Court that the right of the three hundred acres of land being the moiety of the Quantity of six hundred acres of land comprised in the Lease doth properly belong unto Thomas Watts heirs.

Therefore tis ordered that the portion or moiety of land shall be divided immediately surveyed and laid out between the heirs of Thomas Watts and Mr. Sampson Darrell according to the direct line and course mentioned in the deed made from William Norgrave to Thomas Watts at the proper costs and charges of the said Watts and heirs and that Samson Darrell pay this costs.
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[This land was sold by by Thomas Watts Jr. in March 1701:]

STAFFORD COUNTY VA DEED & WILL BOOK 1699 - 1709; THE ANTIENT PRESS
pp. 76-77 To all Christian People .. Know ye that I THOMAS WATTS now dwelling & residing in county Richmond do by full & valuable consideration by me in hand already reced of THOMAS GREGG of county Stafford .. have sold all my right title & interest in a certain, parcel of land lying on South side Potomack Creek in county Stafford which land was bought by my Father THOMAS WATTS late of county Stafford deced of WM. NORGROVE late deced conveyed by said Norgrove to my Father by deed bearing date (b].ank) .. 29th March 1701.
Presence Patience x Thomasin, Thos. Watts
Katherine x Hamilton, Thos. Ellzey
May 14th 1701 WILLIAM HEABERD by virtue of a power or Letter of Attorney from Thomas Watts to him comes into Court & acknowledges said deed .. where-upon it is admitted to record.

STAFFORD COUNTY VA DEED & WILL BOOK 1699 - 1709; THE ANTIENT PRESS; page 77-78
.Know all men .. that I THOMAS WATTS of county Richmond do appoint my trusty & well beloved friend Mr. WILLIAM HEABERD of Stafford County my true & lawful attorney to acknowledge a certain deed of conveyance by me made to THOMAS GREGG of Stafford County for a parcel of land lying on South side Potomack Creek in county Stafford which deed bearing date 29th day March 1701 .. this 29th day March 1701.
The above Letter of Attorney was proved in open Court the 14th day May 1701 by the oaths of PATIENCE THOMASIN & THOMAS ELLZEY witnesses thereto subscribed.

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Simon Stacy was named constable for the Potomack Creek precincts of Stafford County in 1689. (Book “Officers of …….” in DAR Library)

OTHER STAFFORD/YORK COUNTY RECORDS FOR SIMON STACY 1688-90:

Oct. 11, 1688: Know all men.. that I John WEST of Stafford County Planter have sold unto John WAUGH of Stafford County for valuable consideration in hand reced a parcel & dividend of land lying & being on the head of Potomack Creek being the Moiety of 850 acres of land formerly sold by Mr. David ANDERSON to Magne BARRET & by ye Magne BARRET’S consent granted unto me by Rappa Records for and of ability in Magne BARRET to make payment of the purchase of the land. Therefore I John WEST do sell unto John WAUGH 425 acres of land lying & being as above specified & abutting upon the land of John PEAKE…this 11th of October 1688.
s/John WEST.
Presence of Simon STACY, Willm. WINFORD
(Stafford County Deeds & Wills, 1699-1709, pp. 278-279)

Dec. 13, 1688: In court session, Simon Stacy is part of a jury that return verdicts on two property cases, both cases regarding “an act of trespass concerning a horse.” (York County Orders)

June 17, 1689: John Shelley and wife Margaret-- sale of estate at outcry. A Simon Stacy listed as purchaser (York County Deeds, Orders etc. 1687-91).

Dec. 1689: Simon Stacy listed as a purchaser of something (cut off in my photo), signed by Robert Read. (Stafford County VA Orders).

1689/90 Mar 10 Stafford Co, VA Order Book page 10 Court held 10th March 1689/90.

549. Whereas Symon Stacey made humble suit to this Court that he had faithfully served in the office and place of a Constable for the Precinct of Potomack Creek in this County one whole year and did therefore pray that JOHN HIGGISON might be chose in his Room and place Therefore tis ordered that the said JOHN HIGGISON shall serve in the room and place of the afsd Symon Stacey in the office of a Constable .. until March Court next ensueing and that Capt. George Mason Swear him accordingly.
Stafford Co, VA Officials - 1664-1991. p. 107 - 1690

In March 1689/90, Edward and Anne Watts filed a complaint against Christopher Herringe for an assault at the house of Symon Stacey on Potomac Creek, which presumably was on land leased from Thomas Watts. The plaintiffs alleged that in August 1689 Herringe “did her the said Anne kick beat and Evilly intreat so that by the said kicking and blows she the said Anne was grievously bruised and for a considerable time lame.” Herringe countered that he “did only keep off and defend himself from the rage malice assault and battery of the plaintiff Anne” but the jury found for the plaintiffs. The same month, Edward was also involved in suits with Henry Ridgway, William Waller, and Thomas Chapman. (Stafford County Orders)

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Watts-6788

NOTE: Simon appears in court documents both Stafford and York Counties 1688-1692, suggesting he had property in both counties and split his time between them. They are 117 miles apart.

While Simon Stacy makes appearances in York County court before 1690, his appearances wind down that year, and he appears to have bought a new homeplace in Yorktown in late 1691. This suggests he lost his lease with the Thomas Watts land as a result of the judgement in April 1690, and slowly resettled in York as Watts’ heirs decided what to do with his land.

YORK/STAFFORD COUNTY (1690-1718)

July 21, 1690: The persons hereafter named did publish their intentions for goeing to Old England: John Hooker, Matthew Collins, Symond Stacy. And noe objection was made here against them. (York Co. Orders)

July 24, 1690: Joseph Stacy born to Simon & Elizabeth Stacy (Charles Parish register, York Co.)

May 20, 1691: Simon Stacy on a jury in Stafford County to decide a case involving the indentured servitude of a free black man from England (Stafford County Virginia Order Book)

July 24, 1691: An attachment is granted Simon Stacy against the estate of Mr. Thos. Mountfort for one horse and one pound sterling, returnable to the next Court for judgement. The same day, Simon was sworn in as a Grand Juror. He had served several times previously in Stafford and York. (York County Orders)

Sep. 24, 1691: case brought by Simon Stacy against Thomas Mountfort dismissed, neither party appearing in Court. (York Co. Orders)

Late 1691 (date cut off): Col. William Diggs' deed from the Trustees for his port land in this county was acknowledged by the trustees (Simon Stacy named). This land was later referred to in a deed of Sep. 17, 1716 as "sd lott formerly granted to Simon Stacy by trustees for the sd Port Land in 1691." Further described as being in York Town, "plot number 28 of the sd town on the records" measuring 10 by 8 poles bounded by the street opposite to the land late in the tenure and occupation of Jno. Marshall, land of Warren Cary, York River & land of Hester Powell." This was likely where Simon lived for the remainder of his life. His son, Joseph, later leased land described as formerly belonging to Simon Stacy for an ear of Indian corn per year in 1725. (York Co. Records). The property was a 675 acre tract, the bulk of it a 600 acre grant to William Calvert (d.1682) back on Jan. 26, 1663 described as on the head of New Poquoson River (today just called Poquoson River). This land was further south, near what is now Newport News Gold Club at Deer Run.

Dec. 1691: Simon Stacy serves on a couple more juries, including one case where a man who was angry with another over the loss of a bull "ordered a servant to set his dogs upon him," and another case where a woman beat another woman "with force and arms contrary to the peace." (I think this was York County)

May 10, 1692: Simon Stacy named as a juror in a Stafford County case involving the theft of hogs by Sampson Darrell, who had sued him two years earlier (small world). (Stafford County Virginia Order Book)

Oct. 2, 1693: Simon Stacy brought before Thomas Mountfort a runaway slave from "Nanzemond Towne" he picked up July 7, 1692 near York Ferry, York

Parish. Simon captured at least two other runaway "servants" in subsequent years. (York County Orders)

Nov. 25, 1693: Per an indenture agreement of Dec. 13, 1689 between apprentice Charles Allin and master Simon Stacy, Allin declares that Stacy owes him "one new kersey suite, two new blew sherts, and one new dowlis shert, one paire of stockins, one pair of shoos, and one new hatt." Stacy in turn sued a Ralph Walker for not coming up with the goods in question, and was awarded satisfaction. (York County)

1694: Simon Stacy listed as a security for Elizabeth Nickson to appraise the estate of John Nickson. (York)

May 24, 1694: "Simon Stacy of York County" named as security of John Freeman, admin. of estate of John Clifford.

Late 1694: "Mr. Henry Heyward arresting [suing] Simon Stacy in an action of trespass and ejectment [removing a lessee] for not proving his declaration, he is non-suited." Simon is also listed as a purchaser of an estate sale.

[Omitted are a bunch of mundane repeats--Simon as a security for so-and-so, Simon was sworn in as grand juror etc. Simon appeared to be at nearly every court session in some capacity, either suing someone, being sued, serving as a juror or as a security. He was very busy.]

June 11, 1696: Simon listed as a purchaser of cattle "sold by out cry" [public auction].

At a Court held 24 March 1698. In obedience to an order dated 24 March 1697 we being legally summoned by the sheriff of York County to make inquisition into ye damages committed upon ye land of Josiah Shipp and Eliz his wife in possession of Thomas Wooten being first sworn before Robert Read justice viewed the damages of said land and found ye value of 5 pounds, 15 shillings... [page torn] ... . 10 May 1698 John Myhill sub sheriff, Samuel Snignall, John Clifton, Thomas Gibbons, Robert Pescod, Simon Stacy, Thomas Edmunds, Adduston Rogers, Samuel Cooper, Phillip Dedman, James Pardo, James Preest, John Lawson. Attest: William Sedgwick County Clerk. (York County, VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 11, Part 1, 1698-1702, page 58)

http://lawsondna.org/home/genealogy/york/

May 23, 1701: Gloucester County Court deed recorded, Hugh Allen of Gloucester Co. to Ralph Flowers of York Co. sold 100 acres for 18 pounds in York County called "York Old Field" formerly held by Charles Alling, uncle to the said Hugh Alling. Witnessed by Simon Stacy and Peter Goodwin.

1704: "Simon Staice" named as owner of 200 acres in York County rent rolls on

list between Isaac Powell and John Drewutt. Simon is the only Stacy listed as a landowner in the whole Virginia colony at this point. http://www.ancestraltrackers.net/va/resources/english-duplicates-lost-virginia-records.pdf

In 1708-1709, Simon was involved in a protracted battle over the election of vestrymen to Charles Parish. The initial election in 1708 involved what were deemed "irregularities" such as voting at home, and declared the election null and void. Simon was among a group of eleven men appointed to the vestry, but five of them (not recorded whom) refused to be sworn. A power struggle with the pastor of Charles Parish ensued, and the vestrymen ended up locking him out of the church until the governor of Virginia stepped in. This is all described in *Charles Parish History and Registers, York County Virginia, Library of Virginia, Richmond Virginia (3rd Repring 1996)*. On p. 9: "On reading this day in Council the Complaint of Henry Hayward, Senr., John Doswell and other Vestrymen of Charles Parish in York County against Thomas Nutting and others Vestrymen of the said Parish for opposing Mr. Thomas Cheesmans and Mr. Robert Shields voting in the said Vestry at the meeting appointed for advising of the repairing or building a Church.

"And upon hearing the allegations of both the said partys in Council this Board are of opinion that the present Constitution of the said Vestry is irregular and illegal. And for removing all differences that have or may arise in the said Parish by continuing the said Vestry It is ordered that a new vestry be fairly and legally elected and chosen by the Freeholders and householders of the said Parish...." p. 13: "The petition by Henry Howard, Edward Tabb, and others complained of an "undue and irregular election of a vestry for Charles parish on the 29th of June last past", because "votes of the parishioners were taken at their own houses twelve days before the day of the said Election and two days before publication of the order," and because of "diverse other irregularitys." p. 15:

"The Council on February 18, 1708, took the case under consideration, and found that the said election (of November 2, 1708) was fairly and regularly made according to Law, and the directions of this Board, and that it doth appear by the Return that Eleven of the said Vestrymen were chosen by a great Majority of the Inhabitants and it appearing also that there are two others returned who had an equal number of votes, It is the opinion of the Council that the Sherif amend his return by strikeing out one of them to make the number of the Vestry twelve and the return being amended accordingly. It was ordered that Henry Howard, Thomas Nutting, Thomas Chisman, Thomas Roberts, Robert Curtis, Henry Howard junior, Simon Stacy, Edward Tabb, and Anthony Robinson being duly Elected as aforesaid be sworn of a Vestry and that a Dedimus issue for that purpose directed to Robert Read and Wm. Buckner Gent or any one of them to administer to the said Vestryment the Oaths and Test prescribed by Law for qualifying them for the said Offices."

Oct. 5, 1710: Simon Stacey preferred a Claim to this Court for takeing up a

runaway Servant man belonging to George Shelton of Lancaster County & it appearing by a Certificate under the hand of Willm. Buckner Gent that the sd. Runaway was apprehended more than ten Miles distant from his masters & the sd. Stacy have made Oath that he has received no Satisfaction for the same It is ordered to be Transmitted to the assembly for allowance.

Source: York County Deeds, Orders, and Wills (14) 39.

Oct. 5, 1710: Simon Stacey preferred a Claim to this Court for takeing up a Servant Boy belonging to Charles Chiswell of this County & it appearing by a Certeficate under the hand of Daniell Taylor Gent. that the sd. Boy was apprehended more than twenty miles distant from his Masters dwelling & the sd Stacey haveing made Oath that he has received no Satisfaccon thereof It is ordered to be Transmitted to the assembly for allowance.

Source: York County Deeds, Orders, and Wills (14) 39. See: http://www.virtualjamestown.org/york%20runaways/york%20runaways--book%2014.txt

Aug. 20, 1711: "Simon Stacy, planter" and Thomas Burnham entered into bond with Henry Hayward for the sum of 6,000 pounds of tobacco colorfully described as "every way good, sweetscented, merchandizable."

Nov. 16, 1713: Extract from a deed dated 16 November in which Robert Shield Junior becomes bound with Simon Stacy and John Doswell to administer the estate of Thomas Barber, deceased, whose relict, Sarah Barber Robert Shield, junior, has married.

Feb. 20, 1716: In the petition of Ann Grey agst: Simon Stacy Seting forth that Notwithstanding She had been discharged from the sd: Stacy by a Jury yet he detains her in Servitude the Court haveing fully heard both partys do adjudge her free & ordered that the said Stacy to pay Costs als Exo. Source: York County Deeds, Orders, and Wills (14) 475.

Simon Stacy's death date was recorded in the register of Charles Parish, York Co. VA as Jan. 23, 1718. It is likely in the Julian style: the modern equivalent would be Feb. 3, 1719. Elizabeth Stacy died April 14, 1718. No relation stated, but his wife is named Elizabeth in the birth record of their son, Joseph.

Simon Stacy died without a will, but in colonial Virginia, a man's land would in most cases be deeded automatically to his eldest son. Joseph Stacy would later lease the land out in 1725, suggesting he was the eldest son.

Full Charles Parish register: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015019775124;view=1up;seq=267

Simon married **Mary** between 1672 and 1675 in England. Mary was born about 1650 in England and died between 1675 and 1684 in Calvert County, Maryland. Simon's wife is named as Mary in his Maryland land patent of 1675.

Since they were already wed when they bought the land and indentured servants cannot marry, they must have been wed in England between the end of Simon's indenture (1672) and the move to Maryland (1675). She is not named among those transported by Robert Beverly/William Elliot with Simon, so they could not have been married in England prior to 1667.

Mary died in Calvert County, Maryland between 1675 and 1684.

Simon next married **Elizabeth Kemp,** daughter of **Thomas Kemp** and **Margery**, before June 25, 1684 in Calvert County, Maryland. Elizabeth was born about 1663 in Calvert County, Maryland and died on April 14, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

Her existence is confirmed only through the birth record of her son Joseph in 1690 ("son of Simon by Elizabeth") and her death record, both in Charles Parish, York Co., Virginia. The death entry reads only "Elizabeth Stacy died April 14, 1718."

Elizabeth Stacy was very likely a daughter of Thomas Kemp (1621–1684) of Calvert County, Maryland, who shows numerous close links to the Stacys.

January 27, 1675: Thomas Kemp was awarded land for transporting Richard Stacy from England twelve years earlier. (Maryland Prerogative Court)

June 17, 1676: Mary Young Stacey of Calvert County, widow of William Stacey of Calvert County, was granted administration on his estate. Appraisers: Thomas Kemp, Thomas Lawson. William Groome to administer oath.

June 25, 1684: Simon Stacy was named guardian of orphans of the above Thomas Kemp in Prerogative Court in 1684 and administered his estate. English law at that time held that "the right of administration follows the right of property." Whoever was first in line to inherit from the estate was first in line to receive letters of administration. If the deceased left no surviving spouse, administration would go to the next of kin. If a daughter renounced administration, it could be granted to her husband. If no one in the family accepted the position, a significant creditor (someone owed money by the deceased) might be appointed administrator by the court. If no suitable administrator with an interest in the estate could be found, the court would have discretion to appoint a reputable, disinterested person to fill the role. Simon Stacy administering the estate of Kemp, strongly suggests he was his son-in-law, particularly given his role as guardian of his orphans. The closeness of Kemp to the Stacy family evident in other records, and the fact that no creditors were named in the estate papers,

further suggests he fulfilled his administrator role as a family member. Another Thomas Kemp, probably a son, is found in Stafford County records in 1691 and 1692 and like Simon Stacy is associated with Potomac Creek. https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I048578&tree=Tree1

While it remains possible that Kemp was the father of Simon's first wife Mary, it is less likely. Mary would have likely been born in the 1650s, while Kemp was still a servant (and forbidden from marrying). Kemp still had minor children at his death in 1684 and none of his children seem to have been old enough to administer his will, strongly indicating they were all still minors, born no earlier than 1663.

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MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION

The identification of Elizabeth as a daughter of Thomas Watts by Barbara Stacy Mathews likely resulted from a misreading of the suit by Sampson Darrell against Simon Stacy, lessee of the recently deceased Thomas Watts, in April 1690. In the suit, Darrell claims Stacy trespassed on property properly belonging to his (Darrell's) wife, an heir of the late John Norgrave, original proprietor of the property, and that Thomas Watts leased half the 600 acres in question to Stacy without proper title. The court found for Stacy, but neither Stacy nor anyone else claimed he or his wife was an heir to Watts or Norgrave. Simon's lawyer produced his lease with Watts in court, which was his only claim to the property. The court determined the land in question did indeed belong to Watts and should be properly divided up among Watts' heirs, but does not name them.

There is a large Watts clan in York County, VA, and the name Thomas Watts does pop up. BSM may have figured that Simon Stacy ended up in York following the death of Thos. Watts in order to claim the land there he left behind--this would indicate he married an heir to Watts. Simon seemed to have no other connection to York County. The parish clerk, Edmund Watts, died there in 1675. No connection found in York County records.

One genealogist found a connection between Edward Watts (d. 1691, known friend/relative of Simon in Stafford, whose wife was beaten at Simon's house in 1689), and Edward Watts of York County, VA. Evidently Ed Watts was old, born as far back as 1625, and may be a brother of Thomas Watts who died in 1690. Edward appears in York County as far back as 1646, but died in Stafford in 1690 or 1691. His widow, Anne (1667–1741), remarried and died in Stafford in 1741. Unknown if this has any significance; another researcher has shown that these two Edward Watts men are not the same, nor even related.

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Watts-6788

Note also that a deposition of Feb. 5, 1730/1 gave Anne's age as 63, placing her DOB as 1667. https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I050225&tree=Tree1

In sum, there seems to be no evident relationship between Simon Stacy and Thomas Watts, other than landlord-tenant. Thomas Watts does not appear in the deed or order books of York County, so it is not evident that BSM's theory has any substance.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 2 M i. **Joseph Stacy** was born on July 24, 1690 in York County, Virginia and died on January 5, 1726 in York County, Virginia.

+ 3 M ii. **John Stacy** was born about 1692 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 9, 1783 in Frederick County, Virginia.

Second Generation (Children)

2. Joseph Stacy (*Simon*[1]) was born on July 24, 1690 in York County, Virginia and died on January 5, 1726 in York County, Virginia.

Joseph Stacy's birth was recorded in Charles Parish Register, York County, Virginia: July 24, 1690, "son of Simon by Elizabeth."

Joseph Stacy witnessed two deeds involving James Bennett in York County court in November 1714.

York County Orders, Wills, #16, page 28
On March 20, 1720, Joseph Stacy was the plantiff versus Robert Ross, defendant concerning a hunting saddle and furnishings to be sold by the defendant to the plantiff in which plantiff stated that if a certain Simon Stacy, who was dangerously sick at the time should die before the defendant departed this colony that the plantiff would pay the defendant 5 pounds and the defendants did promise the plaintiff that if the said Simon Stacy was living at the time of his departure out of the country that the said saddle and furnishings would be delivered for nothing. Jury found that said Simon Stacy was living when defendant left the colony and that Simon Stacy died before May 28, 1720. Judgement was later in favor of the plantiff Joseph Stacy, and Robert Ross had to return the items.

York County, VA deeds, Orders, Wills #16, pg. 75
September 21, 1721 we find that Joseph Stacy in another petition along with James Bond against Richard Homes and his wife Jane. "It is ordered that unless the defendants (Richard and James Homes) do give the plantiffs good security to idemplify them by court from childrens part of the estate of James Bennett, deceased that they surrender to the plantiffs estate as appraised by the former appraisement.

April 16, 1722: [Jo]seph Stacy p[torn] [tak]ing up Geo. Blair a runaway Servt. belonging [torn] sd Gordons Residence as appears by Certificate [torn] [satis]faction for the Same It is therefore orderd [torn]. Source: York County Orders and Wills (16) 125.

York County, VA Deeds, Orders, Wills #16, page 287
July 20, 1724: Joseph Stacy required James Bond to give security for the faithful administration of the orphans estate (James Bennett estate).

May 7, 1725: "Deed of Lease: Joseph Stacy of Charles Parish, York Co. planter and Mary his wife for 5 shillings leased unto James Sclater of same place gent all that 130 a. parcel of land which Simon Stacy father of the sd Joseph Stacy purchased of Robert Sheild Senr and Mary his wife in the Oak Swamp in parish formerly called New Poquoson Parish but now Charles Parish bounded by the land of Henry Hayward, land of John Nixon and land of John Eaton, being sold out of

the original patent by Robert Calvert being pt/o 375 a. of land granted by patent to the sd Robert Calvert in 1687, 300 a. of the sd land being formerly taken up and patented by Wm Calvert and patented 26 Jan 1663, the other 75 a. taken up by the said Robert Calvert... for the term of one year paying the rent of one ear of Indian corn at the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel now next ensuing if demanded."

[Note: The Wm. Calvert 300 acre grant was at the "head of New Poquoson River." --*Cavaliers & Pioneers, Vol. I*]

Joseph Stacy died with no will, but his estate was appraised on January 12, 1726; the inventory, dated 1728, noted his estate was worth 28 pounds, 18 shillings. His death date was recorded in the Charles Parish register as January 5, 1726 (January 16, 1727 by the Gregorian Calendar).

The birth and death records of his children and many of his grandchildren can be found in Parish Records previously mentioned.

Joseph married **Mary Bennett,** daughter of **James Bennett** and **Ann,** about 1710. Mary was born about 1692 and died on December 20, 1751 in York County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 4 M i. **Simon Stacy** was born on January 29, 1711 in York County, Virginia and died before September 16, 1784 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 5 F ii. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born on January 11, 1713 in York County, Virginia and died on August 31, 1731 in York County, Virginia.

+ 6 F iii. **Sarah Stacy** was born on February 17, 1716 in York County, Virginia and died on September 24, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

+ 7 F iv. **Mary Stacy** was born on July 17, 1720 in York County, Virginia.

+ 8 M v. **John Stacy** was born on December 15, 1722 in York County, Virginia and died between January and March 1770 in York County, Virginia.

+ 9 M vi. **Joseph Stacy** was born on April 6, 1726 in York County, Virginia and died before October 1785.

3. John Stacy (*Simon*[1]) was born about 1692 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 9, 1783 in Frederick County, Virginia.

Stafford Co., VA

Nov. 15, 1736: John Warner completes his survey of Leeds Manor; John Stacy was a chain carrier for Warner during this survey according to a deposition in 1793, though he is not named in the survey record.

Feb. 23, 1740: "John Stacey" named as witness to the last will and testament of John Warner (c.1680-1742), chief surveyor of Stafford County. Other witnesses were Richard Awbrey and James Phillips. The early date strongly suggests this is John Sr., it's also known that John Stacy Sr. was a chain carrier for Warner during his Fairfax survey in 1736. John Warner was known to Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas, who noted his father described Warner as "an able mathematician." Warner's plantation, Canbury Park, bordered Bailey Washington's land to the west. http://www.patc.us/history/archive/leeds.html

Oct. 11, 1750: "Baily Washington is appointed Overseer of the Road from Aquia Warehouse to Mr. Ralls post below Aquia Run and is ordered to clear and keep the road in repair and that his Tithables, John Stacy, Simon Stacy, John Stacy Junr. Moses Lunsford, John Green, William Patter, Mason Combs, and Thomas Hurst clear the same and be exempt from other roads." http://www.virginiamemory.com/transcribe/scripto/transcribe/1228/3587

Feb. 5, 1751: Overwharton Parish register entry: "Dorothy Stacey, Wife of John, Sr., died February 5, 1750/1."

Frederick Co., VA

June 3, 1752: John Ashby, Thomas Ashby, John Stacey and John Wood ordered to appraise the estate of Zebulon Cantril. (Frederick Co. VA orders)

Aug. 4, 1752: John Stacey and Samuel Earle were securities for Robert Ashby, John Ashby and Henry Ashby, executors of the estate of Thomas Ashby Sr. (Frederick Co. orders)

June 3, 1755: A jury of one (John Stacey) ordered to inquire as to the damages sustained by the plaintiff in suit of John Hite v. Benjamin Grub and his wife. (Frederick Co. orders)

June 6, 1755: Robert and Edward Maxwell against "John Stacey the Younger" suit discontinued. On the same page, Robert Dreghorn and Company v. John Stacey debt suit; since this John is not called "the Younger" it may refer to John Stacy Sr. (Frederick Co. orders)

Aug. 5, 1755: Robert Dreghorn & Company v. John Stacey debt suit. Deft. failed to appear triggering judgement against him and his bail Peter Carter. (Frederick Co. orders)

Dec. 7, 1763: Woodrow, Nielsen and Foster v. John Stacey debt suit (this could be Sr. or Jr.; Jr. departed for Fauquier County by 1765).

Feb. 15, 1770: John Stacy and Michael Brown Roberts named chain carriers for survey of John Layman of Frederick County, VA. (Northern Neck Surveys)

Sep. 19, 1770: Examination of John Stacey and Michael Brown Roberts upon suspicion of their being guilty of stealing a negro man slave belonging to the estate of Presley Thornton, deceased. They were found not guilty of theft but guilty of a "breach of behaviour" and remanded to jail until they pay their peace bonds. (Frederick Co., VA court orders)

Nov. 10, 1770: Christopher Bumgarner v. John Stacey trespass case dismissed by agreement of both parties.

Mar. 9, 1771: John Stacey v. Michael Brown Roberts judgment for plaintiff and John Stacey v. John Hastings for trespass, assault and battery continued to next court. In both cases, John appeared "by his attorney."

May 10, 1771: Exrs. of Thornton v. John Stacey, failure to appear, judgement against deft.

Aug. 8, 1771: John Magill v. John Stacey, writ of Alias Capias.

Mar. 3, 1774: "John Stacey an infant under the age of 21 years" named as plaintiff in a suit in Frederick County, VA court. He was represented by "John Stacey his next friend" in court action against John, Jacob and Daniel Hastings over battery.

May 7, 1778: John Taylor esq., Francis Thornton, Richard Hull, exrs. of Presley Thornton, deceased, agst. John Stacey. Obtained damages against defendant.

June 3, 1778: John Magill v. John Stacey, judgment for plaintiff in a debt dating from Sep. 12, 1770.

May 9, 1783: John Magill v. John Stacey, suit dismissed by agreement of parties. This is John Stacy's final appearance in court.

July 30, 1793: Deposition of Henry Ashby, age 68, in Front Royal, VA, "**upwards of forty years ago** being in company with the late Lord Fairfax at the Spring on the Blue Ridge Known by the name of **Rice's Spring** where they refreshed themselves, Lord Fairfax examined the corner trees of which there were several marked T. L. F. X. among which was a gum and he Lord Fairfax observed that he understood that that was his corner. And further that **upwards of twenty**

years ago, he (this deponent) was passing by the said spring in company with **John Stacy Senr. who told this deponent that he was a chain carrier for Lord Fairfax's manor** and that that was the Corner and he was present when them trees was marked and **Stacy desired this Deponent to take notice that he had told him to - as he was a younger man than himself in case it should be called in question at any future day."**

July 30, 1793: Deposition of Thomas Conner, age 73. "**Thirty odd years ago** being at Lord Fairfax's his Lordship told him to go to the great spring under the fiery mountain and get him a place on either side of the mountain, that his corner was at that spring and that he might have a place anywhere in his manor so he did not interfere with his quarters."

Question 1: Was you not in company with **John Stacy**, **Robert Ashby** and others at the spring called **Rice's Spring**?

Answer: I was, and the said **Stacy** shew'd me a Spanish Oak, White Oak, Hiccory and Gum which were marked, and the said **Stacy** and **Ashby** informed me that that was Lord Fairfax's corner - and that the said Stacy advised me to take Rice's place for it was left out of the manor.

Question 2: How long has it been since that circumstance happened?

Answer: **Upwards of Forty years**.

Question 3: How long have you been a resident in that neighborhood?

Answer: Near fifty years. And further this deponent saith not.

July 30, 1793: Deposition of Benjamin Wood, age 67 years. "**Twenty odd years ago** he was in company with **John Stacy Senr.** at this Deponent's House on Goose Creek and the said Stacy informed this deponent that **he was the last man that carried a chain for Lord Fairfax's manor** and that the said Stacy repeated the several courses and observed that after they came up Hedgman's River to the mountain they run a space above the breaking out of the water and then let their compass and run to the top of the mountain to a flush spring and cornered there." (Land Book 1, 1758-1832, Frederick County, VA, pg. 138)

NOTE: The above "Rice's Spring" can be located thanks to a map that was included with the above depositions. It is just off Intake Road near the intersection with the Appalachian Trail in Chester Gap, Warren County, VA roughly at coordinates 38°52'56.3"N 78°07'52.8"W.

John married **Dorothy** about 1716. Dorothy died on February 5, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Overwharton Parish register, Stafford County, Virginia:

"Dorothy Stacey, wife of John Sr., died Feb. 5, 1750/1."

This seems to be the only record of her existence. Gregorian calendar date would be Feb. 16, 1751.

Nothing else for certain can be known about Dorothy, given the massive loss of Stafford County records. However, since the names of her children Peter, George and Catherine do not appear to come from her husband's side of the family, they may refer to some of her own relatives. There is circumstantial evidence that Dorothy was from the Fristoe family of Chopawamsic Creek, who were neighbors of the Stacys and bore the names Dorothy, George and Catherine among their members.

The Fristoes immigrated from Great Britain to Virginia in the mid-17th century. Their founder in America was Robert Fristoe (1615-1689) who immigrated in 1635, later marrying a Dorothy. They began appearing in records of Old Rappahannock County in 1662, and in York County, Virginia the same decade. This couple had at least three sons named David, John and George before her death (1670-75). With his second wife, Robert Fristoe had Robert and Jane in 1676 and 1678. George Fristoe and wife Mary had at least two children named Catherine and William Fristoe, born June 14, 1683 and October 1687 (North Farnham Parish register). There was also a Richard Fristoe who appears in county orders between 1704 and 1708.

The Fristoes of Stafford County almost certainly descend from this family. The given names Richard, Robert, George, Catherine, Jane, Anne, and William appear in the Fristoe families of both Rappahannock/Richmond and Stafford. The last Fristoe birth recorded in North Farnham Parish, Richmond County was in 1719; Richard Fristoe appears in Stafford County in the 1724 tobacco tender list, just 5 years later. There is considerable circumstantial evidence that the Fristoe family of Stafford came from Richmond. There was evident co-migration with the King and Baylis families of Richmond to Stafford in the early 18th century, and the families show connections in both places.

Robert Fristoe (c.1730-1764; married Ann Rhoads Feb. 1752) was close to the Stacy family, Jesse Edwards and Bailey Washington. His father was Richard Fristoe (c.1684-aft.1764) who begins appearing in Stafford County land records (via Prince William County court) in October 1724, when he patented 245 acres on Cedar Run Rolling Road and Chopawamsick Run. Robert had a brother named Richard Jr.(1714-c.1765) as well, who was in trouble with the law along with John Stacy Jr., Thomas Ashby and Robert Ashby Jr. in a Stafford County court case of 1751 and had to pay a peace bond:

October 1751: "John Stacy Jr., Richard Fristoe Jr., Robert Ashby Jr. and Thomas Ashby being bound over to this Court by a recognizance appeared & having heard them & their evidences ag'st them the court are of opinion that each of them enters into bond of twenty pound sterl'g with two securities of ten pounds sterling each for their good behavior & keeping the peace a year & a day... Benjamin Robinson & Henry Wiggington acknowledged themselves securities for the s'd John Stacy & Rich'd Fristoe. Charles Harding & John Carpenter for the s'd Robert Ashby - Richard Fristoe Sen'r & Thomas Crafford for Thomas Ashby."

In this order, Richard Fristoe Sr. served as bond not for his own son, but for Thomas Ashby; Benjamin Robinson, brother-in-law of John Stacy Jr., served as bond for Richard Fristoe Jr. as well as Stacy, suggesting these men may have been an extended family unit.

If Dorothy Stacy was a Fristoe, she was likely the daughter of John (c.1660-aft. Feb. 4, 1705) and Mary Fristoe of Richmond County, Virginia, who were also the likeliest parents of Richard Fristoe Sr.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 10 M i. **Simon Stacy** was born about 1718 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before September 8, 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia.

+ 11 M ii. **John Stacy Jr.** was born about 1720 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after February 23, 1796 of Russell County, Virginia.

+ 12 F iii. **Catherine Stacy** was born about 1725 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after July 28, 1767 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 13 F iv. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1728 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before September 1, 1807 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 14 M v. **Peter Stacy** was born about 1730 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 1755 of Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 15 M vii. **George Stacy** was born about 1732 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in October 1767 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 16 F vi. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born about 1734 in Stafford County, Virginia and died on July 12, 1755 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

4. Simon Stacy (*Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on January 29, 1711 in York County, Virginia and died before September 16, 1784 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Born in York County, eldest son of Joseph (1690-1726). Simon's father died when he was only 15. Simon married while at York about the year 1740, and had two children there with his wife in 1741 and 1742. In 1744, Simon moved his family from Charles Parish, York County to Albemarle Parish (Surry, later Sussex County) where the rest of his children were born. Simon decided to stay at Sussex even when his younger brothers John and Joseph returned to York between 1763-67.

Some researchers believe his second wife was a Wright, probably due to the close relationship between Simon and the Wright family, with Stacys and Wrights often serving as godparents for each other's children in the 1750s and 1760s.

Feb. 20, 1744: Robert Proctor of Brunswick County to Simon Stacy of York County for 39 pounds and 10 shillings, 200 acres bounded by Cattail Branch and the Blackwater Swamp (being part of 460 acres conveyed to said Robert Proctor by William Bynam on Sep. 16, 1723). Witnessed by Benjamin Jordan, Joseph, Benjamin, William Rogers.

The above property was sold March 21, 1748: "Simon Stacy and wife Catherine Stacy of Surry County to John Gibbons of York County for 41 pounds 10 shillings sold 200 acres bounded by Cattail Branch and Blackwater Swamp being land bought by said Stacy from Robert Proctor."

Because just a few days earlier, on March 17, 1748, Simon bought new property: "Joel Barker to Simon Stacy for 25 pounds current money, 185 acres bounded by Broad Bottom Branch, the Wildcatt Branch, Edmunds and the College line.

"Simon Stacey" appears in in the tithables of Sussex County, VA in 1782, tax list of Lawrence Smith. In his household were 6 tithables whites and 9 blacks. http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/sussex/census/1782/1782tax04.txt

He also appears in the 1783 tithables of Sussex County, list of Peter Jones. http://www.learnwebskills.com/patriot/va1783taxs2.htm

Simon filled out his will on March 17, 1784. Later probate records state that he died that year. He was apparently a plantation owner with slaves. His children are named as follows: John Stacy who has a son named Thomas, Joseph Stacy, Mary wife of John Judkins, Martha House, Stephen Stacy, Edmund Stacy, Catherine, wife of Robert Parsons, Hannah, wife of Henry Parsons, and Nicholas Stacy.

Simon Stacy died during the year 1784. The names Caty, Simon, Nicholas and

Hannah F. Stacy appear in Guardianship Records of Sussex County, VA in 1786-87. Unknown who most of these children were, since Simon Sr.'s children of the same name were mostly married by then, although Caty is almost certainly the daughter of Lawrence Stacy. See http://www.copies1918.com/sussex1754.html

WILL TRANSCRIPT

Transcription of Will of Simon Stacy of Sussex County, Virginia Born 1711 York County, Virginia the son of Joseph and Mary Stacy of York County, Virginia.

In the name of God, Amen, the 17th day of March 1784, Simon Stacy of Sussex being in perfect health thanks to Almighty God, do make, and ordain this my last will and testament.

Item. I give to my well beloved wife Mary Stacy, three negroes, Tom, Phillis (or Willis), George, the plantation whereon I now live during her life or widowhood, then to be sold and equally divided amongst all my children; I give to my wife also three cows and calves, and two other cattle, eight head of sheep, two sows and pigs, ten other hogs, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare and saddle and wool enough for one year, four hides, all the plantation tools, eighteen pounds in hire of Bob to repair the house, all the household and kitchen furniture except such as is given in the legacies during her life or widowhood then to be sold and equally divided amongst her children.

Item. I give to my son John, a negro wench Dilsi, during his life then to his son Thomas if he die without heir to be sold and equally divided amongst all my children.

Item. I give to my son Joseph Stacy shilling specie.

Item. I give to my daughter Mary Judkins twenty shillings specie.

Item. I give to my daughter Martha House twenty shillings.

Item. I give to my son Stephen Stacy a negro girl named Jane and one bed and furniture.

Item. I give to my son Edmund Stacy a negro boy called Nat, one gray horse and saddle and bridle.

Item. I give to my daughter Catherine Stacy, a negro girl called Lou.

Item. I give to my daughter Hannah Stacy, a negro girl called Rachel.

Item. I give to my son Nicholas Stacy a negro girl called Daizy, also three pounds to school him, also one sorrel colt and saddle.

Item. I give to my daughter-in-law, Sarah Stacy, a negro girl called Sherry, during her life, then to be sold and equally divided between her daughters Caty and Martha Stacy. My desire is that what is common after paying my son Laurence Stacy's debts may be equally divided amongst John, Stephen and Edmond Stacy.

My will I desire that after all my just debts bie paid, satisfied that all the residue of my estate is to be equally divided amongst my wife and children. I do hereby constitute and appoint my well beloved friends John Lamb and William Lamb my whole and sole Executors of this my last will and testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and seal this 24th day of March Anno dom. 1784. Signed, Sealed, Acknowledged and Delivered in presence of Thomas Tomlinson, Stephen Andrews and signed by Simon Stacy (Seal)

His estate was probated September 16, 1784.

Simon married **Catherine** about 1740. Catherine died between 1754 and 1759 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Catherine's maiden name is unknown, but given the close ties between the Wright family and Simon Stacy as evidenced by baptism sponsorships dating to at least 1756, she may have been from the Wright family of York County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 17 M i. **John Stacy** was born on July 16, 1741 in York County, Virginia and died before April 28, 1807 of Brunswick County, Virginia.

+ 18 M ii. **Simon Stacy Jr.** was born on March 20, 1742 in York County, Virginia and died in June 1778 in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

+ 19 F iii. **Mary Stacy** was born on September 9, 1745 in Surry County, Virginia and died after March 17, 1784.

+ 20 M iv. **Joseph Stacy** was born on April 27, 1748 in Surry County, Virginia and died after March 17, 1784.

+ 21 F v. **Martha Stacy** was born on September 24, 1751 in Surry County, Virginia and died after March 17, 1784.

+ 22 M vi. **Lawrence Stacy** was born on December 8, 1754 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before March 17, 1784.

Simon next married **Elisabeth Morris** about 1759. Elisabeth died about 1763.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 23 F i. **Jenny Stacy** was born on July 22, 1760 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before March 17, 1784.

+ 24 M ii. **Stephen Stacy** was born on July 31, 1761 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1800 of Salisbury, North Carolina.

+ 25 F iii. **Magdalene Stacy** was born on March 15, 1763 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before March 17, 1784.

Simon next married **Mary** about 1765. Mary was born about 1745 and died about 1825.

Some genealogies give her name as Mary Wright. Parish registers and wills give only her first name. BSM notes that she outlived her husband forty-one years, and thus must have been a very young woman when she was married.

She appears in the 1789 tithables of Sussex County, VA near Benjamin and Edmond Stacy.
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Sussex/1789PersonalA/12.jpg

Children from this marriage were:

+ 26 M i. **Edmund Stacy** was born on November 23, 1766 in Sussex County, Virginia and died between October 1803 and February 1804 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 27 F ii. **Hannah Stacy** was born on October 4, 1769 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 28 F iii. **Catherine Stacy** was born on October 4, 1769 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 29 M iv. **Nicholas Stacy** was born on March 28, 1774 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Sussex County, Virginia.

5. Elizabeth Stacy (*Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on January 11, 1713 in York County, Virginia and died on August 31, 1731 in York County, Virginia. Birth and death recorded in Charles Parish register, York County, VA.

6. Sarah Stacy (*Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on February 17, 1716 in York County, Virginia and died on September 24, 1718 in York County, Virginia. Birth and death recorded in Charles Parish register, York County, VA.

7. Mary Stacy (*Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on July 17, 1720 in York County, Virginia.

Birth recorded in Charles Parish register, York County, VA.

May have married a Mr. Cooper.

8. John Stacy (*Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on December 15, 1722 in York County, Virginia and died between January and March 1770 in York County, Virginia.

John's birth was recorded in the Charles Parish register, York County, VA. He joined his brothers Simon and Joseph in their journey to Surry County in 1744. Assuming they all travelled together, the younger Stacy brothers returned with their families to York County in 1764-1766, leaving their eldest brother, Simon in Sussex County (formed from Surry in 1753). John was in York County, Charles Parish, to witness the will of Judith Moore, April 17, 1751. (https://www.jstor.org/stable/1925104)

The early days of John's marriage were evidently troubled. In February 1752, Anne Stacy reportedly "eloped from her husband" and John published in the *Virginia Gazette* a warning to all who encountered that he would not honor any debts she might incur. Anne would later rejoin the family, giving birth to their first child, Robert, in March 1757.

On February 19, 1767, John sold his property in Sussex to John Lamb:

p. 256 19 February 1767. John Stacy of York Co, to John Lamb of Sussex County, for 65 pounds…243 acres on west side of Coperhaunk Swamp and bound by the College line, Judkins, William Blunt and William Nicholson. Wit: William Blunt, Edward Cross, Humphry Baylis and John Presson Rec: 20 August 1767

John would later fall ill, writing up his will on January 2, 1770 in which he left all his farmland to his wife, and at her death, to his son Robert. His will was probated March 18, 1770 in York County court.

Sources for information from the Virginia period are as follows: Albemarle Parish Records from Surry Public Library, Surry, Virginia-- Charles Parish records from York County Library.

John married **Anne Davis,** daughter of **John Davis** and **Elizabeth,** before February 1752. Anne was born on May 17, 1734 in York County, Virginia and died after 1780 of York County, Virginia.

In February 1752, Anne Stacy "eloped from her husband." John put in the newspaper of the day, York Co.'s *Virginia Gazette* a warning to all who encountered her and a promise that he would not honor any debts she might incur. Anne would later rejoin the family, giving birth to their first child, Robert, in 1757.

Her name was given in a probate of her mother Elizabeth Davis (d. 1766, York Co., Va.) as "Anne wife of John Stacy." Anne, daughter of John and Elizabeth Davis was recorded among the births of Charles Parish, York County as May 17, 1734.

"Mrs. Anne Stacey" appears in an "Account of Indian Corn Received for Taxes in the Year 1780" in York County, Virginia. (Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly Vol. 30 No. 1)

Children from this marriage were:

+ 30 M i. **Rev. Robert Stacy** was born on March 25, 1757 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before April 24, 1822 in Gloucester County, Virginia.

+ 31 F ii. **Sarah Stacy** was born on January 3, 1759 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 32 M iii. **John Stacy** was born on February 5, 1762 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Gloucester County, Virginia.

+ 33 F iv. **Anne Stacy** was born on January 29, 1764 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Williamsburg, Virginia.

+ 34 F v. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born on November 27, 1766 in York County, Virginia.

9. Joseph Stacy (*Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 6, 1726 in York County, Virginia and died before October 1785.

Birth recorded in Charles Parish register, York County, VA. Born four months after the death of his father, Joseph moved with his older brothers Simon and John to Albemarle Parish (Sussex) in 1744, later, when his brother John moved back to York, Joseph did the same (c.1766). John Stacy had a child in York in 1766, Joseph did in 1767. Presumably they traveled together.

Warwick Co. VA Orders, Nov. 6, 1755: "Ordered that Joseph Stacey, John Gibbs, John Loyde & Henry Hazard or any three of them being first sworn before a Justice of the Peace of this County do appraise in Current Money the Estate of William Price, dec'd and report the same to the Court." (VA County Minutes 1748-62, Library of VA, pg 421.)

Joseph does not seem to have lived much past 1767, as he appears in no tax or court records. Later documents of Joseph Stacy in this area do not make reference to a Jr. or Sr., suggesting Sr. was likely deceased. He is not named in a lawsuit that mentions his wife and most of his children in October 1785.

Joseph married **Faith**. Faith died after October 18, 1785 of York County, Virginia.

Several genealogies name her as Faith Bradley, but officially only her first name is given in records.

"Faithy Stacy" was named in a complaint by Mary Edwards against her, Joseph Stacy, Elizabeth Stacy and Kinchen Stacy in York County Court, Oct. 18, 1785.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 35 F i. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born in 1756 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after October 18, 1785 of York County, Virginia.

+ 36 M ii. **Kinchin Stacy** was born on January 18, 1763 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1790 of York County, Virginia.

+ 37 M iii. **Joseph Stacy** was born on October 13, 1767 in York County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Wilson County, Tennessee.

+ 38 M iv. **William Stacy** was born about 1774 in Virginia and died in in 1825 or 1826 in Warwick County, Virginia.

10. Simon Stacy (*John*[2]*, Simon*[1]) was born about 1718 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before September 8, 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia.

Aug. 22, 1741: The marriage of Simon Stacy and Judith Tolson was recorded in Overwharton Parish register, Stafford Co., VA.

Oct. 11, 1750: John Stacy, Simon Stacy and John Stacy Jr. listed as tithables to Bailey Washington and instructed to help clear a road in Stafford County Court. http://www.virginiamemory.com/transcribe/scripto/transcribe/1228/3587

Dec. 11, 1750: "Simon Stacy being presented by the Grand Jury for swearing two Oaths & summoned... the Court is of Opinion that he be ordered to pay to the Church Wardens of Overwharton Parish 10 Shillings or 100 pounds of Tobacco." (Stafford Co. Orders)

Mar. 11, 1755: "Action of Debt. John Peyton, Gent. agt. Simon Stacy & Peter Ruffner. The Defts. not appearing Judgment is granted the Pltf. unless the Defts. appear at the next Court & answer the Pltf's Action." The two did not appear at the next court, so judgement was found for the plaintiff. (Stafford Co. Orders)

Nov. 3, 1756: Peter Ruffner v. Simon Stacey writ of alias capias postponed to next court (Frederick Co. VA orders)

Nov. 8, 1758: (Frederick Co, VA Court record book B, page 141). Lewis STEPHENS assignee of John ROTHER vs John STACEY, Maxamilion BUSH, Simon STACEY. Bail provided by Moses McKAY and Mason Combs. (Abstracted by Barbara Stacy Matthews)

Dec. 6, 1758: (Frederick Co., Court record book B page 180). Lewis STEPHENS assigned of John ROTHER who was assignee of John BARNS vs John STACEY, Maxamilion BUSH, and Simon STACEY. Bail by Moses McKAY and Mason Combs. (Abstracted By Barbara Stacy Matthews)

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

Mar. 5, 1759: (Frederick Co VA Loose Papers). I promise to pay or cause to be payd. unto John COUNTS his eares or a sines the full and just sum of six punds current money of vergenea on or before the ------- 25 day of December as witness my hand this 5 day of March 1759.
Siman STACY
test Mason Combs
John X STACY (his mark)
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

VA reconstructed census of 1760 shows Simon and John Stacey in Frederick County.

Simon's death was probably during the summer of 1762:

Sep. 8, 1762: On the motion of Judith STACY who made oath according to law, certificate is granted her for obtaining Letters of Administration of the Estate of Simon STACY deceased, she having together with William HURST and Shadrach PARLOUR her securities entered into and acknowledged a bond of $500 for her due Administration of the said decedent's estate. FC-COB10:167.

Notes from combs-families.org:

In Overwharton Parish during the 1740s and early 1750s were Mason & Sarah Combs, Sr. who also removed to Frederick Co, VA in the early 1750s. In 1759, Mason Combs witnessed a Frederick County record signed by Simon STACY, Sr., and it was probably in this county that Benjamin STACY married Ann Combs (d/o Mason Combs, Sr.) and that Seth STACY m William Combs (s/o Mason, Combs, Sr.) By 1768, both the Combs and the Stacy Families were in Rowan Co, NC where Benjamin STACY (husband of Ann Combs) appears on Gideon Wright's Tax List along with Mason Combs, Sr. and his son, William Combs (h/o Sinai STACY), William CODY (h/o Seth STACY), and William RIDGE (h/o Winnifred Combs, also a d/o Mason Combs, Sr.)

It was probably in Rowan Co that Sinai STACY married William CODY, and at some time prior to 1784, possibly in either Rowan or its descendant county of Surry, that Judith TOLSON Stacy married a second time, to Thomas PETTIT whose 1784 Surry Co, NC will not only documents their marriage, but that of another son of Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy, Sr.: Simon STACY, Jr., b ca 1762.

During the early years of the Revolutionary War, both the Stacy and the Combs Families were staunch Tories, as were their Cody and Ridge in-laws, Sinai STACY having married Tory William CODY, and Winnifred Combs (d/o Mason & Sarah Combs, Sr.) having married Tory William RIDGE.

In the meantime, a number of the Combs, Cody and Stacy children had removed to Montgomery Co, VA, where they are not only found together on various tax lists, but in 1781, on the Montgomery Co, VA Militia Company of Daniel Trigg which includes Mason and William Combs (sons of Mason Combs, Sr.), Benjamin, John and Simon STACY, Jr., William CODY and others.

By the late 1780s, early 1790s, most of these same families had moved on to Russell Co, VA, and Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit is among those on the tax lists of that county.

By 1796, she is across the state line in Sullivan Co, TN, according to the 1853 Perry Co, KY, affidavit of her grandson, Thomas CODY (s/o William and Sinai STACY Cody), who declared that he had attended the wedding of the above-noted Mary EVERAGE to RW William CORNETT, and declared that his "grandmother Judah STACY raised Mary (EVERAGE Cornett) as a child until she married

William CORNETT." This is the last known record of Judith to date.

BSM Note: In addition to the above-noted children, Simon Sr. and Judith may also have had a son, William STACY, as one by that name is found in early Hawkins Co, TN, married to Dollie SIZEMORE, and with a daughter, Judith. I have not actively researched this line, but given the location and the fact that Biram STACY, s/o Benjamin and Ann Combs Stacy, married Millie SIZEMORE, sister of Dollie, it is certainly possible (not yet actively researched).

See Also John STACY, Sr., brother of Simon, Sr., in the records of Stafford and Frederick Cos, VA; Surry Co, NC; and Russell and Montgomery Cos, VA.

See Also George H. TOLSON (s/o George & Elizabeth (MILLION?) Tolson, and nephew to Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit) m pre-1810, probably in Stafford Co, VA, Seth Combs (d/o Joseph & Mary PRITCHETT Combs, III).

From http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/970604.txt
RUSSELL CO., VA
In 1788 in William Weir's Personal Property tax list - Upper District
No Combs
STACY:
John Sr. (1)
John Jr. (1)
Peter (1)
Simon (1)

Ditto 1789:

CODY:William (1)
COMBS: Mason (1)
William (1)
William (1)
STACY:Benjamin0(1)
William (1)
Jesse (1)
John (1)
Peter (1)
John Jr. (1)
Meshack (1)
Simon (1)

Ditto: 1790 (John Weir's List)

Coady: William(1)
COMBS: John(1)
Meshek(1)
William (1), (1)

William Jr. (1)
PETIT: Judith (0)
STACY: Benjamin (1)
Jesse (1)
Meshack (1)
Peter (1)
Simeon (1)

1796 Russell Co VA Tax Lists
Personal Property Upper District
No COMBS, No CODY, No STACY

Personal Property Lower District, Robert TATE'S List
CODY, William (1)
THOMPSON, David (1)
STACY, George (1)
STACY, John Sr. (0)
STACY, John Jr. (1)
STRONG, Samuel (1)
STRONG, William (1)
HARVEY, Andrew (1) [Molls Creek of Copper Creek. See Breathitt Co KY]

1797 Russell Co VA Personal Property Tax Lists - No COMBS
Lower District, Robert TATE'S List
CODY, William (2)
STACY, George (1)
STACY, Peter (1)
THOMPSON, David (1)
HARVEY, Andrew (1)

1798 Russell Co VA Personal Property Tax Lists

Upper District
No COMBS, No CODY
John STACY (1)

Lower District
CODY, John (1) [m 1809 Clay KY, Elizabeth SUMNER d/o Samuel & Winnifred COMBS Sumner (Hicks)?]
CODY, William (3) [of Crabtree]
COMBS, John (1)
COMBS, William Sr.(0) [of Crabtree]
COMBS, William Jr. (1)
CORNET, Samuel (1) [of Crabtree]
HARVEY, Andrew (1) [of Molls Creek]

STRONG, Samuel (1) [of Crabtree?]
TATE, James (1) [of Crabtree?]
TERRY, Miles (See Breathitt Co KY)
THOMPSON, David (1) [of Crabtree]
DAVISON, James (1) [one was of Crabtree]
STACY, George (1)
STACY, Limon [Simon] (1)
STACY, Peter (1)
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Simon married **Judith Tolson,** daughter of **Benjamin Tolson** and **Mary Oldham,** on August 22, 1741 in Stafford County, Virginia. Judith was born about 1720 in Northumberland County, Virginia and died after April 1796 in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Judith is confirmed a daughter of Benjamin Tolson by his will in Stafford County, VA will book, dated January 27, 1759:

"I give to my daughter Judith Stacey one shilling Sterling."

Her birthdate, along with those of her siblings is widely (and wrongly) reported as Oct. 9, 1729, which would have made her only 11 years old at her marriage. The Parish Register of St. Stephen, Northumberland County, VA for this entry reads as follows:

"Judith Tolson Daug'r To Do Born Oct'r 9, 1729."

"Do" means "Ditto" and the entry above reads "Daug'r to Tho's"--meaning the Judith Tolson born in 1729 was a daughter of Thomas Tolson, not Benjamin, who later moved to Stafford County, VA. Therefore, the Judith Tolson who married Simon Stacy has no birth record in Northumberland County. See Northumberland County Records of Birth 1661-1810 in *Virginia Colonial Abstracts* in Google Books.

[Original research of Jason Farrell]

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Judith Tolson Stacy is said to have remarried to a Pettit after 1762 and was claimed in a written statement of of her grandson Thomas Cody (1783-after 1853) to have raised her granddaughter Mary Everage until her marriage to William Cornett in April 1796.

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STACY: Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy m 22 Aug 1741, Overwharton Parish,

Stafford Co, VA; removed in the 1750s to Frederick Co VA where they are found in records with Mason COMBS, Sr., also formerly of Overwharton Parish. By 1768, both the COMBS and STACYS were in Rowan (later Surry) Co, NC, which is apparently where they became acquainted with the Cody-Ridge Families. Among their children were: Sithe STACY m William COMBS, Sr. (s/o Mason & Sarah COMBS, Sr.). Benjamin STACY m Ann COMBS (d/o Mason & Sarah COMBS, Sr.). Sinai STACY m William CODY. Simon STACY, m Elizabeth DAVIDSON (d/o James & Peggy DAVIDSON, Jr. Mary STACY may have married Abner [Abraham-JF] EVERAGE, and may have been mother of Mary EVERAGE, w/o William CORNETT. John STACY, Sr., s/o Benjamin & Ann COMBS Stacy, m Lucy, d/o Henry SKAGGS whose Green Co KY, will dated 5 Apr 1809, probated 4 Dec 1810, named grandson, John, son of James, sons, David and James, daughter, Sarah; Sylvia ROARK, Stephen SKAGGS; children: Solomon, Lucy STACY, Rachel RAY, Nancy D. SPANE [sic], and Polly COMBS. (Green Co KY Will Book, p. 56). Henry's daughter, Lucy, had m John STACY (see below), but Polly's COMBS husband has not yet been identified. (See Barbara Stacy Mathews' Stacy Family Journal) Mason COMBS, Sr. is found in Frederick Co VA witnessing COUNTS-STACY records. Later, the COUNTS-STACYS and COMBS are found in Upper District Russell (Glade Hollow area), which is where William COMBS "apparently" lived prior to removing to Sullivan Co TN, then back to Russell, only in the lower district (Crabtree). See also Peter STACY land sale to Mason COMBS in 1795 in Hawkins Co, TN. See also COMBS-STACY in Clay/Floyd Co KY.

--combs-families.org

Children from this marriage were:

+ 39 F i. **Sarah Stacy** was born on August 20, 1742 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Aquia, Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 40 M ii. **Benjamin Stacy** was born on April 7, 1744 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before 1820 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

+ 41 F iii. **Sith Stacy** was born on June 30, 1746 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1820 in Clay County, Kentucky.

+ 42 F iv. **Mary Stacy** was born on February 15, 1749 in Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 43 F v. **Sinai Stacy** was born on March 1, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Scott County, Virginia.

+ 44 M vi. **William Stacy** was born about 1756 in Frederick County, Virginia, died in March 1838 in Goshen Valley, Hawkins County, Tennessee, and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Hawkins Co., TN.

+ 45 M vii. **Simon Stacy Jr.** was born about 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia and died between April and October 1822 in Perry County, Kentucky.

11. John Stacy Jr. (*John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1720 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after February 23, 1796 of Russell County, Virginia.

Stafford Co., VA (1748-1757)

Dec. 1748: John Stacy officially enters the historical record with the birth of his daughter Silvia in Overwharton Parish register, 1748. He is called "John Stacy Jr." in only this first birth record, to distinguish him from his father, who is still living.

July 10, 1750: "Suit on Petition: Andrew Johnson agt. John Stacy is Dismist." The next day an entry reads "Suit on the Attachment obtained by William Stuart Clk. against John Stacy is Dismist." (Stafford Co. Orders)

Aug. 15, 1750: "Suit on Petition. Andrew Johnson agt. John Stacy. Judgment is granted the Pltf for 2.9 pounds with Costs and a Lawyer's Fee. But this Judgment is to be discharged (the Costs excepted) upon payment of 1.9.6 pounds with Interest thereon from the 25th day of March 1747 till the same is paid." (Stafford Co. Orders)

Oct. 4, 1750: "Baily Washington is appointed Overseer of the Road from Aquia Warehouse to Mr. Rall's Post below Aquia Run & is ordered to keep the said Road in repair, & that his Tithables, John Stacy Junr. Moses Lunsford, John Green, William Patten, Mason Combs & Thomas Hursts clear the same & be exempt from other Roads."

Oct. 11, 1750: "Baily Washington is appointed Overseer of the Road from Aquia Warehouse to Mr. Ralls post below Aquia Run and is ordered to clear and keep the road in repair and that his Tithables, John Stacy, Simon Stacy, John Stacy Junr. Moses Lunsford, John Green, William Patter, Mason Combs, and Thomas Hurst clear the same and be exempt from other roads."
http://www.virginiamemory.com/transcribe/scripto/transcribe/1228/3587

Dec. 11, 1750: "Ordered that John Stacy be summoned to appear at the next Court to answer an Information exhibited against him." (Stafford Co. Orders)

May 15, 1751: "Action of Trespass Assault & Battery. George Tolson agt. John Stacy, the Deft for Plea saith he is not guilty. The Trial is referred to the next Court." On Oct. 9, a jury was selected that included Henry Dawson. Just a year later, John Stacy would file suit against Dawson for trespass, assault and battery (Mar. 8, 1752). (Stafford Co Orders)

Sep. 12, 1751: "In the Indictment brought by MOSLEY BATTALEY, Gent., Attorney for our Lord the King agt. John Stacy, the said Stacy for plea saith he is not guilty and the Tryal is referred till the next Court. (Stafford Co. Orders)

October 1751: John Stacy Jun'r, Richard Fristoe Jun'r, Robert Ashby Jun'r, & Thomas Ashby being bound over to this Court by a recognizance appeared & having heard them & their evidences ag'st them the court are of opinion that each of them enters into bond of twenty pound sterl'd with two securities of ten pounds sterling each for their good behavior & keeping the peace a year & a day. Benjamin Robinson & Henry Wiggington acknowledged themselves securities for the s'd John Stacy & Rich'd Fristoe. Charles Harding & John Carpenter for the s'd Robert Ashby - Richard Fristoe Sen'r & Thomas Crafford for Thomas Ashby. Then the court adjou'd till tomorrow morn'g [9?] clock.

Stafford Co. Court Case. Could be John Sr. or John Jr.-- no designation given:

Mar. 8, 1752: "In the Action of Trespass Assault & Battery between John Stacy Plt. & Henry Dawson Deft. the deft. for plea saith he is not guilty, the Plt. joined the Issue, & the Tryal is referred till the next Court. The Action of Trespass upon the Case between William Byram Plt. & John Stacy deft. is dismist the Deft. paying Costs." (Interestingly, Stacy paid Byram 75 pounds of tobacco for serving as a witness on his behalf in his case against Henry Dawson). http://www.virginiamemory.com/transcribe/scripto/transcribe/1294/3653

May 1752: "In the Action of Trespass Assault & Battery between John Stacy Plt. & Henry Dawson deft. a Jury to wit Edward Ralls, Job Sims, Robert Duelin Francis Brooks, Thomas Jurdin, William Moss, John Lewright, George Bell, John Bell, George Allen Edward Bethel, & Franklyn Latham were sworn to try the Issue joined who brought in their Verdict in these Words "We of the Jury find for the defendt. Edward Ralls foreman which Verdict at the deft's. Motion is admitted to record. & its considered by the Court that the Plt. take nothing by his Bill, & the deft. go hence without day & that he recovers of the sd. Pltf. his Costs by him about his defence in this behalf expended. Ordered that John Stacy pay William Byram seventy five pounds of Tobacco for three days attendance as an Evidence for him against Dawson. Ordered that Henry Dawson pay Nicholas Riley seventy five pounds of Tobo. for three days attendance as an Evidence for him at Suit of Stacy. Then the Court adjourned till Court in Course." http://www.virginiamemory.com/transcribe/scripto/transcribe/1306/3665

March 14, 1754: "In the Suit on the Attachment obtained by Benjamin Strother, Gent. against the Estate of John Stacy, the said Benjamin produced an Account against the said John for 313 pounds of Tobacco. It's thereupon considered by the Court that the said Benjamin recover the same & his Costs. And the Sheriff having returned the said Attachment executed in the Hands of John Lee Gent. who acknowledged to have in his Hands of the Estate of the said Stacy 30 shillings & 7 pence, it's ordered that the Sheriff sell the same & satisfy the said Benjamin in his Judgment." (NOTE: It is unclear if this refers to a deceased John

Stacy (Sr.) since an estate can be sued if the person is living.) (Stafford Co. Orders)

Mar. 12, 1755: “Account against the said John Stacy for 3.1.4 pounds farthing & Costs. And the Sheriff having returned the said Attachment executed in the hands of Benjamin Strother, Gent., who declared he had in his hands a Riple Gun of the Estate of the said Stacy. It’s ordered that the Sheriff sell the same according to Law & that after satisfying the said Strother 390 pounds of Tobacco out of the Sale thereof that he pay the residue to the said Ralls.” (Stafford Co. Orders)

Frederick Co., VA (1754-1764 & 1773)

Apr. 2, 1754: Edward and Robert Maxwell agt. Peter Stacey and John Stacey Jr., order of alias capias against both men in separate suits by the same plaintiffs. (Frederick Co. Orders)

June 6, 1755: Robert and Edward Maxwell against "John Stacey the Younger" suit discontinued. On the same page, Robert Dreghorn and Company v. John Stacey debt suit; since this John is not called "the Younger" it may refer to John Stacy Sr. (Frederick Co. orders)

Jun. 2, 1756: John Strother v. John Stacey, Simon Stacey and Maximillion Bush order of alias capias. (Note that a different Strother had also sued John Stacy in Stafford County) (Frederick Co., orders)

Nov. 8, 1758: (Frederick Co, VA Court record book B, page 141). Lewis STEPHENS assignee of John ROTHER vs John STACEY, Maxamilion BUSH, Simon STACEY. Bail provided by Moses McKAY and Mason Combs. (Abstracted by Barbara Stacy Matthews)

Dec. 6, 1758 (Frederick Co., Court record book B page 180): Lewis STEPHENS assigned of John ROTHER who was assignee of John BARNS vs John STACEY, Maxamilion BUSH, and Simon STACEY. Bail by Moses McKAY and Mason Combs. (Abstracted By Barbara Stacy Matthews)

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

(Extracted from *WINCHESTER VIRGINIA AND ITS BEGINNINGS 1743-1814*; Katherine Glass Greene; Shenandoah Publishing House; Strasburg, VA 1926, Chapter XXVII, p 392, by Combs Researcher Thom Mont) Frederick County VA.

Mar. 3, 1761: Town of Winchester, Frederick Co. Va. Fees: Bail Hearing in a Lawsuit of John Counts against John Stacey on an attachment. “John Combs & John Allen in Court undertook for the Deft. if he be lost in the said action that he will pay the Condemnation of the Court or render his Body to Prison, or that they the said John Combs & John Allen will do it for him.” Source: p. 263 Frederick

County, Va. Court Order Book 9. FC-COB9:263 See: http://kayser-counts.org/timeline.htm

SE Note: This entry connects the John Combs in the Frederick Co. VA records with the STACYS, ALLENS, COUNTS and Mason Combs. See 3 Dec 1760 and 4 Mar 1761 re Mason Combs and John ALLEN; and 5 Mar 1759 re Mason Combs, John COUNTS and Simon and John STACY.

Apr. 6, 1762: Martin Coffman agt. John Stacy, Obediah Hammond and James Hurst for breach of peace. Ordered defts. be taken into custody until they provide bail.

Sep. 8, 1762: Nimrod Ashby, William Hurst, Shadrack Parlour and Lazarus Taylor bond with John Stacy in the sum of 500 pounds to ensure Stacy keeps the peace a year (Frederick County, VA court orders)

Oct. 1, 1763: "At a Court held in Frederick County the first day of October 1763 for the examination of John Stacey Committed to Gaol on Suspicion of being Guilty of passing several Counterfeit Treasury Bills of this Colony knowing them to be Counterfeit." Trial was held and Stacy pled not guilty and was found not guilty by the jury. (Frederick Co., VA orders)

Nov. 1, 1763: (Frederick County VA Record Book 11 page 343) John STACY, Thomas WILLIAM, Gilbert GORDON, Gersham KEYS, Gerrard SMITH, Thomas CROS, Daniel HUGHES ord to appear in Williamsburg court to give evidence against William COMES.
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

1773: Samuel Moore testitied in a Frederick County, VA chancery suit that about the year 1768 he was indebted to John Stacy (Jr.) for one cow in the amount of three pounds which he paid to Robert Ashby and Thomas Williams "by the express desire of the said John Stacy" because John Stacy had removed to the County of Dunmore (later called Shenandoah) and Edwin Young left a summons for Moore at the house where he had formerly lived in Frederick County not knowing Moore had moved to Fauquier County and that the house was empty. Moore complained there was a judgement against him for Stacy, who had claimed he never said to leave the money to Robert Ashby and Thomas Williams, that he was entirely unaware of. John Stacy was summoned to appear in chancery court on Oct. 13, 1773 for a court date in November. The case was continued in March 1774 and March 1780 court and seems to have been decided in May 1783.

Sep. 8, 1773: John Stacey obtains judgement against Samuel Moore.

John Stacey (with George Stacey) recorded in credit accounts of Glassford store of Dumfries, Prince William Co., VA 1758-1764.
https://eservice.pwcgov.org/library/digitallibrary/PDF/Dumfries%20Stores%20Ledgers%20Index%20(1758-1776).pdf

Some of the ledger entries can be found in the Virginia Historical Society Quarterly Vol. 36 No. 2, entries from May-July 1762:

John Stacy pd self. To 10 yds oznabrigs 1/; To 1 p Womans thread stockings 4/6; To 2 and 3/4 yds Irish linen 3/9; To 2 yds plaid 1/6; To 1 oz nun's thread 1/6; To 1/2 [?] brown thread 2/; To 2 and 1/2 yds silk ferrate 6/; To 5 yds bro. sheting 2/2; 1 dutch blanket 12/6; 1 man's fine hatt, 12/6; 1 hand saw, 3; 1 man's saddle 1.15.0; woman's leather shoes 6/; linnin handers 1/3; 2 lb brown sugar 9; fraying pan 5/6; 1/2 yard of ribbon 1/3.

Judgment of a Civil Suit on an Attachment in Frederick Co., Va. of John Counts against John Stacey. The jury found that "the defendant (Stacey) hath assumed upon himself in manner and form as the plaintiff (Counts) hath declared and they do assess the plaintiff's damages by occasion of the non-performance thereof to be Six Pound Eleven Shilling & nine pence besides his costs." Sources: (1) p. 4 Frederick Co., Va. Court Order Book 12, 1764-1765, Reel 71, 9 Feb 1764, Library of Virginia, Richmond; (2) p. 15 "Some Descendants of John Counts of Glade Hollow" by Elihu J. Sutherland. See: http://kayser-counts.org/timeline.htm

Judgment in the case of John Counts against John Combs, John Allen and John Stacey. The Shereif having Returned the Alias Sci Fas [scire facias] Executed on the Said John Combs & the Said John Allen not found & they failing to Appear tho Solemnly Called It is Therefore Considered by the Court that the Said Plt [Plaintiff] have Execution against the Said Defts [Defendants] for Six pounds Eleven Shillings & nine pence Two hundred & Fifty Two pounds of Tobacco & Fifteen Shillings or one hundred & Fifty pounds of Tobacco & that he Recover against the Said Deft [Defendants] his Costs Expended in bringing forth & prosecuting this Writ. Source: p. 210 Frederick Co. Va. Court Order Book 12, 1764-1765 (reel 71), Library of Virginia, Richmond.

See: http://kayser-counts.org/timeline.htm

Fauquier Co., VA (1765-1772)

May 28, 1765: Wm Allason vs John Stacey - In debt - This day came Plt. by his attorney and Deft. altho. solemnly called, came not but made default. therefore it is considered by the Court that the order of the last Cort against Deft and William Hill, His security, be confirmed and that Plt. recover against Deft. and his security 19 pounds, 8 shillings and four pence half penny, the debt in the declaration mentioned and his costs by him in this behalf expended. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bobhill148&id=I56

June 23, 1767: On motion of John Stacey it is ordered that Benjamin Ashby pay him 50 lb of tobacco for two days attendance as a witness for him against George

Hoomes. - The same order for Elizabeth Stacey and William Hill and Catherine Hill for two days each. On motion of Thomas Masters it is ordered that Benjamin Ashby pay him 110 lbs of tobacco for two days attendance coming 20 miles and returning as a witness against George Hoomes. (This order is repeated in Court verbatim July 28, 1767) (Fauquier County VA Court Minutes)

July 28, 1767: Thomas Masters, Plt. agt. John Stacy, Deft. On a Petition. Judgement is granted the Plt. against the said Deft. for one pound, thirteen shillings and nine pence and his costs by him in this behalf expended. (Fauquier County VA Court Minutes)

Oct. 27, 1767: Francis Moore Plt. agt. John Stacy, Deft. In Case. This suit is dismissed and it is ordered that the Plt. pay to the Deft. his costs by him in this behalf expended. (Fauquier County VA Court Minutes)

Nov. 24, 1767: John Stacy Plt. agt. Francis Moore, Deft. On an Attachment. This Attachment is dismissed and it is ordered that the Plt. pay to the Deft. his costs by him in this behalf expended. (Fauquier County VA Court Minutes)

June 30, 1768: Robert Ashby, Plt. agt. John Stacy, Deft. On an Attachment. This day came the Plt. by his Attorney and Samuel Moore, a Garnishee, being sworn declared he has one pound, thirteen shillings in his hands of the Defts. Estate, and this suit is continued until the next Court. (Fauquier County VA Court Minutes)

June 23, 1772: Joseph Byrne and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Earle, agt. John Stacey and John Williams. On the same day the same plaintiffs sued William Hill, who had previously been security for Stacy. This is John Stacy's final appearance in Fauquier County court.

Shenandoah Co., VA (1776-1785)

Oct. 16, 1776: John Stacy was a signatory, on page 303, of the pivotal "Ten Thousand Name Petition" of 1776-1777, a protest against the abuses of the Anglican Church and a plea for the guarantee of religious liberty. The page he signed included neighbors then living in Shenandoah County, VA.
http://bransoncook.systemaxonline.com/narratives/jared_branson/jared2.htm#THOUSAND
ACTUAL IMAGE: http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=relpet&fileName=000/013/013page.db&recNum=22

Dec. 5, 1777: John Stacy appears in list of individuals paid by estate of Jeremiah Odell. (Shenandoah Co. will book)

Jan. 30, 1784: John Stacy and John Leith v. heirs of George Leith. John Stacy arrested and told to answer plaintiff or judgment will be found for plaintiff.

May 4, 1785: John Stacy named in account of sale of estate of John Shank (will book).

Montgomery Co., VA (1781-1782)

1781 March 31, Daniel Triggs Militia List, 50 for duty, MONTGOMERY Co VA
Wm. Coadey [m. Sinai Stacy]
Benjamin Staycie [m. Ann Combs]
John Staycie
Simon Staycie [m. Elizabeth Davidson]
Wm Combs [m. Sythe Stacy]
Mayson Combs [m. Dorothy]

1782 Tithe List, MONTGOMERY Co VA
Mason Combs 1 tithe, 2 horses, 5 cattle [Mason Jr, m. Dorothy]
William Combs 1 tithe, 2 horses [William m. Sythe Stacy]
James Sumner 1 tithe
Matthew Sumner 1 tithe
Samuel Sumner 1 tithe, 1 horse, 1 cattle [m. Nancy Winneford Combs]
Benjamin Stacy 1 tithe, 1 horse
John Stacy 1 tithe

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

Washington Co., VA (bef. 1784-1786)

1784 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy 0wm, 1hr
1785 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy Junr 1wm, 2hr, 5ctl
John Stacy Senr 0wm, 1hr, 2ctl
1786 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy 1wm, 1hr, 5ctl
Mesheck Stacy 1wm, 2hr, 2ctl
John Stacy Senr 1wm, 1hr, 4ctl

A John Stacy appears in court records in Orange Co., North Carolina in March 1786, selling two slaves.

Russell Co., VA (1787-1796)

Nov. 22, 1787: (RC-COB1:84). John Stacy vs William Wilmouth on an attachment. Suit dismissed since neither party appeared. --Russell County VA Court. http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1999/91.htm

Apr. 15, 1788: Presentment against John Stacy for profane swearing three oaths against Squire Osborne.

September 1789: John Stacy named to a grand jury in Russell County court.

May 18, 1790: (Russell Co, VA Order Book 1:195). The court ordered John Stacy to show why he should not be treble fined for not providing a list of his taxable property.

June 26, 1792: (Russell Co, VA Order Book 2:13). Horton v Smith. A commission was awared the pltf to take the depositions of Edward Smoot and John Stacy Senr of the Territory.

June 25, 1794: (RC-COB2:155) Simon STACY and John STACY sat on a jury that heard the case of Stephen HOGG vs John WOOD trespass, assault, and battery. http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1999/91.htm

July 28, 1795: Deed from Aaron Alderman to Stephen Ogden proved by oath of John Stacy and Samuel Vanhook.

Feb. 23, 1796: Deed from Francis Hulkerson to Robert Massey proved by oath of John Stacy and Aryan Price.

John Stacy Sr. and John Stacy Jr. appear in Russell Co., VA in 1787 and later records until 1795 or 1796, depending on whose transcript you believe. (see next page):

From "The Stacy Journal" (1997-2000, long-defunct).

ALSO: See here-- a more thorough documentation of the below:
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/russell/1786.htm
Russell Co., VA - Upper District - 1787

Joseph Kyser (md. Susannah "Sukie" Stacy) (1)
John Stacy Sr. (0) (1)
John Stacy Jr (1)
Meshick Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Edwards, Sally (0) (She was Sally Stacy, md. an Edwards in Stafford Co., VA)

Russell Co., VA - Upper District - 1788 - William Webb's list - Personal Property Tax
Joseph Kyzer (1)
John Stacy SR (1)
John Stacy Jr (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

Russell Co., VA - 1789 - Upper precinct William Webb's List - Personal Property Tax

William Cody - (1) (married to Sinai Stacy, sister of our Simon Stacy)
William Combs (1) (married to Sitha Stacy, sister of our Simon Stacy)
Joseph Kyzer (1)(married to Susanna Stacy, cousin of our Simon Stacy)
Benjamin Stacy (1)
William Stacy (1), (1)
Jesse Stacy (1)
John Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
John Jr. Stacy (1)
Meshick Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Russell Co., VA 1790 - Upper precinct - John Weir's List - Personal Property Tax

William Coady (1) (md. Sinai Stacy, sister of Simon Stacy Jr.)
Joseph Kiser (1) (md. Susannah Stacy
Judith Petit (0) (This -Judith Tolson, widow of Simon Stacy who then md. Thomas Petit)
Benjamin Stacy (1) (son of Judith and Simon Stacy)
Jesse Stacy (1)
Mesheck Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
Simeon Stacy (1)
William Combs (1) Sitha Stacy husband.
(William Combs is also on the tax list of same precinct for Land Tax - 300 Acres (1)

FROM STACY-COMBS SITE 1790

1790 (Russell Co VA - John Weir's List - Upper District)

COADY, William (1)
Combs, John (1) [s/o William & Sitha?]
Combs Meshek (1) [Mason, brother of William Combs, Sr.?]
Combs William (1), (1) [h/o Sitha STACY]
Combs William Jr. (1) [s/o William and Sitha?]
PETIT, Judith (0)
STACY, Benjamin (1) [h/o Ann Combs]
STACY Jesse (1)
STACY Meshack (1)
STACY Peter (1)
STACY Simeon (1)
STACY Jeremiah (1)
STACY John (1)
STACY Moses (1)
STACY Solomon (1)
STACY Zachariah(1)
SCAGGS, Henry (1) (and more)

1791-1792 RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA
No Stacy men listed:
Only one in UPPER PRECINCT:
Joseph Kyzer (1) (md. Susannah Stacy)

John Stacey transferred his entry of fifty acres in Glade Hollow to John Counts on April 28, 1791. Was this related to the lawsuit that John Counts brought against John Stacy in Shenandoah Co. years before? On June 30, 1794 John Counts withdrew 36 acres of this entry and re-entered it. John Counts left this land to his son George by his will. Source: p. 17 "Some Descendants of John Counts of Glade Hollow" by Elihu Jasper Sutherland. John Counts assignee of John Stacy, 14 acres part of Treasury Warrant 11961 dated May 10, 1782 on both sides the Glade Hollow, corner of Robert McFarland and corner of John Hurst, crossing the Glade Hollow. Source: p. 119 Russell Co., Va. Surveyors Book 1. See: http://kayser-counts.org/timeline.htm

1793 - Russell County, VA. Upper precinct. Personal Property tax John Ware, Commissioner.
Joseph Kiser (1) Simon Stacy (1) NO Combs or Cody families listed

1793 Russell County, VA. Lower Precinct - Personal Property tax:
John Stacy JR. (1)
1794 Upper Precinct, Russell County, VA - Personal Property:
No Combs or Cody Families Listed
Joseph Kyzer (1)
John Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

1795 Upper Precinct, Russell County - Personal Property
NO Stacy in Personal or Land tax records - No Cody or Combs Families listed ONLY
Joseph Kyzer (1)

1795 LOWER Precinct, Russell County, VA Person Property - Robert Tate Commissioner
William Cody (1) (married Sitha Stacy)
George Stacy (1)
John Stacy SR. (1)
John Stacy JR. (1)

NO 1796 Taxes in my library.

1797 Lower District, Russell County, VA. Personal Property
George Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)

1797 Upper Precinct, Russell County VA. Personal Property (First two pages

missing)
Joseph Kyzer
No STACY Families
Thomas Ferguson of Wilkes Co., NC is there, friend of George Stacy

1798 Upper Precinct, Russell County, VA. Personal Property
Joseph Kyzer (1)
John Stacy (1)

1798 Lower District, Russell County, VA. Personal Property
George Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)

1799 Upper District-Russell County, VA. Personal Property
John Stacy (1) (he married Lydia Scaggs, daughter of Henry)
Joseph Kyzer (2)

1800 Lower District,Russell County, VA. Personal Property-James Dickenson Commissioner
George Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)

1801 Russell County, VA Not available!!

1802 Lower District,Russell County, VA.
George Stacy (1)
Meshack Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

No Russell County tax records untill 1810 (Don't think they are available)
1810 Lower district: Russell County, VA.
George Stacy (2)
Meshack Stacy (2)
==========

John married **Elizabeth Ashby** about 1742. Elizabeth died after June 23, 1767 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Some genealogies identify her as Elizabeth Ashby. Evident source is BSM, according to the archives of Combs-Families:

"A few days past Barbara posted that she got the information about John STACY Jr [II]'s wife being Elizabeth ASHBY from an old antique book that was given to

her by her aunt who got it from her (the aunt) mother. I don't think sources, etc were given and I don't know if it was a published book or a personal record."

http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1999/v01.n146.txt

The only good candidates to be her parents are Robert and Elizabeth Ashby of Stafford County, VA. Robert Ashby sealed his will on April 7, 1762 in which he leaves his entire estate to his son John. His wife's death was recorded in the Overwharton Parish Register in 1754. John Stacy Jr. was a co-defendant with Robert Ashby Jr. and Thomas Ashby, sons of the above Robert and Elizabeth, in a Stafford County court case of October 1751. Robert Ashby Sr. and Robert Ashby Jr. were listed as chain carriers with Thomas Ashby as pilot in a survey by John Warner for Lord Fairfax in what is now Fauquier County, VA on October 30, 1739.

https://www.seekingmyroots.com/members/files/G005821.pdf

Children from this marriage were:

+ 46 F i. **Katharine Stacy** was born on March 17, 1743 in Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 47 F ii. **Silvia Stacy** was born on December 6, 1748 in Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 48 F iii. **Peggy Stacy** was born on September 14, 1750 in Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 49 F iv. **Susannah "Suky" Stacy** was born on July 10, 1754 in Stafford County, Virginia, died in 1830 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Carbo Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

+ 50 M v. **Shadrack "Meshack" Stacy** was born on August 20, 1756 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in 1836 of Russell County, Virginia.

+ 51 M vi. **John Stacy Jnr.** was born about 1758 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Hardin County, Kentucky.

+ 52 M vii. **George Stacy** was born about 1760 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after 1836 of Mercer County, Kentucky.

+ 53 M viii. **Peter Stacy** was born about 1768 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died in 1817 or 1818 in Clay County, Kentucky.

12. Catherine Stacy (*John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1725 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after July 28, 1767 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Catherine was named in the leasing of property by various members of her family in Fauquier County, VA on Goose Creek from the famous Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, adjacent the property of Thomas Marshall (father of Chief Justice John Marshall). The property can still be located today based on the description given. It is just north of Markham, Virginia on Leeds Manor Road.

October 12, 1765: For 150 (50 times 3 parcels) shillings pounds in Fauquier Co a spur of Naked Mt. 450 (three 150 acre farms) (abt 4400x4400ft sq) acres north side of Goose Creek then up said creek to mouth of small branch to corner of Thomas Mashall's. The renter agees to pay all quitrent and taxes, use only the wood and timber upon the land for the running of said plantation. build or repair a dwelling house 16 square, tabacco house 24'x20', plant and fence in 100 apple trees and will work only three field hands with one overseer per 100 acres. William Hill 10/12/1765 leases by Thomas Ludwell Lee & Molley and Col. R.H. Lee & Anne to William for lives of (1) George Holmes and wife Anne and son John.(2) Thomas Masters and wife Anne (Robinson - daughter of Benj. Robinson and Sarah Stacey niece of Catherine) and their daughter Mary. (3) Himself and wife Catherine and son John. signed Thos. Lud. Lee, Molley Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Anne Lee, William Hill. Wit. Thomas Marshall, William Marshall, and John Keith (son of Rev. James Keith Elk Run Church and brother to Thomas Marshall's wife Mary Randolph Keith Marshall).

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bobhill148&id=I56

June 23, 1767: on motion of John Stacey it is ordered that Benjamin Ashby pay him 50 lb of tobacco for two days attendance as a witness for him against George Hoomes. - The same order for Elizabeth Stacey and William Hill and Catherine Hill for two days each. On motion of Thomas Masters it is ordered that Benjamin Ashby pay him 110 lbs of tobacco for two days attendance coming 20 miles and returning as a witness against George Hoomes. NOTE: This motion proves that John Stacy Jr. was living in Fauquier County at the time, as he was not paid for travel. (This order is repeated in Court verbatim July 28, 1767) (Fauquier County VA Court Minutes)

Catherine married **William Hill,** son of **John Hill** and **Elizabeth Mahoney,** on September 17, 1745 in Stafford County, Virginia. William was born about 1721 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after July 1802 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

William Hill (c.1721-aft.1802) is believed to be the son of John Hill and Elizabeth Mahoney who married in St. Paul Parish, Stafford County, Virginia in 1716. He married Catherine Stacy in 1745 and moved with the Stacy clan to Fauquier County, where he leased 450 acres on Naked mountain/Goose Creek just north of

what is now Markham, Virginia. He sold this lease to John Hickman in October 1780, having moved for a time to Shenandoah County (likely due to a drought), returning to Fauquier by 1781. He was last recorded living in July 1802. Like his brothers in law John Stacy and Benjamin Robinson, he was a signer of the 10,000 Name Petition, which called for religious liberty in Virginia during the Revolutionary years.

Stafford Co., VA

Sep. 17, 1745: William Hill and Catherine Stacy marriage recorded in Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co., VA.

Oct. 14, 1755: William Hill and Catherine Hill witnessed a memorandum in Stafford County court from Thomas Hurss to Benjamin Strother.

Prince William Co., VA

1758-1767: William Hill named in the credit account ledger of the Dumfries Store run by John Glassford & Co. in Dumfries, Prince William County, VA. https://eservice.pwcgov.org/library/digitallibrary/PDF/Dumfries%20Stores%20Ledgers%20Index%20(1758-1776).pdf

March 1763: John Glassford vs William Hill dismissed William Hill not inhabitant (must be from Prince William County, VA)

Dumfries Stores ledger - Hill, William - 1758-1759 - source B - page 87 or next
1758-1759 B (M) page 87 “
1760 C page 56 “
1760 c (M) page 56 “
1762-63 E page 124 “
1763-64 F page 141 “
1765 g page 95 “
1765-66 H (G or V) page 75 “
1767 I page 187 “

Fauquier Co., VA

1764: Wm Allason sues Wm Hill judgement for Pl.1-lb 12 shilling and 6 pence and lawyers fees.

May 28, 1765: Wm Allason vs John Stacey - In debt - This day came Plt. by his attorney and Deft. altho. solemnly called, came not but made default. therefore it is considered by the Court that the order of the last Cort against Deft and William Hill, His security, be confirmed and that Plt. recover against Deft. and his security 19 pounds, 8 shillings and four pence half penny, the debt in the declaration mentioned and his costs by him in this behalf expended.

Oct. 12, 1765: For 150 [50 times 3 parcels] shillings pounds in Fauquier Co a spur of Naked Mt. 450 [three 150 acre farms, about 4400x4400ft sq] acres north side of Goose Creek then up said creek to mouth of small branch to corner of Thomas Mashall's. The renter agees to pay all quitrent and taxes, use only the wood and timber upon the land for the running of said plantation. build or repair a dwelling house 16 square, tabacco house 24'x20', plant and fence in 100 apple trees and will work only three field hands with one overseer per 100 acres.

[Second lease] William Hill Oct. 12, 1765 leases by Thomas Ludwell Lee & Molley and Col. R.H. Lee & Anne to William for lives of (1) George Holmes and wife Anne and son John.(2) Thomas Masters and wife Anne [Robinson - daughter of Benj. Robinson and Sarah Stacey niece of Catherine] and their daughter Mary. (3) Himself and wife Catherine and son John. signed Thos. Lud. Lee, Molley Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Anne Lee, William Hill. Wit. Thomas Marshall, William Marshall, and John Keith [son of Rev. James Keith Elk Run Church and brother to Thomas Marshall's wife Mary Randolph Keith Marshall].

Note from Valerie Holmes Thomas: William Hill married Catherine Stacy Sept. 17, 1745. Their daughter Anne married George Holmes 1764. Sarah Stacy that married Benjamin Robinson was Catherine Stacy's sister. (the second agreement names William Hill and Thomas Masters, Anne his wife and daughter Mary - Anne is Anne Robinson daugher of Benjamin Robinson and Catherine Stacy) Thus it is Catherine Stacy's niece that married Thomas Masters and entered into an agreement in the purchase of 150 acres on Naked Mt. 1765 leases by Thomas Ludwell Lee & Molley and Col.R.H. Lee & Anne to William Hill for lives of: George Holmes and wife Anne and son John. 150 acres; Thomas Masters and wife Anne and their daughter Mary. 150 acres; Himself and wife Catherine and son John. 150 acres.

Feb. 23 1767: On the Motion of Francis Moore for leave to turn the road leading through his Plantation, It is ordered tha Wm. Marshall, James Key (Keith?) John Reynolds and William Hill or any three of them being first sworn, do view the said Road and the way proposed to be altered and report thereof to the Court.

July 28, 1767: on motion of John Stacey it is ordered that Benjamin Ashby pay him 50 lb of tobacco for two days attendance as a witness for him against George Hoomes. - The same order for Elizabeth Stacey and William Hill and Catherine Hill for two days each. On motion of Thomas Masters it is ordered that Benjamin Ashby pay him 110 lb of tabacco for two days attendance coming 20 miles and returning as a witness against George Hoomes.

Oct. 16, 1776: Early Virginia Religious Petitions: Miscellaneous, "Ten-thousand name" petition by Dissenters from whole state, for ending established church, and for institution of religious equality.
Image 133 of 250
Charles Payton
Elizabeth Payton

William Hensley
Benjamin Robinson
Wm Hill
http://memory.loc.gov/ndlpcoop/relpet/000/013/013133v.jpg

Mar. 24, 1780-Oct. 23, 1780: Sale of property - William Hill of Shenandoah Co. sells to John Hickman of Fauquier Co. Va for the sum of 1000 pounds a tract of leased land from Thomas Lee etal deed dated 10/12/1765, the lease to run the natural lives of said Wm Hill, George Holmes and his wife Ann and son John Holmes, ground rent to be paid to the Lee's and must honor the terms of the org. deed, signed by Wm Hill, John Ashby and John Thomas Chinn, Book 8 96.

Fauquier Court - Oct 23, 1780 - An Indenture of assignment between William Hill of the one part and John Hickman of the other part was proved to be the act and deed of the said William Hill by the oaths of Hezekiah Turner (note above) and John Ashby Wit. - John Hickman was indentured again to Wm Hill on 3/23/1784

Manor of Leeds 1759-1793:
Leeds Parish lies north of an east-west line passing through the southern outskirts of present Warrenton just above Turkey Run Church. Leeds Parish lies within the boundaries of the Manor of Leeds, a feudal district, which was established in 1759 by Lord Thomas Fairfax the 6th (1693-1781), son of Thomas Fairfax 5th Lord of Cameron and Catharine Culpepper. The Manor of Leeds consisted of 152,000 acres lying in the counties of Frederick, Fauquier, and Culpeper. Lord Thomas Fairfax the 6th hired his nephew Thomas Bryan Martin to grant "leases for life" to the sons of his tenants. The lease expired with the death of their youngest child. Thomas Bryan Martin granted one hundred major leases from 1759-1775 and two hundred twenty-five additional leases from 1783 to 1793.

Leeds Episcopal church and Cemetery is east on Leeds Manor Rd which runs beside William Hill's property 4 miles west of the church. Check out the records of this church.
https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bobhill148&id=I56

Drought of 1781: A severe drought in 1781 and overworked soil resulted in many Fauquier County families leaving Virginia and removing to the states of Kentucky and Ohio looking for fertile soil.

William Hill is shown in the 1782 Fauquier Co VA Property tax records. Only one male over 21, 1 horse and 2 head of cattle.

Aug. 26, 1782: William Hill is set levy free in Fauquier County court.

The property tax records show William and Allen in same house with Simon living nearby in June 1788. In the 1790 Fauquier Co Tax list they show both William, sons Allen and Simon and son-in-law George Holmes also nearby on

March 19, 1790. Allen Hill is by himself in July of 1791. If William were alive, he should have been listed since he is a male over 18. Again, Simon is listed below as well. (Alcock, John P., Fauquier Families 1759-1799 Comprehensive indexed abstracts of Tax and Tithable Lists, Marriage Bonds, Minute, Deed, and Will Books, and Others, Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, p. 445.)

July court, 1802: William Hill v. John Wake, admr. of John Wake, deceased (Fauquier County court minutes)

--Most of the above information from research of Bob Hill. It has been edited down for brevity and relevance. See: https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bobhill148&id=I56

From: bobhilltraberhill.com () February 26, 2007
CHISWELL, COSTELLO, HILL, MAHONEY, STACY -
I am researching William Hill (confirmed) who married Catherine Stacy 1745 Overwharton Parish Records (OPR). I believe that his father was John Hill who died in 1743 (OPR). John's Stafford Co. will states that his widow was Elizabeth M. Hill. A John Hill and Elizabeth Mahoney married in 1716 in St. Paul's Parish. I also have a will of William Hill (wives Anne Chiswell and Alice Costello) which states that: "Grandson William Hill, son of John Hill, -one ten shilling ring". Dates and area are a fit but no proof. Can anyone help?

Children from this marriage were:

+ 54 F i. **Anna Hill** was born about 1746 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in 1826 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 55 F ii. **Sarah Hill** was born about 1747 in Virginia and died after 1820 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 56 M iii. **John Hill** was born on October 11, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia and died on October 19, 1810 in Shenandoah County, Virginia.

+ 57 M iv. **William Hill** was born on August 4, 1753 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in 1775-1783 in Revolutionary War.

+ 58 M v. **George Hill** was born on February 19, 1755 in Stafford County, Virginia and died about 1822 of Licking County, Ohio.

+ 59 M vi. **Simon Hill** was born in 1762 in Stafford County, Virginia, died after October 27, 1820 in Licking County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

+ 60 M vii. **Allen Hill** was born about 1768 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1790 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

13. Sarah Stacy (*John*[2]*, Simon*[1]) was born about 1728 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before September 1, 1807 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Sarah Stacy married Benjamin Robinson Sr. in 1750 and lived in Stafford County until moving to Fauquier County around 1765, where she spent the remainder of her life. The Benjamin Robinson family lived on the far east end of Fauquier County, near Love's Mill, according to Fauquier Road Orders of the 1770s. A road ran right through the Robinson plantation.

Much of the research on this family group comes from John McMullen.

Sarah was named in tax lists following the death of her husband in 1785:

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX 1787 - LIST "C"
Last Name Charged with tax Tithables Notes
Robinson, Sarah Self 1 3 4 7 11 Not tithable
Robinson, Elijah Sarah Robinson 16-21 yrs
Robinson, Martha Self 1 2 4 5 12 Not tithable
Robinson, John Martha Robinson
Mushett, John Martha Robinson
Pollard, John Martha Robinson 16-21 yrs
Robinson, Benj Self 0 1 0 2 5
Robinson, Max Self 0 0 0 1 0

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1799 TAX LIST
District of Elias Edmonds Junr,
Virginia Genealogist Volume 19(pages177-182) and Volume 20 (pages 250-257)
In the following entries, if one number appears after the name it is the number of free males aged over 16, The second number is the horses owned, and the third and fourth, if Given, are the number of tithable slaves aged over sixteen and the number aged between twelve and sixteen.
Griffith, Elijah 1-4-1-0
Griffith, John 1-2
Griffith, Sarah (Dennis Griffith) 1-7-2-0 ***
Nash, Traverse 1-7-16-3
Robinson, Stephen 1-2-2-0
Robinson,James 1-5-2-0
Robinson, Sarah (Elijah Robinson) 1-3-2-2******
Robinson, William (son of Nathl.) 1-3-0-1
Robinson, Martha (William Robinson) 1-5-3-0

LINK TO ORIGINAL 1799 TAX CENSUS IMAGE FOR SARAH ROBINSON
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1799PersonalA/21.jpg

She does not appear in the 1800 tithables list, suggesting she was too infirm to maintain her own household or had died.
http://sites.rootsweb.com/~vafauqui/taxlist.htm

Jan. 26, 1808: “Sarah Robinson's inventory was held” in Fauquier County, VA court, the inventory having been made and dated Sep. 1, 1807.

Sarah married **Benjamin Robinson** on January 2, 1750 in Stafford County, Virginia. Benjamin was born about 1715 in Virginia and died before February 28, 1785 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Benjamin Robinson’s life is well documented in Stafford County (1740-1773) and Fauquier County (1765-1785), Virginia. Most of his children appear to have remained in the area and died there; some, like Dixon, followed the “Cumberland Gap” expansion into Kentucky. Tracking the children across the country is very difficult owing to the commonality of the name Robinson and the incomplete nature of early records; these entries reflect the best available research on the family as of 2019.

Benjamin Robinson Sr. first appears in the historical record in the register of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County at the birth of his son John in December 1740. His first wife having died in 1744, he remarried to Sarah Stacy in 1750. All events recorded in Overwharton parish.

There isn’t much we can say about Benjamin Robinson except that he was a planter, and a responsible man who looked out for his family; he agreed to be “security” and “special bail” for his wayward brothers-in-law, John and George Stacy, when they ran into legal trouble. He lived near Love’s Mill at the far east end of Fauquier County around 1778. According to Fauquier Road Orders, a road ran right through his plantation.

<u>Stafford Co., VA 1740-1773</u>

The Register of Overwharton Parish Stafford County Virginia, 1723-1758.., compiled by G.H.S. King, Southern Historical Press, 1986, 1961. (pp102-103):

B. Robinson, John - son of Benjamin and Catherine Robinson, Dec 22, 1740.
B. Robison, Nanny - daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Robison, Apr 23, 1743.
D. Robinson, Catherine - wife of Benjamin Robinson, June 19, 1744.
M. Robinson, Benjamin & Sarah Stacy, Jan. 2, 1750.
B. Robinson, Nathaniel - son of Benjamin & Sarah Robinson, Apr. 20, 1750.
B. Robinson, Caty - daughter of Benjamin & Sarah Robinson, Feb. 8, 1752.

B. Robinson, George - son of Benjamin & Sarah Robinson, Feb. 7, 1754.
B. Robinson, Lishea - daughter of Benjamin & Sarah Robinson, Feb. 25, 1756.
B. Robinson, [Benj.?] - son of Benjamin & Sarah Robinson, June 21, 1758. (This is Dixon as will book shows.)

October 1751: "Ordered that Thomas Ashby pay Benjamin Robinson 225 pounds of Tobacco for nine days attendance as an evidence for him against Riley." (Stafford Co. Orders)

October 1751: John Stacy Jun'r, Richard Fristoe Jun'r, Robert Ashby Jun'r, & Thomas Ashby being bound over to this Court by a recognizance appeared & having heard them & their evidences ag'st them the court are of opinion that each of them enters into bond of twenty pound sterl'd with two securities of ten pounds sterling each for their good behavior & keeping the peace a year & a day. Benjamin Robinson & Henry Wiggington acknowledged themselves securities for the s'd John Stacy & Rich'd Fristoe. Charles Harding & John Carpenter for the s'd Robert Ashby - Richard Fristoe Sen'r & Thomas Crafford for Thomas Ashby. Then the court adjou'd till tomorrow morn'g [9?] clock. (Stafford Co. Orders)

1768: Benjamin Robinson appears in Stafford County rent rolls. [Brøderbund Family Archive #310, Ed. 1, Census Index: Colonial America, 1607-1789, Date of Import: Dec 31, 1998, Internal Ref. #1.310.1.1449.12]

1773: Benjamin Robinson appears in Stafford County rent rolls. [Brøderbund Family Archive #310, Ed. 1, Census Index: Colonial America, 1607-1789, Date of Import: Sep 17, 1998, Internal Ref. #1.310.1.1449.13]

<u>Fauquier Co., VA 1762-1785</u>

May 27, 1762 Deed Book 1 page 328. Receipt from Benjamin Robinson to John Rout

Jun 7, 1764 Deed Book 2 page 198 Bill of Sale - William Roach to Bennett Price Benja Robinson witness.

June 28, 1764: William Allason Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Debt. This day came the parties by their Attorneys & came also Ben Robinson & became Special Bail & Pledge for Deft. in this suit & Deft. prays & has leave to imparle speciall to Plts. Declaration until the next Court & then to plead. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Apr. 22, 1765: Willam Allason, Plt. agt. Benjamin Robinson, Special Bail of George Stacey, Deft. Upon a Writ of Scire Facias. This day came Plt. by his Attorney and came also Deft. and surrendered up the said Stacey in discharge of his recognizance, and it is ordered that this suit be dismissed & that Deft. pay Plt. his costs by him in this behalf expended. [scire fascias= a writ requiring a person

to show why a judgement should not be enforced or annulled] (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

May 13, 1765: Lease between the Rev William Stuart of Parish of St Paul, Stafford County and Benjamin Robinson, Planter. Tract on South Run of the Broad Run of Occoquan in Fauquier County 196 acres corner to tenement of William Roach tenements of said Roach, Robert Matthews to Mr Joseph Minter's corner in the line of Mr Duff Green for his natural life and lives of Sarah Robinson his wife, George and Dickson Robinson, his sons, 1050 tobacco and cask per year at the most convenient warehouse on the Potomac River .. not to work more than 3 slaves on the Said tenement signed. William Stuart, Benja. Robinson. Wit: Yel'n Peyton, Jno Matthews, John Ramy, Jno Ryley. Recorded 27 May 1765, proved by order of Yelverton Peyton, John Matthews, John Ryley.(Fauquier County Deed Book 2 page 298-301)

Feb. 3, 1773: Fauquier County, Virginia B & S Deed Book 6 Benj Robinson witness a deed between Thomas Chinn and Jane his wife and Robert Scott of Prince William County, James Hunter of King George and James Lewis of Fauquier deed in Fauquier dated 2 Oct 1764 for 829 Acres in Fauquier County Virginia.

Feb. 27, 1773: Benjamin Robinson witness Lease between John Rector and John Clark Deed book. 5 pages 263-364 for Clarke's natural life and lives of Ann Clark his wife and Daniel Clarke his son lying on Goose Creek yearly rent 5 pounds.

May 29, 1773: Benjamin Robinson witness Bill of Sale William Felkins to John Likely household furniture.

Feb. 3, 1778: Will Book 1 page 330 Benjamin Robinson app'd the inventory of John Minter.

Feb. 22, 1779: The persons appointed to view the road petitioned for by Benjamin Robinson returned their report in these words to wit: "In Obedience to the Worshipful Court of Fauquier an Order directed us to view a road leading through the plantation of Benjamin Robinson we the Subscribers being first sworn are of opinion that the road as it is now turned will be a better Road and full as nigh as the old road was.

Feb. 22, 1779: On the Petition of Samuel Love It is ordered that William Matthews, William Roach, Henry Taylor and Benjamin Robinson or any three of them being first sworn do view a way for a Road from the Carolina Road to the County line near his Mill and report the Conveniences and Inconveniences attending the same to the Court.

May 24, 1779: On the Motion of Samuel Love it is Ordered that Joseph Minter, William White, Wharton Ransdell, and William Hunton or any three of them being sworn do view a way for a road from the new road opened by Benjamin

Robinson to the road leading to said Love's Mill and report the conveniences and inconveniences attending the same to the Court. (Fauquier County Road Orders)

Jan. 11, 1785: Benjamin Robinson writes his will. Will Proved Feb. 28, 1785. Will Book 2 page 52-53:
In the name of God Amen. This seventh day of January one thousand seven hundred eighty five. I Benjamin ROBINSON of Fauquier County being very sick and weak in body but of sound mind do hereby make this will ..... and no other will is to be my last Will & Testament. I give my soul to God who gave it to me and my body to be decently buried by my Executors here after mentioned and as for my worldly goods. The over ... hereby dispose of the same as follows:

Son: Nathaniel - a negro girl named Vilett also a negro boy named Solomon

Son: George - a negro boy named Adam and a negro girl named Hagga

Dau: Catherine Campbell a negro girl named Sisby and a negro wench named Rachel for to work for the term of 5 years and then to be returned and disposed of and her increase as hereafter may be mentioned and the said Catharine to have a samll one of the age of ten years or forty pounds cash.

Dau: Elesha Robinson a negro boy named Sam and a negro boy named Sam.
Son: Dixon Robinson a negro boy named Moses & a negro boy named James
Son: Stephen Robinson a negro girl named Hannah and a negro boy named Robin

Dau: Mary Robinson a negro girl named Mymak and a boy named Joseph, the boy not to be delivered before her mother's death.

Dau: Lydda Robinson a negro girl named Molly and a negro boy named John and five pounds.

Son: Elijah Robinson a negro boy named Dick and a negro girl named Rachel also a horse ten pounds price with a new bridle and saddle.

Son: James Robinson a negro boy named Charles and a negro wench named Luce after the death of their mother

Dau: Ann Masters the sum of 500 lbs of tobacco for her maintenance yearly for 12 years and that is to be disposed of for her after the disposal of my executors.
Son : John Robinson a negro wench named Bet and all her increase also 10 cash and no more.

Wife (not named) a negro wench named Pag, Moll, Jimma, Simon, Henry, David - also my Stafford land and the lease I now live upon with all my stock of every kind, during her natural life or widowhood and her death or marriage to be sold with the above mentioned negro Rachel and the money to be equally divided

amongs my living children also all my publick due to be paid out of the profits of My wifes dowry. Exors. Sons Nathaniel Robinson, Geo. Robinson, Dixon Robinson.
Signed Benj. Robinson (also Elij Robinson, Dixon Robinson)
Witness William x White, William Nalle, Robert Gibson, Carr White
Proved 28 Feb 1785 by order of William White and Carr White.
Nathaniel Robinson, George Robinson and Dixon Robinson the executors, granted cert. For obtaining probate.

PROBATE:

Oct. 22, 1785. Will Book Two. Benjamin Robinson Inventory date 22 Oct 1785 Approved by Samuel Steele, Parnack George, William White No total Ret 24 Oct 1785.

Source: ABSTRACTS OF FAUQUIER COUNTY VIRGINIA WILLS, INVENTORIES & ACCOUNTS, 1759-1800 by John K. Gott. Baltimore Genealogical Publ, 1980.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON Estate Account - 26 Oct 1789
Dates: 21 February 1785 - 26 April 1787, Will Book 3, p 152.
Administrator - DIXON ROBINSON
Details - To: Humphrey Brooke; Thos. Doughty on arbitration; Ambrose Barnett; Robt Gibson; Alex Lithgow; PARNICK GEORGE; GEORGE ROBINSON; Jeremiah Foster; Wm Melton; Wm Pickett; John Sutton; Wm Carr & Chapman; Henry Hampton; Wm White; Jas Bly; John Headly; TRAVERS NASH; Isaach Ustice; taxes on Stafford land; George William Stewart; Peter Byram; ANN MASTERS on LEGACY due 1785; NATHANIEL ROBINSON, Bruce and Murray; Doctor Horner; JOHN ROBINSON LEGACY; Martin Pickett; ELIJAH ROBINSON LEGACY; ALVIN GEORGE LEGACY; Doctor Norris; ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Benjamin, Thomas; Henry Hope; White Nesbitt.
Examined by: W. Edmonds, James Bell, Thomas Digges, 22 Aug 1789
Received by: Margit Oglisby; Epa Night; Peter Byram; Charles Modesett; Wm Roach; John Minter; Thomas Thornton; John Anderson. Ret.: 26 oct 1789.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON Estate Account - 10 Feb 1785. Dates: 22 Feb 1785 - 21 June 1790, Will Book 3, p 353-4. Exor: Dixon Robinson. Details - To: Enoch Weathers; James Prim for your Stafford Land; Thomas Anderson; Ann Masterson; William White; Caty Campbells Legacy; William Roach; Ann Mastersons Legacy; Nath'l Robinson; Mr. Murchett; Mrs. Nancy Martin. Admr: Nathaniel Robeson; Dixon Robeson, George Robeson. Exm'd by: Thomas Chilton, Ambrose Barnett, Wily Roy. Ret.: 23 Feb 1795

Source: https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=johndmcmullen&id=I03611

Children from this marriage were:

+ 61 M i. **Nathaniel Robinson** was born on April 22, 1750 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before May 22, 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 62 F ii. **Catherine Robinson** was born on January 8, 1752 in Stafford County, Virginia and died between April and December 1822 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 63 M iii. **George Robinson** was born on February 7, 1754 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 64 F iv. **Elisha Robinson** was born on February 25, 1756 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after January 11, 1785 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 65 M v. **Dixon Robinson** was born on June 21, 1758 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after January 31, 1816 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 66 M vi. **Stephen Robinson** was born about 1762 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after April 22, 1822 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 67 F vii. **Mary Robinson** was born about 1764 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after January 11, 1785 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 68 F viii. **Lydia Robinson** was born about 1766 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 69 M ix. **Elijah Robinson** was born before 1769 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 70 M x. **James Robinson** was born about 1769 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after March 28, 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

14. Peter Stacy (*John*[2]*, Simon*[1]) was born about 1730 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 1755 of Stafford County, Virginia.

Peter Stacy's only definite appearances in the historical record are a trespass suit against him by Robert & Edward Maxwell, dismissed in December 1752 court in Stafford County; two suits against him in 1754 in Stafford and Frederick Counties; and his 1755 marriage in Stafford. The Combs-Stacy researchers believed the Peter Stacy of Russell County who appears 1788 to 1802 tax lists to be a son of John (c.1720-c.1796), not his brother. They are likely correct, given that the senior Peter vanishes from Stacy clan activities after 1755.

A suit against Peter in Stafford County, VA:

Mar. 15, 1754: “In the Suit on the Attachment obtained by John Peyton, Gent., against the Estate of Peter Stacy, the said John produced an Account against the said Peter for 3.19.10 pounds. It's thereupon considered by the Court that the said John recover the same & his Costs. And the Sheriff having returned the Attachment executed in the hands of William Hill who declared he had two Shillings & six pence of the Estate of the said Peter which Sum he is ordered to pay to the said John in part Satisfaction of the above Judgement.” (Stafford Co. Orders)

Another suit against Peter in Frederick County, VA just days later:

Apr. 2, 1754: Edward and Robert Maxwell agt. Peter Stacey and John Stacey Jr., order of alias capias against both men in separate suits by the same plaintiffs. (Frederick Co. Orders)

May 25, 1755: Overwharton Parish register recorded the marriage of Peter Stacy and Ruth Croswell. This is the last record of Peter's life.

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Two decades after Peter Stacy either died or left Stafford County, a Peter Stacy appeared the militia rolls of John Stevenson in Westmoreland Co., PA; apparently this same man was made constable in Yohogania County, VA, in 1778; the county was divided in the mid-1780s, the northern half joining with Fayette County, PA. This Peter Stacy lived in Fayette and Westmoreland County until October 1787, when he removed to Jefferson County, KY, and in 1799, to Clark County, IN where he spent the remainder of his life.

In Yohogania County court documents, there are two mentions of a Stacy-- one “Peter Stasey” was “appointed constable for the ensuing year who is to be summoned before the nearest magistrate to qualify in sd office.” In court dated June 24, 1778. The second mention is in a discontinued lawsuit called “Brewer vs. Stacy” in March and May 1779. (Minutes of the Court of Yohogania County, 1775-80). https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE5135965

There are never two Peter Stacys in any record, including tax lists from Fayette County in the 1780s, so either Sr. moved away or died prior to 1786, or “Jr.” never existed. That the Peter of Stafford died young and Peter of Yohogania/Fayette was his son could fit with the available evidence, considering the proposed “Peter Jr.” of Fayette/Yohogania had children until at least 1806, when the older Peter would have been at least 75 years old and less likely to still be having children, even if he remarried to a woman 30 years his junior.

The northern portion of Yohogania County, VA became Fayette County, PA in 1783, where a Peter Stacy was listed in tax records in 1786 in Tyrone township.

He last appears as a witness in Westmoreland Co., PA court in October 1787 and seems to subsequently disappear from Pennsylvania. Just a month earlier, a Peter Stacy was recorded in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and later, Clark County, Indiana. Given how consistent the record is, there is likely only one Peter Stacy, and he moved to Kentucky in September or October 1787.

The connection with the Stacy family of Stafford is palpable. The given names of the younger Peter's children-- including William, George, Elizabeth and Sarah-- are a possible indicator of his relationship with the Stafford County Stacy family. Stacy was still a scarce name in Virginia during the colonial period, so appearances by random Stacys suggests a possible relationship.

There are a few problems. The later Peter's origins in Westmoreland Co., PA in 1775 and the presence of a Thomas Stacy in Fayette County, PA in the 1780s, at the same time as Peter Stacy. This Thomas was born in England in March 1755 and immigrated just before the Revolution, according to his soldier's pension application of 1832. The Stacy name is rare in PA during this period and given the proximity, they could be brothers; it places enough doubt in the identity of Peter Stacy of Fayette County that he can't be confidently added to this family tree. This is compounded by the fact that a transcript of the burials in Stacy Cemetery in Clark County, Indiana notes that the land was owned by Peter Stacy, "a native of New Jersey."

There is some DNA evidence that it is the same Peter: I have a DNA match with an Ancestry DNA profile "S.A., managed by jfandy" that shows descent from Peter Stacy of Fayette County, PA (8.3 cM, 1 seg.). This is very relevant because this person has entirely Pennsylvania and Indiana ancestry, so I am very unlikely to have any other shared connections.

Overall, the evidence is inconclusive that Peter Stacy of PA is related to the Virginia family.

Peter married **Ruth Croswell,** daughter of **Gilbert Croswell** and **Ellinor,** on May 25, 1755 in Stafford County, Virginia. Ruth was born about 1735 in Prince William County, Virginia and died after May 1755 of Stafford County, Virginia.

She was likely a daughter of Gilbert and Ellinor Croswell from Sittingbourne Parish, Old Rappahannock County. They migrated to Prince William County before October 15, 1735 when Gilbert, Ellinor and William Creswell leased 100 acres there from Howson Hooe of Stafford County. Witnesses were Thomas Wharton, Meredith Davis and Robert Taylor. Gilbert is named as then "of the County of Prince William" but no location is given for William, who was reportedly "of North Farnham Parish, Richmond County" as of June 4, 1739.

The marriage of Gilbert Croswell and Ellinor Hill was recorded in North Farnham's Parish Register, Dec. 9, 1728. Ellinor Croswell had previously been

married to John Hill of Richmond County.

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I128166&tree=Tree1

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I128165&tree=Tree1

The child from this marriage was:

+ 71 M i. **Peter Stacy** was born in 1756 or 1757 in Virginia and died between April and September 1810 of Clark County, Indiana.

15. George Stacy (*John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1732 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in October 1767 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

George Stacy lived a short life as a tenant farmer in Hamilton Parish, Fauquier County, Virginia. In personality he was cavalier, unruly, and seemed to hold a low regard for authority. He was in court frequently in Fauquier County, often being sued for debts, trespass, assault & battery and failing to attend church. He occasionally failed to appear in court, and once even tried to jump bail posted by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Robinson.

George grew up near Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia and migrated into Frederick County, Virginia by February 1754 with his father and brothers John and Peter. He appears to have had some relationship with Sarah Ashby who commenced a suit against “George Stacey and Jemima his wife” in May 1754; the purpose of the suit wasn't recorded but the suit abatement in September 1759 noted the plaintiff dropped the case because she had been married. Since Ashby is known to have given birth to a bastard child named “Robert Combs alias Ashby” in October 1753, it may have been a paternity suit, though Y-DNA results later confirmed that Joseph Combs, who Ashby had married, was the father of her son, rather than George.

By the time Sarah gave up her suit, George had already moved on to Prince William County and was living there when the western flank was split off to form Fauquier County on May 24, 1759. He was enumerated in the first tithable list of Fauquier's northern district just 16 days later. Given that the nearest confirmed landowner listed is Charles Littlejohn, he likely lived and worked on Littlejohn's 150-acre lease in the Leeds Manor proprietary near what is now Hume, Virginia. The births of George and Jemima's children went unrecorded, but the George, Peter and Robert Stacy later recorded in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina are almost certainly their sons.

George died suddenly in October 1767. The cause was not documented, but a coroner's inquest was initiated, suggesting he died by accident or misadventure, rather than illness. By 1771, Charles Littlejohn had evidently married his widow and took his children to South Carolina, where he bought property on Little Thicketty Creek in Ninety-Six District.

George Stacy's burial location is unknown, but it was most likely in one of the hundreds of family cemeteries near his home in Leeds Manor. See: http://www.fauquierfamilycemetery.org/

Frederick Co., VA

Feb. 1754: "George Stacey" appears in a Frederick County clerk document: "Entering Peyton's complaint to your and his appearance -- to order for you to be taken into custody and entering Jones and Madden's appearance to taking your and their recoginance." On the back of the slip it appears to state: "Geo. Stacey no estate land" and something else illegible. (Frederick County, VA clerk of court papers, 1754).

Feb. 1754: "George Stacey, Thomas Ashby and John Jones in open court acknowledged themselves indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Successors. The said George in the sum of twenty pounds and the said Thomas and John each in the sum of ten pounds current money to be levied off each their goods and chattels lands and tennaments respectively in case the above bound George Stacey shall not keep his majesties peace towards all his majesties liage people but more especially toward Henry Peyton for the term of twelve months next ensuing." (Frederick Co., VA court order book 5, pg. 296)

May 8, 1754: Sarah Ashby v. George Stacey and Jemima his wife. Defts motion for security for court costs. Suit dismissed to next court. (Frederick Co., VA order book 5, pg. 434)

Jun. 4, 1754: Sarah Ashby v. George Stacey and Jemima his wife. On the motion of the defendants for security for costs, John Williams in open court undertook to satisfy and pay to the defendants all such costs damages and charges and shall be awareded them in this suit and thereupon at the defts motion an importance is granted them until next court. (Frederick Co., VA order book 5, pg. 474).

Jun. 6, 1754: Andrew Cochrain, esq. v. George Stacey. The defendant failed to appear in court and was found guilty and ordered to pay the plaintiff. (Frederick Co., VA orders)

Sep. 3, 1754: Sarah Ashby v. George Stacey in case. (Frederick Co., VA orders)

1755: George Stacy named in a list of delinquent tax payers in Frederick Co., VA.

Jan. 19, 1756: “Geo Stacey” appears in a county clerk’s fee list in Frederick County, VA.

Jun. 2, 1756: George Stacey the “tenant in possession” failed to appear in court in a case of ejection firme, so the court gave him one more session to appear and answer the charge. (Frederick Co., VA orders)

Nov. 1, 1757: Ruffner v. George Stacey suit dismissed by agreement of the parties (Frederick Co., VA orders)

May 1, 1759: We of the Grand Jury present Joseph COMES for living in Fornication with Sarah ASHBY within the last twelve months by knowledge of two of us. FC-COB8:234 http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

Sep. 6, 1759: Sarah ASHBY agst George STACY and Jemima his wife In case. The plaintiff being married since the commencement of this suit, the suit abated on motion of the plaintiff. FC-COB8:319 (Frederick Co. VA Orders) http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

Fauquier Co., VA

June 10, 1759: “George Stasey” named in tithables list of Hamilton Parish, Fauquier Co., VA, just three doors down from “Charles Littel John” and his tithable, “Henry Littel John.” George claims only himself as tithable. George is over 21 years old (born June 10, 1738 or earlier) (Fauquier County Tithables, George Lamkin’s List, Northern District, 1759. Lamkin was assigned the northernmost third of Fauquier County, above the Pignut Mountains).

Jan. 28, 1760: At a Court Held in Fauquier County Courthouse… The County is made Dr. To George Stacey for one Wolf’s Head 100 lbs tobacco. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

George Stacy and John Stacy were recorded as having patronized the Shenandoah Store in the town of Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia between March & August 1762. http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/frederick.htm

Mar. 27, 1762: “Mr George Stacey” bought “To 5 yds Bro. Sheting 2/2” and “To 1 bottle Turpentine 2/6” and “To 1/2 lb Bro. thread 2/ To 1 Chizell 1/8” (VGSQ Vol. 36, No. 1)

June 15, 1762: “George Stacey p self To 1/2 Bushell Salt 4/” (VGSQ, Vol. 37, No. 1)

July 26, 1762: “George Stacey p William Davis To 1 lb ponder 2/6 83 by cash 5/” (VGSQ Vol. 37 No. 1)

Aug. 23, 1762: “George Stacey p self To 1 Cruper 1/6” (Allason Papers Shenandoah Store Day Book, Winchester, VA. Via Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 4) NOTE: Could be a “crupper” a piece of tack used on a saddle to keep it from sliding off a horse.

George Stacy is also mentioned in the ledger for John Glassford’s Dumfries Store, Prince William County, Virginia for the years 1762-64. He appears in the 1762-63 and 1764 books, though neither entry provides much information. He does appear in both account books right next to Haden Edwards. Joseph Combs is also in the ledger. Dumfries is just six miles from Aquia Church, the center of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County.
http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.virginia.counties.princewilliam/2842/mb.ashx

July 22, 1762: John Glassford, Mercht., Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Case. This day came the Plt. by his Attorney and came also Thomas Williams, who became Special Bail for the Deft. in this Suit, and the said Deft., by Cuthbert Bullitt, his Attorney, prays and has leave to imparl specially to the Plts. Declaration until the next Court and then to plead. (Fauquier Co. Court Minutes)

Aug. 27, 1762: John Glassford, Mercht., Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In case. This day came the parties by their Attorneys and the said Deft. defends the force and injury when &c., and pleads non assumpsit, And the Trial of the Issue is referred until the Next Court. [non assumpsit= I never agreed to any obligation] (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Sep. 23, 1762: John Glassford agt. George Stacy In Case. Continued until the next Court at the motion and costs of the Plt. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Mar. 25, 1763: John Glassford, Merchant, Plt., agt George Stacey, Deft., In Case. This day came the parties by their Attorneys and the Deft. relinquishing his former plea, acknowledged the Plts. action against him for twelve pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence. Therefore it is considered by the Court that the Plt. recover against the Deft. the said twelve pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence and his costs by him in this behalf expended & the Deft. in mercy &c.(Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)
May 28, 1763: Daniel Morgan, Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Trespass, Assault & Battery. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

June 1763: Daniel Morgan Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Trespass, Assault & Battery. The Deft. not appearing; On motion of Plt. by his Attorney, ordered that an Attachment issue against Defts. Estate for one hundred pounds and costs returnable to next Court. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Aug. 26, 1763: Daniel Morgan Plt. agt. George Stacey Deft. In Trespass, Assault & Battery. This suit is agreed & it is ordered that Deft. pay Plt. his costs by him in this behalf expended. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Nov. 25, 1763: William Allason Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Debt. The Deft. not appearing, on motion of Plt. by his Attorney, an alias capias is awarded against him returnable to the next Court. [alias capias= arrest warrant issued against a defendant who fails to appear in court] (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Mar. 24, 1764: John Glassford, Plt. agt. Thomas Williams, who was Special Bail for George Stacey. Deft., Upon a Writ of Scire Facias to shew cause why the said Stacey hath not paid a Judgement obtained by Plt. against said Stacey for twelve pounds, nineteen shillings & eleven pence damages and one hundred & sixty eight pounds of nett tobacco & fifteen shillings or one hundred & fifty pounds of tobacco for costs. This day came the parties by their Attorneys and Deft. relinquishing his former plea acknowledges the Plt.ought to have his execution against him for the aforesaid money & tobacco. Therefore it is considered by the Court that Plt. may have his execution against him for twelve pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence & one hundred & sixty eight pounds of nett tobacco & fifteen shillings or one hundred & fifty pounds of tobacco according to the force form & effect of the recovery aforesaid. And it is further considered by the Court that Plt. recover against Deft. his costs by him in this behalf expended. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

May 26, 1764: William Allason Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Debt. The Deft. not appearing, on motion of Plt. by his Attorney, it is ordered that an Attachment issue against Defts. Estate for six pounds, four shillings & costs returnable to the next Court. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

June 28, 1764: William Allason Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Debt. This day came the parties by their Attorneys & came also Ben Robinson & became Special Bail & Pledge for Deft. in this suit & Deft. prays & has leave to imparle speciall to Plts. Declaration until the next Court & then to plead. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

July 28, 1764: William Allason Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Debt. This day came the parties by their Attorneys & Deft. defends the force & injury when &c. and pleads owe nothing & the Trial of the issue is referred till next Court. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Aug. 25, 1764: William Allason, Mercht., Plt. agt. George Stacey, Deft. In Debt. This day came Plt. by his Attorney & Deft. altho solemly called came not but made default: Therefore it is considered by the Court that Plt. recover against Deft. six pounds, four shillings & four pence current money, the Debt in the Declaration mentioned and his costs by him in this behalf expended, and Deft. in mercy &c., But this Judgement is to be discharged by paiment of three pounds, two shillings & two pence like money with Interest theron to be computed after the rate of five percentum per annul from first day of October 1763 till paid & the costs. (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Nov. 22, 1764: George Stacey, Charles Littlejohn and Henry Littlejohn named among a list of men presented by a Grand Jury in Fauquier County Court "all of Hamilton Parish, for absenting themselves from their Parish Church within one month last past by the knowledge of two of us." (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Apr. 22, 1765: Willam Allason, Plt. agt. Benjamin Robinson, Special Bail of George Stacey, Deft. Upon a Writ of Scire Facias. This day came Plt. by his Attorney and came also Deft. and surrendered up the said Stacey in discharge of his recognizance, and it is ordered that this suit be dismissed & that Deft. pay Plt. his costs by him in this behalf expended. [scire fascias= a writ requiring a person to show why a judgement should not be enforced or annulled] (Fauquier County, VA Court Minutes)

Oct. 26, 1767: The County is made DR. payment of 133 pounds of tobacco to John Bell, Coroner, for taking Inquisition on George Stacey. (Fauquier County Minute Book 1764-68) NOTE: Since the previous court date took place Sep. 29, 1767, this suggests that George died sometime in October.

George married **Jemima Edwards,** daughter of **Ignatius Edwards** and **Mary Baker,** before September 6, 1759. Jemima was born on March 4, 1737 in Stafford County, Virginia, died on August 7, 1816 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, and was buried in Charles Littlejohn Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

JEMIMA EDWARDS (1737-1816): WIFE OF GEORGE STACY & CHARLES LITTLEJOHN

Jemima evidently married George Stacy in 1759, and after his death, remarried his widowed landlord Charles Littlejohn and moved to South Carolina between 1774 and 1777.

"George Stacy and Jemima his wife" were named in a May 1754 suit (Frederick Co. VA orders). "George Stacey" died in October 1767 according to a coroner's inquest by John Bell (Fauquier Co. VA Orders).

"Charles Little John" and "George Stasey" lived just two homes apart in the June 1759 tithable lists of Fauquier County, Virginia. The proximity suggests Stacy was a tenant on Littlejohn's property in Leeds Manor district, since none of the men listed between Stacy and Littlejohn appear to have been landowners until much later.

The identification of "Jemima Stacy" as the wife of Charles Littlejohn comes from the two-volume book *Littlejohn Genealogy* written by Iris Littlejohn McKown (1887-1971) and published by the *Gaffney Ledger* in 1953. In the second volume, Mrs. McKown indicates she received this information from T. C. Littlejohn (b. 1898), whom she also credited with identifying the graves of Samuel Littlejohn,

his wife, and sister, then unmarked. This suggests the identification of Jemima Littlejohn as a Stacy was a family tradition he had inherited.

The tradition is at least partially confirmed by documents: "Jemimah Littlejohn" was named in the minutes of Goucher Creek Baptist Church at her death on August 7, 1816. And at least two of Jemima's granddaughters were known to have been named Jemima as well.

Charles Littlejohn lived in same neighborhood as Robert Stacy in 1790, enumerated on same census page. Plat and deed records show they were neighbors on Thicketty Creek.

Given that Charles Littlejohn lived just three doors away from George & Jemima Stacy in Hamilton Parish (Fauquier County Tithables, June 10, 1759); that he was cited along with George Stacy by Fauquier Court for not attending church in November 1764; it stands to reason Jemima Stacy knew Charles Littlejohn socially, and married him after being widowed in 1767. Given the significant gap between births of Charles Littlejohn's children (pre-1765 and 1772) and the small number of children he is known to have had per the 1800 census and family records, it seems likely Jemima Stacy was his second wife, and that their marriage occurred between 1767 and 1771, while Charles was living in Fauquier County, appearing in rent rolls until 1777.

JEMIMA STACY'S PARENTAGE

The wife of George Stacy and Charles Littlejohn is likely the Jemima Edwards who was born March 4, 1736/7 (Gregorian date March 15, 1737) in St. Paul Parish, Stafford County, VA, "daughter of Mary Edwards." Parish records did not use maiden names for married women, so the Mary Edwards recorded is probably Mary, wife of Ignatius Edwards (d. 1750) of Overwharton Parish records of 1742-1750. They are documented having children as early as 1732. There is no other Mary Edwards recorded in Stafford County who was the right age to have had a child in 1737. Mary, wife of Meredith Edwards of Stafford County, didn't have her first child until 1745.

Jemima Edwards was fined by Stafford County Court on May 14, 1751 for having a bastard child in Overwharton parish. She would have been 14 years old:

May Court, page 113 Stafford Co. Orders, May 14, 1751 "We likewise present JEMIMA EDWARDS for having a Bastard Child at the Parish of Overwharton."

September Court, page 133, Stafford Co. Orders, Sep. 12, 1751 "JEMIMA EDWARDS being presented to the Grand Jury for having a Bastard Child & summoned failed to appear whereupon it's ordered that she pay to the Church Wardens of Overwharton Parish 50 Shillings or 500 pounds Tobacco & Cask & Costs."

The fact that the only documented Jemima Edwards in Stafford County (of St. Paul Parish) ended up in Overwharton by age 14 is further evidence that she is the daughter of Ignatius and Mary Edwards of Overwharton.

Ignatius, the name of her father and oldest brother, was an exceedingly rare name in the early United States. In the 1790 census there are only 89 heads of household named Ignatius, with 73 of those based in Maryland. Zero in Virginia. The only other Ignatius in Stafford County birth records in Overwharton or St. Paul is a transcription error-- per other records, his name was actually Cornelius. No other men named Ignatius appear in the area until the 1780s.

The name was white hot in Maryland's Catholic communities, and Ignatius Edwards came from Maryland in 1732 or earlier (per a declaration of Ignatius Jr. when he was drafted). The scarcity of the name among colonial protestants is strong evidence that Ignatius Littlejohn, son of Charles and Jemima Stacy Littlejohn, was named for Ignatius Edwards.

Jemima had a sister named Anne (whom Anne Stacy Noland may have been named for) and her brother, Baker Edwards (mis-transcribed as "Isaker" in the Overwharton parish book by William F. Boogher), married Sarah Stacy, niece of her husband George Stacy, so there is already a proven connection between the Edwards and Stacy families. The name Anne is rare in the Stacy family of Virginia.

STACY-EDWARDS PROXIMITY

There are numerous other social links between the Stacy and Edwards families in Stafford County.

The John Stacy and Ignatius Edwards families were both associated with Henry Wigginton of Overwharton Parish:

Aug. 14, 1739: [Excerpt from land indenture]...Fifty acres part of the said one hundred acres being first purchased by Henry Wigginton father to the said Henry Wigginton, party to these presents from Thomas Smith and Susanna his wife by deed bearing the date the seventh day of March one thousand seven hundred and twenty five (six) and the remaining fifty acres of the said 100 acres being also purchased by the said Henry Wigginton the father from Ignatius Edwards and Mary his wife by Deeds of Lease and release bearing date rspectively the thirteenth and fourteenth days of October one thousand seven hundred and thirty, which said one hundred acres of land together with the said twenty four acres of marsh were afterwards granted to the said Henry Wigginton the father by Deed from the proprietors office the Northern Neck of Virginia dated the 5th day of December 1730...

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I041411&tree=Tree1

October 1751: John Stacy jun'r, Richard Fristoe Jun'r, Robert Ashby Jun'r, & Thomas Ashby being bound over to this Court by a recognizance appeared & having heard them & their evidences ag'st them the court are of opinion that each of them enters into bond of twenty pound sterl'd with two securities of ten pounds sterling each for their good behavior & keeping the peace a year & a day. Benjamin Robinson & Henry Wiggington acknowledged themselves securities for the s'd John Stacy & Rich'd Fristoe. Charles Harding & John Carpenter for the s'd Robert Ashby - Richard Fristoe Sen'r & Thomas Crafford for Thomas Ashby. Then the court adjou'd till tomorrow morn'g [9?] clock.

Jesse Edwards, brother of Jemima, was witness to the will of Robert Fristoe in Stafford County, dated Sep. 15, 1764. Other witnesses named as Baily Washington, Nicholas Riley. Note that Robert Fristoe Jr. was in hot water in Stafford County court along with John Stacy Jr. in 1750; the Fristoes served as road maintenance with the Stacys on Aquia Road, per a road order of 1750, and Bailey Washington served as their overseer. To top it all off, Jesse Edwards also lived on Aquia Road (Garrisonville Rd.) as late as 1795, according to tax records. So it is clear that Jesse Edwards and the Stacys were close neighbors in Stafford County.

The Stacys left Stafford and moved to Frederick and Prince William Counties c. 1757-58, and at least part of the Edwards family did the same. Jemima's brother, Ignatius, served at Fort Loudoun in Frederick County in 1756-57 and at the time of his execution in July 1757 was described as "of Prince William County." She also had an uncle in Prince William/Fauquier, Andrew Edwards. George Stacy was living in Prince William County when an act of legislation broke part of it off into Fauquier County on May 24, 1759. He was recorded in the first tithables list there just two weeks later.

DEATH RECORD

The Littlejohns were communicants of Goucher Creek Baptist Church in Spartanburg District. Jemima's death was recorded in the church minutes: "Jemimah Littlejohn Departed this Life the 7th day of August 1816." Her husband's death was also recorded as Feb. 6, 1824.

DNA MATCHES

STACY/LITTLEJOHN DNA MATCHES

Triangulation: glo320, who is a descendant of Henry "Big Yatt" Littlejohn (7 cM) cross-matches with myself and other Robert Stacy descendants abdulman62 (71 cM), Eula Baumert (53 cM), and Dewayne Duncan (29 cM). glo320's tree is solid back to around 1800 and shows no relation to any Stacys, Peeler, Pettys or Austells.

karendelorisknowles, who is a descendant of Ignatius Littlejohn (8 cM) (no

shared ancestry, strong match)

Paul Harrison, who is a descendant of Ignatius Littlejohn (7 cM) (no shared surnames, strong match)

STACY/EDWARDS MATCHES: Several successful triangulations.

SKFeagins (11 cM), a descendant of Joseph Combs and Mary Edwards of Prince William Co., Va., cross-matches with me, Danny Stacy (108 cM) and Rick Stacy (94 cM), all Samuel Acum Stacy descendants. SKFeagins has few brick walls before her 4th great grandparents, and most of those are in NJ or the midwest.

glw1320 (8 cM), a descendant of Uriah Edwards, cross-matches with myself and Cecilia Kindrick (25 cM) a Robert Stacy descendant. glw1320's tree has significant gaps, but no surnames of concern.

Marian Stokes (9 cM), a descendant of Elizabeth Edward King, cross-matches with myself and Ashlyn Stacy Neeley (833 cM), my first cousin. Marian starts having some tree gaps among her 3rd and 4th great grandparents, but only about 7. Some seem to be in Darlington and Berkeley County, SC, which is a concern.

Fisher7341 (8 cM), a descendant of Thomas Edwards (1774-1850) of Buncombe County, NC, cross-matches with myself and Rick Stacy, a "Gaffney Stacy" descendant. Two other profiles she manages show this triangulated match as well.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 72 M i. **George Stacy** was born about 1755 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after April 7, 1834 in Monroe County, Alabama.

+ 73 M ii. **Peter Stacy** was born about 1760 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died on March 27, 1782 in Camden District, South Carolina.

+ 74 M iii. **Robert Stacy** was born about 1764 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died on February 6, 1849 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

+ 75 F iv. **Anna Stacy** was born before December 1766 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Pendleton District, South Carolina.

16. Elizabeth Stacy (*John*[2]*, Simon*[1]) was born about 1734 in Stafford County, Virginia and died on July 12, 1755 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Elizabeth is likely the "Betty Stacy" who was fined by the Anglican church for having an illegitimate child in a court session of Dec. 11, 1750:

"BETTY STACY being presented by the Grand jury for having a Bastard Child & summoned failed to appear it's ordered that she pay to the Church Wardens of Overwharton Parish (for the Use of the Poor of said Parish) 50 shillings or 500 pounds tobacco." --Pg. 100, Dec. 11, 1750, Court of Stafford Co. VA

In William F. Boogher's oft-cited translation of the Overwharton Parish register, there appear to be two Elizabeth Stacys of the same generation who married just four years apart.

One entry reads: "William Howard married Elizabeth Stacy, May 29, 1751."

The other states: "Benjamin Robinson Jr. married Elizabeth Stacy, May 25, 1755."

Another record notes: "Elizabeth Howard, wife of William Howard died July 12, 1755."

The Boogher transcript is tricky here though. There are two separate marriage records for this Elizabeth Howard:

William Howard married Elizabeth Stacy May 29, 1751
William Howard married Elizabeth Stanard May 29, 1751

However, a look at the original parish register microfilm (via Familysearch archives) shows there is no entry for the Howard/Stanard marriage in 1751; only the Howard/Stacy marriage exists in the original. This means that the Howard/Stanard marriage was evidently a mistake on the part of Boogher.

This presents a quandary. We have two Elizabeth Stacys marry in Overwharton Parish just four years apart. They couldn't both be daughters of John Sr. It is possible the Elizabeth who married Benjamin Robinson Jr. was the eldest daughter of John Stacy Jr., but only if she married extremely young—maybe 14 years of age. She would not fit in Simon's or any other known marriage.
It is also worthy to note that Elizabeth Stacy Robinson's marriage date is the same as her brother, Peter Stacy. It is possible that a confused priest or vestryman accidentally invented a marriage after the fact, that there was no Benjamin Robinson Jr., that there was only the Elizabeth Stacy who married William Howard and died in 1755. This would explain why neither Benjamin Jr. nor Elizabeth Stacy Robinson seem to exist outside of their marriage record, and why Benjamin Robinson Sr. named a much younger son Benjamin in 1758, according to the Overwharton Parish register.

It's all very perplexing. But in any case, given the earlier marriage date, we can state with confidence that Elizabeth, the wife of William Howard was a daughter of John Stacy Sr.

Elizabeth married **William Howard** on May 29, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia. William was born before 1731 and died after April 25, 1756 of Stafford County, Virginia.

William Howard appears in a number of cases in Stafford County court. He served as a witness in a suit by Henry Stoddard in September 1750; he was also plaintiff in trespass cases in April 1752, November 1752, and March 1754. He survived his wife and went on to marry Martha Wheeler on April 25, 1756. His whereabouts after that are unknown.

Their child was:

+ 76 F i. **Elizabeth Howard** was born on August 14, 1752 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren)

17. John Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on July 16, 1741 in York County, Virginia and died before April 28, 1807 of Brunswick County, Virginia.

His father's will (1784) noted John was still living and had a son named Thomas. Nothing further is known for certain.

Evidently this John Stacy served in the Revolution and ended up in Brunswick Co., VA, where he died before April 28, 1807. He had children Thomas Stacy (c.1769-c.1841) and Martha Stacy (1786, unsourced) and may be the father of a John Stacy whose wife petitioned for divorce in Henry County, VA in September 1809. He evidently does not appear in the 1790 tithables of Brunswick County, Virginia.

The identification of the John Stacy of Sussex with that of Brunswick comes in the name of "Dilsi" a slave given to John in the will of Simon Stacy (1784) that comes up in the records of John and Thomas Stacy in Brunswick 23 years later:

April 28, 1807. Brunswick, Virginia, United States. Stacy being anxious to pay these debts for $1 paid by Powell & ? sold entire interest & estate of said Thomas Stacy in remainder after the death of his father John Stacy in the following negroes. To wit: Dilce (?) a woman bequeathed by will...

Some researchers have taken this to mean that Bennett/Benedict Stacy of the Mahlon Stacy lineage, who lived in Brunswick County from as early as 1771 through at least 1783 was related to the descendants of Simon Stacy, but this was proven false by DNA testing in 2006-08 via Becky Madruga's Stacy newsletter. Bennett Stacy was named in the 1783 tithables of Brunswick County. See: http://www.learnwebskills.com/patriot/va1783taxs2.htm

46—(69) Benjamin Goodrich & his wife Lucy of Brunswick Co. to Bennidict Stacy of same. 15 Ma 1771. £40 VA. 100 acres on the north side of Three Creeks. joining George Cain, Benjamin Page, Benjamin Sexton & Benjamin Sexton. Wit: James Hinton, Benjamin Chapman, Adam Sims. Proved 25Mar 1771. Peter Pelham Jr CC. Deed, VA, Brunswick, Abs Books Vol. 5, 1770 - 1775 Deed Book 10

John's wife remains unidentified.

His children were:

+ 77 M i. **Thomas Stacy** was born about 1769 in Virginia and died after 1840 in Maury County, Tennessee.

+ 78 M ii. **John Stacy** was born about 1780 in Virginia and died before 1837 of Henry County, Virginia.

18. Simon Stacy Jr. (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 20, 1742 in York County, Virginia and died in June 1778 in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. "Simon Stacy Jnr." was named a freeholder in the vestry book of Albemarle Parish, Sussex County in a record of March 31, 1768.

Simon Stacy served in the 15th Virginia Regiment from at least June 1777 and last appears in the muster rolls of John Gregory in June 1778 where it was noted he was "sick [at] Valley Forge." He "died in the service of the United States" according to the Revolutionary War pension application of his widow, Sarah. She received payments of eighty pounds per year from 1787 until at least May 1804.

Sources:

"United States Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783," database with images, FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGXT-36FL : 15 March 2018), Simon Stacy, 01 Jun 1778; citing 01 Jun 1778, Virginia, United States, citing NARA microfilm publication M246. Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Services, 1980. FHL microfilm 830,389.

http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/drawer?retrieve_image=Revolution&type=rp&reel=13&start=736&end=799

Simon married **Sarah Andrews** about 1767. Sarah was born on April 30, 1747 in Surry County, Virginia and died after May 1804.

Her maiden name may have been Andrews. There was a Sarah Andrews born in Albemarle Parish on April 30, 1747 to John and Sarah Andrews. In addition to her son having the middle name Andrews, Simon Stacy Jr. and the Andrews family sponsored each other's baptisms, suggesting strong family ties. Sarah Andrews was sponsor for the baptism of Jenny Stacy (Simon & Elizabeth) in 1760.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 79 F i. **Katherine Stacy** was born on November 4, 1768 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 80 M ii. **Benjamin Stacy** was born on April 2, 1770 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1789 of Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 81 M iii. **William Andrews Stacy** was born on August 2, 1772 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1802.

19. Mary Stacy (*Simon³, Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on September 9, 1745 in Surry County, Virginia and died after March 17, 1784.

She was named as Mary Judkins in the will of her father. Her husband may have been the Robert Judkins who was a neighbor to Simon Stacy in the 1782 tithable list of Sussex County, VA. Could also be the William Judkins who died in Sussex in 1790.
https://archive.org/stream/1672samueljudkin00gran/1672samueljudkin00gran_djvu.txt

Since William and Robert Judkins both appear to be married to women with different names (aside from one Robert Judkins who was married to a Mary, but probably too early to be ths one), by elimination it seems that Mary was likely married to John Judkins. Most of the children of John & Mary Judkins were sponsored by Simon, Mary, Lawrence or Patty Stacy, suggesting close family ties.

Mary Stacy was named godmother of Edward Wright, born June 2, 1764 in Sussex County. Her brother, Simon Stacy Jr., was named godfather. See https://www.ancestry.com/boards/surnames.wright/8190/mb.ashx

Birth and christening records from this family all come from Albemarle Parish register, Sussex County, VA.

Mary married **John Judkins** about 1763. John was born on October 3, 1746 in Surry County, Virginia.

He may be the Sgt. John Judkins who fought in the 4th Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War from at least June 1, 1777 and who may have died in the service July 19, 1777 (the remark may also note that he was sick, its barely legible). The 4th regiment included men from Sussex and Surry Counties, among others in Virginia.

He may be the John Judkins who appears in a Rent Roll of Sussex County, VA in 1779.

He is likely not the John Judkins who lived in Surry County, VA in 1782 tithables. This John Judkins appears in Surry County, VA as late as the 1810 census: 010011-30200 but is evidently a different man. There are at least two John Judkinses who married in Surry County in the 1790s who are a better fit.

Census Source: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1607-1890 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999.

Military source: Regiment: 03d and 4th Regiment (Consolidated), 1779 (Folders

97-105); 4th Reg, 1777-1778 (Folders 106-111). Ancestry.com. U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 [database on-line]. Provo, UT.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 82 F i. **Charity Judkins** was born on January 14, 1764 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 83 F ii. **Martha Judkins** was born on December 4, 1765 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 84 M iii. **Gray Judkins** was born on April 11, 1770 in Sussex County, Virginia.

+ 85 M iv. **Howell Judkins** was born on December 28, 1772 in Sussex County, Virginia.

20. Joseph Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 27, 1748 in Surry County, Virginia and died after March 17, 1784.

His birth was recorded in Albemarle Parish register, Sussex Co., VA. He was named as an heir in his father's 1784 will.

He may be the Joseph Stacy who was granted 100 acres near Little Town Creek in Montgomery County, NC on Nov. 26, 1789. He was granted a further 100 acres on the northeast side of the Pee Dee River in Montgomery County on June 9, 1799.

From NC state records, Dec. 11, 1789: "Received from the Senate a Bill to release Joseph Stacy of Montgomery County from the forfeiture of a recognizance..." https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr21-0002

The NC Joseph appears in the 1800 census of Montgomery County. He is over age 45 (b. before 1755) which makes him a strong candidate to be the same man. 02101-10201

Curiously, no Joseph appears in 1782 Montgomery County property tax lists, but Benjamin and John Stacy do appear. This strongly suggests that these Montgomery County Stacys are the Quaker Stacys (John/Benedict/Benjamin/Aaron/etc.) https://www.newrivernotes.com/montgomery_enumerations_1782_personal_property_tax_list.htm
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Source: Montgomery 261-496, 1151-1367. North Carolina Land Grants. Microfilm

publication, 770 rolls. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.
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This Joseph evidently had a daughter named Martha: ABSALOM7 CROWDER was born Abt. 1755 in Lunenburg County, VA, and died September 6, 1833 in Montgomery County, NC.He married MARTHA STACY Bef. 1786 in Warren County, NC, daughter of JOSEPH STACY.She was born Abt. 1762, and died April 6, 1824 in Montgomery Co., North carolina.
https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/crowder/1522/

21. Martha Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on September 24, 1751 in Surry County, Virginia and died after March 17, 1784.

No record of her marriage in Albemarle Parish and the name House seems to be non-existent there until 1809, suggesting she moved away from the county. She is named as Martha House in her father's will.

Martha married **? House** before March 17, 1784.

22. Lawrence Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on December 8, 1754 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before March 17, 1784.

In Rev. War rolls there is a "Lewis Stacy" who served with Stephen Stacy in the 11th Virginia Regiment. They enlisted on Feb. 10, 1777 and Mar. 6, 1777, respectively. Named in muster rolls of Dec. 1778.

See: Regiment: 11th Regiment, 1776-1778 (Folder 282) - 12th Regiment,1777-1778 (Folders 298-301) Ancestry.com. U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 [database on-line]. Provo, UT.

In his father's 1784 will:

"I give to my daughter-in-law Sarah Stacy a negro girl called Sherry during her life, then to be sold and equally divided between her daughters Caty and Martha Stacy. My desire is that what is common after paying my son Laurence Stacy's debts may equally be divided amongst John, Stephen and Edmond Stacy."

Lawrence married **Sarah**.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 86 F i. **Caty Stacy** .

+ 87 F ii. **Martha Stacy** .

23. Jenny Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on July 22, 1760 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before March 17, 1784.

No other record than her birth in Albemarle Parish. Not named in her father's will. Likely died young and unmarried.

24. Stephen Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on July 31, 1761 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1800 of Salisbury, North Carolina. Birth recorded in register of Albemarle Parish. He was named in his father's 1784 will.

Record from C. Ray Stacy: Stephen enlisted 06-Mar-1777. The first record is for the month of June 1777, at which time he was with Capt. James Gray's Company of the 15th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. James Inness. The town or camp is not given. He appears to have had Lt. Col. Innes as commander until January 1778. It seems that Lt. Col. Innes was replaced by Maj. Gustavus B.Wallace. Wallace appears to be in command until at least May 1778, when he was replaced by Lt. Col. John Cropper. During the winter of 1778, the Company was at Valley Forge, as some of the Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls are headed "Valley Forge." Lt. Cropper seems to have been replaced by Daniel Morgan. (About May 1778, the 11th (1776-1778) and the 15th Virginia Regiments were incorporated and designated the 11th and 15th Virginia Regiment until about September 1778). On September 1, 1778, he was stationed at Camp White Plains, NY. In September he was at Newark. On November 1st and December 1st 1778, the Company was at Pumpton. "During January and February of 1779, he was at Middlebrook. The Company was then commanded by Col. Abraham Bufford. They remained under Bufford until May 1779. The Company Muster Roll dated June 11, 1779 is at Smith Clove and was by the commanded by Col. Russell. Stephen was assigned to Major Stephenson's Company of the 5th and 11th Virginia Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Russell. On August 1, 1779, the Company, still under the command of Col. Russell, was stationed at Ramapough. The last report on Stephen is for the month of November 1779, when he was stationed at Camp Morriston, still under Col. Russell. On September 2, 1783, he was issued a Certificate for the balance of full pay Agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed November Session, 1781. It was received by Robert Jones.Vol. 176, pg. 271. He was issued Land Office Military Warrant, No. 2707,on March 4, 1784.

Susan was named as wife in Deed Book H, pg. 423 of Rockingham, NC.

Virginia Records from C. Ray Stacy: Deed Book, H, pg. 423:31-Dec-1795 - Indenture in which Stephen Stacy of the County of Rockingham, State of North Carolina, sells to Edmund Stacy of the County of Sussex, State of Virginia, for 13 lbs 5 shillings, all his right,title, an interest in his part or portion that is due him from his father's estate, at his mother-in-law's decease, etc. Signed by Stephen Stacy (Seal) and Susan Stacy (x). Wits: William Harrison, Nicholas Stacy and William Lam. Recorded 04-Feb-1796.

He is found in the 1800 census of Salisbury, Rockingham Co., NC. 20001-31010

In Rockingham County, NC there is a family cemetery called Soyars-Lee-Benton which has a marker that names a Deborah Benton (1802-1848) who married a Thomas Stacy in 1816.

Stephen married **Susan**.

25. Magdalene Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 15, 1763 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before March 17, 1784.

Transcript of Albemarle Parish records show a Magdalene Stacy, dau. of Simon and Elisabeth Morris born March 15, 1768. But given the odd gap between 1761 and 1766 births and the fact that Edmund Stacy was listed as the son of Simon and Mary, it presents a bit of a dilemma. Did Elizabeth Morris Stacy come back from the dead to give birth to Magdalene in 1768, despite Simon already being remarried to Mary in 1766? It seems more likely that 1768 was a transcription error that may have originally been 1763.

No other record of her existence. She was not named in her father's will and likely died young.

26. Edmund Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on November 23, 1766 in Sussex County, Virginia and died between October 1803 and February 1804 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Birth date from Albemarle Parish register, Sussex, VA. There seems to be some confusion about his birth, with the original Albemarle Parish book naming his parents as "Simon and Catherine Stacey" which seems impossible, since Catherine was long deceased by 1766 and Simon had been remarried before then. It's possible he was born in 1756, or that his mother was wrongly listed.

Marriage date from "Virginia Marriages, 1785-1940," database, FamilySearch.org

Will Book F, Pg. 379,Probated Feb. 2, 1804: To my loving wife, Rebecca Stacy, I give all my estate, both real & personal, for her life & then to my surviving children. My executor Thomas Hunter. Note by CHH: inventory(ibid. pg. 547) includes slave named Nat.

Will of Edmund Stacy

Will Book F - p. 379 Sussex Co., VA

Dated 12 October 1803 - Probated 2 February 1804

NOTE: Children obviously were not named, however the estate settlement of his mother, Mary Stacy does give us the names of the children [supposedly Polly, Willis and Rebecca, according to indirect information from other genealogies].

Ibid p. 547 - Inventory of Edmund Stacy includes a negro slave named "Nat" value 105 pds. (See the will of Edmund's father in which he bequeathed the slave "Nat" to his son Edmund)

"Mary _____ Stacy died 41 years after the death of her husband, Simon Stacy (1711/12 - 1784) and was therefore a fairly young woman when her husband died. Edmund's children never received any of the estate, as their mother and husband John Holloway had removed to Alabama prior to the estate settlement."

Source: www.otn.net/stacy
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Rebecca Harrison remarried a John Halloway on Oct. 24, 1807 (VA marriage bonds) and they had a son named James W. Hallaway on Jan. 31, 1807 and a daughter named Sarah in 1810, according to the family bible of A. F. Stacy.

Edmund married **Rebecca Harrison** on November 6, 1797 in Sussex County, Virginia. Rebecca was born about 1775 in Virginia and died on March 22, 1850 in Alabama.

Death date comes from the A. F. Stacy family bible: "Rebecca Halloway, my mother, departed this life Mar. 22, 1850 about 75 years old."

Children from this marriage were:

+ 88 M i. **Alexander Franklin Stacy** was born on January 14, 1798 in Sussex County, Virginia, died on August 16, 1865 in Eden, Texas, and was buried in Eden Cemetery, Eden, TX.

+ 89 M ii. **Willis A. Stacy** was born in 1802 in Sussex County, Virginia and died on February 15, 1838 in Hardeman County, Tennessee.

27. Hannah Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 4, 1769 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Her birth was recorded in Albemarle Parish registers and her marriage to Henry Parsons in Virginia state records. This couple seems to vanish from records and don't appear in 1810 or later census records.

Hannah married **Henry Parsons** on February 4, 1793 in Sussex County, Virginia. Henry was born on August 12, 1749 in Surry County, Virginia.

The only Henry Parsons whose birth was recorded in Albemarle Parish was born in 1749.

28. Catherine Stacy (*Simon*[3]*, Joseph*[2]*, Simon*[1]) was born on October 4, 1769 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Sussex County, Virginia.

Her birth and that of her husband were recorded in Albemarle Parish register. She is named in her father's will, and her marriage was likewise recorded at Albemarle. She was likely recorded in the household of Robert Parsons in the 1810 US census of Sussex County, VA. Per the census, she had at least 7 children. Their identities are unknown.

She may have been recorded in the 1830 U.S. census in the household of Robert Parsons, although the oldest female in the house is age 40-50 (born 1780-90), so this would indicate a much younger woman, possibly a second wife.

Catherine married **Robert Parsons** on December 21, 1795 in Sussex County, Virginia. Robert was born on November 27, 1774 in Sussex County, Virginia, died on September 24, 1863 in Ward, Indiana, and was buried in Reitenour Cemetery, Winchester, IN.

His birth was recorded in the Albemarle Parish register. Son of Henry and Eliza Parsons. He married his father's sister-in-law. He can last be confirmed in the 1810 US census of Sussex County, VA.

He may be the same Robert Parsons who appears in Indiana in the 1820 (Orange or Wayne County), 1830 (Ward, Randolph County) 1840 (Ward, Randolph County) census records. He married Eva Wreck, with the date of their marriage license as Sep. 16, 1844 (Randolph Co., IN records). This Robert Parsons age 76, b. VA, appears in Ward, Randolph County, IN in the 1850 census with a female, Eve, age 63 (possibly his third wife). He appears again with Eve/Eva Parsons in Ward township in the 1860 census, age 87, wife age 73, both born in VA. This Robert Parsons died in Ward on Oct. 24, 1863 and was buried in Reitenour Cemetery, Winchester, IN. (See
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/66999936)

1810 census, Sussex County, VA.
30010-3201

1830 census, Stoney Creek, Randolph Co., IN
01000001000000021001
1840 census, Ward, Randolph Co., IN. Robert Parsons is solo in his household.

29. Nicholas Stacy (*Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 28, 1774 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Sussex County, Virginia.

Located in Sussex Co VA Guardianship acct 1754 Roll # JR493 1754-1831:

Page 470 Hannah F & Simon & Nicolas & Caty year 1786
Page 490 Caty & Simon & Nicolas year 1787

"Nicholas & Simon Stacy" were named in guardianship accounts of Sussex County, VA in 1789. Roll # JR 493 1754-1831.
http://www.copies1918.com/sussex1789.html

Appears near his mother and half-brother Edmund Stacy in the 1799 tithables of Sussex County.
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Sussex/1799PersonalA/16.jpg

30. Rev. Robert Stacy (*John[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 25, 1757 in Sussex County, Virginia and died before April 24, 1822 in Gloucester County, Virginia.

Rev. Robert Stacy, son of John and Anne Stacy lived in York County, Virginia from about 1765 to 1786. He lived in Warwick Co. VA from 1786 to 1796. He became a preacher in 1797/98 and lived in Gloucester Co., VA from 1796 until his death, probably in early 1822 at the age of 65. Kinchen Stacy, Robert's cousin, also born in Sussex County, appears with him in the 1788 Warwick Co. tax census. Robert, Joseph & Kinchen Stacy, Joseph & Kinchen being brothers and cousins to Robert, all remained closely associated with one another through the 1780s and 90s, showing close kinship.

Timeline:

Mar. 25, 1757: Robert Stacy, son of John and Anne, born in Sussex Co., VA. His birth was recorded in the Albemarle Parish register. The parents return to their native York County by 1766.

Jan. 20, 1772: Robert Stacy is apprenticed to tailor John Conrad Gunther at York County, VA. The indenture was for six years, due to end in 1778.

Late 1779: Robert Stacy converted to baptism at Grafton Church, York County by John Leland (The Family Tree Searcher Vol. 17, No. 1, 2013, pg. 36).

Oct. 1782: Robert Stacy of York County petitioned the colonial government for redress for the loss of his hay bails during the latter part of the Revolutionary War (Publick Claims of York Co., VA During the Revolutionary War, Chiefly for the Years 1780-81).

1783-1784: “Robert Stacy” appears in York Co., tax census in these two years. He owns a single slave. He is over age 21 (born before 1762).

June 10, 1785: Robert Stacy purchases 40 acres from Robert Shield. Witnessed by John Stacy (his brother). York County court.

Nov. 1, 1785: “Robert Stacy and wife Susannah” sold their land (40 acres, purchased five months earlier) in York Co. VA to Robert Shield. They appear in tax records of Warwick Co. in early 1787, so presumeably moved there after the land sale.

May 15, 1786: In York County court “Robert Stacy who made Oath according to the Law, and with John Stacy and Kinchen Stacy his securities, entered and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of 100 pounds... on the estate of Lucy Burcher, deceased.”

1787: “Robert Stacy” living in Warwick Co. VA (neighboring York Co.) in 1787 property tax census of VA, owning three slaves, has no known sons and has some livestock. Over age 21 (born before 1766).

Mar. 21, 1787: Robert Stacy remained a friend with his former master, John Gunther throughout his life. He appeared in York Co. Court for him as a witness on March 21, 1787. The entry reads:

“On the motion of Robert Stacy, a witness from Warwick for the same against the same (John C. Gunter against John Mass, administrator of John Goodwin, dec’d), it is ordered that the said John Gunter pay him 239 pounds of tobacco for attending the court six days and for traveling seven miles four times and returning.” (York County Orders, 1784-1787, pg. 424)

Aug. 19, 1789: Robert appears in York Co. court again on Aug. 19, 1789, again as a witness for Gunter. He is still mentioned as being from “Warwick”, but the distance traveled is changed to five miles, the duration to two days, and the payment to 70 pounds of tobacco. (John C. Gunter vs. John Nelson, York County Orders) Note: John Conrad Gunter was dead by April 1796, when his will was probated.

Aug. 18, 1791: Robert Stacy appears in York Co. court as a witness for John A. Rogers. (York County Orders)

Jan. 20, 1794: John and Robert Stacy witnessed a marriage declaration for James Drury and Anne Vicars in York County (York County Orders)

July 20, 1795: Robert Stacy is last recorded in Warwick County’s tax census, though he appeared in York County Court on Oct. 17, 1796 (via his attorney, in a case involving William Burcher, whom Robert was named guardian of in 1786). Robert does not appear in any tax census in 1796.

1797: Robert Stacy makes his debut appearance in Gloucester County in the tax census of this year. (Gloucester County is just across the river from York County). He appears as "Robert Stacy" in 1797, and in 1798 appears in the same county as "Reverend Robert Stacy."

1801: Rev. Robert Stacy became the pastor of Abingdon Church in Gloucester Co., VA. He was called "a sound and good preacher." A brief biography of Elder Stacy noted that he was "raised up in the Grafton Baptist Church in York County." He may have owned slaves named Ned and Elsey Almond, who in 1820 were said to be living on "Stacy Land." According to an account written by John Leland, a Baptist preacher from Massachusetts, Robert Stacy was among a group of Episcopals in York County whom he converted between November 1779 and July 1780.
http://sites.rootsweb.com/~vaggsv/issue32v17n1.pdf

Dec. 16, 1803: Robert Stacy signed a petition in Gloucester County to the members of the General Assembly of Virginia to complain that the practice of burning oysters to obtain lime from their shells had depleted the oyster population in the rivers they lived on, and this caused distress since they captured the oysters for food and used them as merchandise. They asked the Assembly to prohibit the practice before all the oysters were gone. (Magazine of Virginia Genealogy, Vol. 30, No. 1)

1799-1803: Robert disappears from the tax records between 1799 and 1803; during this period he does not appear in York, Warwick or Gloucester Counties, however his brother, John (b. Feb. 5, 1762 in Sussex Co,VA) who appears in several York County court documents between 1785 and 1795, does appear in Gloucester Co. in 1799. There are no Robert Stacys that appeared in York, Warwick or Gloucester Counties simultaneously. Robert does not appear in York County court records after Oct. 1796, around the time he moved to Gloucester County.

1810-1820: Robert Stacy, Botetourt, Gloucester, VA 1810: has a wife and 3 daughters. In the 1820 census he has two daughters and a wife.

Apr. 24, 1822: He remains in Gloucester County tax records from 1804 until the tax census records on April 24, 1822 this entry: "Stacy, Robert, dec'd".

Robert married **Susannah Burcher** about 1785. Susannah was born before 1765 and died after 1820 of Gloucester County, Virginia.

Birth year estimate comes from census records. Her husband obtained letters of administration for the estate of Lucy Burcher in York County Court on May 15, 1786. Robert also became the guardian of her orphan son William Burcher (b. Feb. 22, 1775 to James and Lucy, Charles Parish), suggesting the Burchers were likely his in-laws.

31. Sarah Stacy (*John[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 3, 1759 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Birth recorded in register of Albemarle Parish, Sussex County, Virginia. Nothing else known.

32. John Stacy (*John[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on February 5, 1762 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Gloucester County, Virginia.

His birth was recorded in register of Albemarle Parish, Sussex County, Virginia as Feb. 5, 1762.

He is likely the John Stacy who appears near Kinchen Stacy in York Co. VA Tax Census of 1790, and the Gloucester Co. Tax census of 1799. He appears in a number of court documents with Kinchen and Robert Stacy through the 1780s and 1790s. He also served as bondsman for Kinchen's marriage to Margaret Mason.

York County Court, June 10, 1785, John Stacy witnessed Robert Stacy's land purchase from Robert Shield and others.

York County Court, Oct. 18, 1785:

On the motion of John Stacy, witness for Mary Edwards against Joseph Stacy and others it is ordered that the said Mary pay him one hundred and seventy five pounds of tobacco for attending this court seven days. (The "others" referred to are named in the complaint Mary Edwards against Joseph Stacy, Kinchen Stacy, Elizabeth Stacy and Faithy Stacy.)

York County Court, May 15, 1786:

On the Motion of Robert Stacy who made Oath according to Law and with John Stacy and Kinchen Stacy his Securities entered into and acknowledged therein Bond in the Penalty of one hundred poundes conditioned as the Law directs. Certificate is granted him for obtaining Letters of Administration on the Estate of Lucy Burcher in due form~

Ordered that Robert Shield, James Holloway, John Stacy, Thomas Holloway or any three of them being first sworn before a Justice of the County do appraise in Current Money the Slaves and personal Estate of Lucy Burcher deceased and return their Appraisement to the Court.

John Stacy and Robert Stacy witnessed the marriage declaration of James Drury and Anne Vicars Jan. 20, 1794, York County, VA.

John Stacy last appears in the tithables list of Gloucester County in 1799. His fate after that remains unknown.

33. Anne Stacy (*John³, Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on January 29, 1764 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Williamsburg, Virginia.

Birth recorded in register of Albemarle Parish, Sussex County, Virginia.

Her marriage declaration in the court records of York County calls her "Anne Stacy, spinster of the Parish of Northampton and County of York." On the same page it shows her brothers, John and Robert Stacy witnessed a marriage declaration for James Drury and Anne Vicars in York County dated Jan. 20, 1794.

The 1810 census confirms the Anne Stacy who married Henry Drury was considerably older than her husband: 00010-10201 (man age 26-45, wife over age 45, 3 female children).

Since one year is not long enough to have three children (excepting the unlikelihood of triplets), this suggests that one, the other or both had either been previously married, or they had a common law marriage for some years.

Anne married **Henry Drury** on February 20, 1809 in York County, Virginia. Henry was born on November 28, 1780 in York County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Williamsburg, Virginia.

He is likely the Henry Drury born in Charles Parish, York County on Nov. 28, 1780, chr. Feb. 11, 1781, to Henry and Elizabeth.

34. Elizabeth Stacy (*John³, Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on November 27, 1766 in York County, Virginia.

Birth recorded in register of Charles Parish, York County, Virginia. Nothing else is known.

35. Elizabeth Stacy (*Joseph³, Joseph², Simon¹*) was born in 1756 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after October 18, 1785 of York County, Virginia.

Only the year of her birth is recorded in Albemarle Parish register, Sussex County, VA.

Still unmarried in 1785; named in a complaint by Mary Edwards against basically her whole family Oct. 18, 1785 York Co. court.

36. Kinchin Stacy (*Joseph³, Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on January 18, 1763 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1790 of York County, Virginia.

Birth and baptism recorded at Albemarle Parish register, Sussex Co., VA.

Kinchen Stacy found in York Co. VA in 1782-1787.

1784 tax census, York Co.: Robert Stacy, one slave; Kinchin Stacy, no slaves; John Stacy, three slaves.

1785: Kinchen marries Margaret Mason according to Virginia marriage license bonds.

1786 tithables, York Co., John Stacy (3 horses, 3 cattle), Kinchin Stacy (10 cattle, 2 horses)

1787 York Co. tithables are lost.

1788 tithables, York Co.: John Stacy, Joseph Stacy (Apr. 21, 1788)

1788 tithables, Warwick Co.: Robert Stacy alone.

1789 tithables, Warwick Co.: Joseph, Robert and Kinchin Stacy. Joseph and Kinchen enumerated April 7, Robert enumerated April 9. Robert owned one negro over 16, one horse. Per land census he also owned 40 acres of Warwick Co.

1790 tithables, York Co.: Kinchen and John Stacy listed. In 1791 there is a mysterious "F. Stacy" who is a landowner in York County, could be Faith, Kinchin's mother.

http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Warwick/1789Personal/04.jpg

Kinchin married **Margaret Mason** on July 18, 1785 in York County, Virginia.

37. Joseph Stacy (*Joseph³, Joseph², Simon¹*) was born on October 13, 1767 in York County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Wilson County, Tennessee.
His birth was recorded in Charles Parish register, York County, VA.

Joseph Stacy was apprenticed to cabinetmaker George Chisman on Oct. 18, 1784. (York Co. Deeds 6, 1777-91, p. 247).

A Joseph Stacy appears in Warwick Co., 1789 tax census and York Co., 1800 tax census.

http://search.freefind.com/find.html?oq=stacy%2C+kinchen&id=2952421&pageid=r&_charset_=UTF-8&bcd=%C3%B7&scs=1&query=stacy%2C+joseph&Find=Search&mode=ALL&search=all

He is almost certainly the "Joseph Stacy Junior" who patented land on the "waters of Hurricane Creek" in Tennessee in August 1815. (Tennessee, Early Land Registers 1778-1927, Series 2). This Joseph also seems to have a plat in Wilson Co., TN dated July 1814 and December 1816. In the 1820 census, this Joseph Stacy is over age 45 (b. bef. 1775), has 3 sons and 2 daughters. His neighbors included several familiar York County names such as Bennett and Edwards. He appears in no further census records.

38. William Stacy (*Joseph*[3]*, Joseph*[2]*, Simon*[1]) was born about 1774 in Virginia and died in 1825 or 1826 in Warwick County, Virginia.

This is a presumed son of Joseph because he doesn't seem to fit anywhere else. Also, because it seems only the sons of Joseph (b. 1726) and John (b. 1722) moved to Warwick. He has a definite marriage record in Sussex Co. VA as given. It can't be William Andrews Stacy because he had a different wife and this Susan evidently lived long enough to have her own daughter also named Susan according to the following:

http://hdhdata.org/roots/d3189.html#f00031

This William Stacy appears in the Warwick County census of 1820 next door to William Burcher. 200010-20010

Listed in records of Warwick County Overseers of the Poor on June 3, 1822 are Nancy, Susan, Joseph, John and Robert Stacy, said to be the "five children of William Stacy." They are listed several times over the years. William is mentioned as their father for the last time on June 6, 1825. From June 11, 1826, they are said to be the children of "Rebecca Stacy and Mrs. Stacy." Rebecca must have been a second wife of William. The Stacys are listed in diminishing numbers until 1842.

William married **Susan Watson** on November 24, 1797 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 90 F i. **Ann Stacy** was born about 1813 in York County, Virginia and died after 1880 of Denbigh, Warwick County, Virginia.

+ 91 F ii. **Susan Stacy** was born about 1818 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after 1880 of Denbigh, Warwick County, Virginia.

+ 92 M iii. **John Stacy** was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died in June 1832 in Warwick County, Virginia.

+ 93 M iv. **Joseph Stacy** was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after June 1, 1835 of Warwick County, Virginia.

+ 94 M v. **Robert Stacy** was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after June 7, 1830 of Warwick County, Virginia.

+ 95 F vi. **Nancy Stacy** was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after June 11, 1824 of Warwick County, Virginia.

William next married **Rebecca Wood** about 1820. Rebecca was born about 1790 in Warwick County, Virginia.

39. Sarah Stacy (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 20, 1742 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Aquia, Stafford County, Virginia.

Her marriage to Baker Edwards is listed in the Overwharton Parish register. She was not quite 15 years old at the time. An older woman appears in the Baker Edwards household in the 1810 census, suggesting she was still living.

Sarah married **Baker Edwards,** son of **Ignatius Edwards** and **Mary Baker,** on May 6, 1757 in Stafford County, Virginia. Baker was born about 1738 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Aquia, Stafford County, Virginia.

Baker Edwards was named in his father's will of November 1748--noted that he was not yet 16 years of age. So he had to have been born in 1733 or later.

Marriage of Baker Edwards and Sarah Stacy recorded in Overwharton Parish register May 6, 1757, though he was mistranscribed as "Isaker Edwards" in the book version. There is no other record of any "Isaker Edwards."

Baker Edwards appears in the ledgers of the J. Glassford store of Dumfries, Prince William Co., VA.
Ledger: 1758-59., Pg. 161, 163 and 1767 pg. 135, 1767-68, pg. 241, 1768-69 pg. 208.
http://eservice.pwcgov.org/library/digitalLibrary/PDF/Dumfries%20Stores%20Ledgers%20Index%20(1758-1776).pdf

Baker Edwards appears in only a few records in his native Stafford County, VA. He evidently lived there his whole life and appears in tithable records from 1785-1790, and the 1810 census. He was also listed among the customers of Robert Brent's dry goods store in Stafford County in 1785. (*Land of Herrings and Persimmons*, pg. 225)

1785 Tithables:
Baker Edwards 0 (1 dwelling house, 1 outhouse)

1786 Tithables:
B. Edwards 1 1 0 2 7 0

1787 Tithables:
Backer Edwards 1 0 0 2 8 (wm 16-21, horses, cows)

1789 Tithables:
Backer Edwards 1 0 0 3
1790 Tithables:
Baker Edwards 1 0 0 3
Travers Edwards 1 0 0 1 (possible son?)

1810 US Census, Stafford County, VA.
Baker Edwards
William Edwards
Elizabeth Edwards
Hezekiah Edwards

Per his descendants, his full name may have been John Baker Edwards. This strengthens the possibility that his maternal grandparents were John Baker and Elizabeth Butler of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who had a daughter named Mary.

DEPOSITION:

Stone Vs Norman Lawsuit involving the lands formerly held by Henry Wigginton
Deposition of Baker Edwards in Stone vs Norman Oct. 12, 1796:

Question: what was the character of Henry Wigginton, formerly owner of land now W. Norman's?

Response: Have understood that he bore a bad character.

Question: Have you not understood that the said Henry Wigginton was supposed to have marked trees without authority?

Answer: I have, but not til the former survey in this cause from Thomas Rae."

Stone vs. Norman The plaintifs

A begining near the large rock on Aquia Creek A. W. ----- N39 East to a white oak in a valley X. a Gum on the head of Boazes Branch A. N 46 E 170 poles where the red oak stood shew by Thos. Rae and Calvert Porter From N 47 - 1/2 East to D on

is where the Cellar was begun as mentioned by Rae, Porter, Dent and Edwards in their depositions is where Thos. Rae said a marked tree stood as mentioned in his deposition is where the Barberry bush stood near where the fence was that was moved by Norman as mentioned in Raes deposition is where the Boys were jumping as mentioned by Rae the defendents spring N 49 East 260 poles to D, a large chestnut on on Boazes Branch 20 is where I crossed the defendants fence C the marked poplar on Boazes Branch mentioned in Starks deposition CF S 38 W to Aquia Creek E the head of the small branch mentioned in Starks deposition EC the line of Giles Brent as shew by Stark where line trees stood shewn by Stark G the mouth of the small branch on Aquia Creek A, S the lines laid down by the ---- to contain 300 acres laid down for Gwins patent N the large reed oak shewn by Wm Cash, Baker Edwards James Carter, Charles Steward, Arthur Dent & William Shelton as a line tree between Brandt and Norman N, is where the Gosse Trun went to on Boazes Branch is where marked tree stood shown by Cash and others O is the marked poplar shewn as a line between Brent & Norman by Baker Edwards, William Cash, James Cash, and Charles Steward N, O is the line corrected by the marked trees N, R is the line ---- from N the red oak, by the defendant for the line between Brent and Norman in which Gousse, at 14 & 15 shewn these line trees stood, by William Shelton & John Carte in the line between Brent and Wigington V is where a corner stood shewn by Edwards, Dent and Shelton laid down by the plaintiff for Wigington patent F a laid down by the defendant in his last survey made by Mr. James Leach as the line of Brents Rock (?) land patent Lh is land laid down in said survey by the plaintiffs as the line of O'Sulluvant and Gwin x to l (?) run by the plaintiff for the line of Brent's rock land patents

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I041329&tree=tree1

BAKER EDWARDS descendant posting:

Posted 9/2/2005

EDWARDS
I am trying to find information on a Baker Edwards. He is listed in the 1810 census for Stafford County. He is possibly the father of Jesse and Nathan Edwards. Also I am looking for information on any of the following possible children of Baker:

Jesse Edwards
William Edwards
Nace (Ignatious?) Edwards
Elizabeth "Betsy" Edwards born about 1765
Nathan, who may be William Nathaniel Edwards

Any help appreciated, Jannifer Gresham jannifer_g@yahoo.com

The name I have is “Baker”, not “Balker” and I have not been able to prove this is correct. There is a Baker Edwards referenced in the 1810 Stafford County BA census and I have also seen reference to testimony given by a Baker Edwards in some court records involving a Wigginton. There is a tax record in 1787 for a Backer Edwards which could actually be Baker. However, other than a typed genealogy record where Baker is given as the father of Jesse, the only references I have are from three or four letters written by different individuals to my grandfather around 1924 stating that their grandfather/great-grandfather’s name was Baker. In one letter, it is given as John Baker Edwards.

I found a single LDS record stating that a Baker Edwards married a Sarah Stacy, but I have found other LDS records to be incorrect so I cannot state that this is so. The Overwharton Parrish records state that a Sarah Stacy married an Issaker Edwards. I would love to prove what is true and what is not, but I do not know if that is possible.

According to the records from my grandfather I have, Jesse, William, “Nace” and Elizabeth listed as the children of Baker.

Also, according to my records, Jesse’s brother was Nathan.

I know the original reason these records were gathered was in pursuit of the “Edwards Fortune” in New York and I have several letters to my grandfather from a person named Dolly Walrath who appeared to be traveling the country trying to raise money and organize local groups (the letters are written on stationary from famous hotels around the country and there is also correspondence on paper with a letterhead for an heirs organization).

I have records on all of the children of George Grant Edwards and Mary “Polly” Woodward and their descendants up until the 1920s and some into the 1930s. I have been able to find public records supporting most of this information. So far, I have also been able to find census and other records supporting the listed descendants of Jesse’s sister Elizabeth, and some support for Jesse’s brother William’s descendants as listed in the records. There is nothing in the records regarding Nace (Ignatius?) other than he is given as a brother.

Other families that are mentioned in the records for the early 1800s and associated with Baker’s children and their descendants are: Stapleton, Parsons, Sword, Noe, Worley, Lawson, Pigg, Robinette, Livesay, Rohme, Wacaser and McClancy. Several of these families moved to Illiois and Texas and further west and I have letters written from some of their descendants to my grandfather. My direct Edwards ancestors moved from Virginia to the central Kentucky area. George and Mary were my gg-grandparents. My grandfather was a son of Abraham S.(wish I knew what the S. stood for) and was born in 1879, so he personally knew many of the people mentioned in the records.

https://www.ancestry.co.uk/boards/localities.northam.usa.states.virginia.counties.lee/4735.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1/mb.ashx

Children from this marriage were:

+ 96 F i. **Elizabeth "Betsy" Edwards** was born about 1765 in Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 97 M ii. **Nathan Edwards** was born in Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 98 M iii. **William Edwards** was born in 1765-1784 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1825 of Aquia, Stafford County, Virginia.

+ 99 M iv. **Jesse Edwards** was born in 1770-1780 in Stafford County, Virginia and died about 1839 in Lee County, Virginia.

+ 100 M v. **Ignatius Edwards** was born about 1783 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1860 of Richland, Belmont County, Ohio.

40. Benjamin Stacy (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 7, 1744 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before 1820 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

Benjamin STACY I, (s/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy) born 7 Apr 1744 in Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, Virginia, is listed in 1768 on Gideon Wright's Tax List, Rowan Co, North Carolina, along with Mason COMBS, Sr. and his brother-in-law, William COMBS (married Benjamin's sister, Seth). In 1781, Benjamin served in Daniel Trigg's Montgomery Co, VA militia company, along with, among others, William and Mason COMBS, Sr. and his brother-in-law, William CODY (h/o Sinai STACY).

Benjamin appeared on tax lists in 1789/90 in Russell Co, Virginia, but may have been (back?) in Wilkes Co, NC in 1792 when their son, Simon, married. In 1800, Benjamin was listed on a Green Co, KY tax list (as was a still-unidentified William COMBS), but later removed to Jackson Co, TN. It is not known where or when Benjamin may have died, but was probably in that county pre-1820.

Benjamin married ca 1764, probably in Frederick Co, VA, Anne COMBS (daughter of Mason & Sarah COMBS, Sr.), born 18 Mar 1742/1743, in Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA. She may be the same who appears (as a widow) in the 1820 Jackson Co, TN census. It is not known when or where Ann COMBS Stacy died, but was probably in Jackson as their son, Biram STACY, resided in that county in 1820. See also next.

KNOWN CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN STACY:

Jesse STACY, b pre-1769 based on 1789 Russell Co, VA Tax List; was in Hawkins Co, TN in 1793; taxed on 1796 Lee Co, VA tax list (pp); and in 1801/2 in Wayne Co, KY, then on 1812 Jackson Co., TN tax list, and back to Wayne Co., KY, then to Jackson Co., ca 1827/28 where he died after the 1830 census.
Simon STACY III, b ????; d aft 1844, Russell Co, KY; m 7 Oct 1792, Wilkes Co, NC, Elizabeth HULME (a.k.a. HOLMES). He was taxed in Pulaski County, KY in 1803, and appeared on the 1810 Pulaski Co, KY Census.

Winny STACY m 27 Feb 1801, Green Co, KY, John JACKSON (no more information).

Biram STACY, b 1790-1800; resided in 1810 in Hawkins Co, TN(?); was listed on the 1820 Jackson Co, TN census; m Millie SISEMORE (a.k.a. Mildred SIZEMORE).

OR

Biram STACY married Elizabeth ROYAL, daughter of John ROYAL (married Betty JONES in Lincoln Co., KY) of Lincoln County, KY and later of Jackson County, TN. He died in AR. In his will he named his son-in-law “Abraham” Stacy (always called Biram in every other census and document) John ROYAL and his children and grandchildren went to AR where I found the will and also where Biram STACY died. His widow Elizabeth remarried to Mr. BARRETT. After BARRETT died, she and the children went to TX where she died. (Barbara Stacy Mathews, Combs Research Archives, 3/10/1997)

John STACY, born before pre-1774 per 1820 Jackson Co, TN census, died after 1810; married Lucy SKAGGS (daughter of Henry SKAGGS, Sr., d testate 1810 Green Co, KY) on 9 May 1782 in Russell Co, Virginia. John was listed on the census in 1810 in Hardin Co, Kentucky.

Mason “Meshack” STACY m 10 Jan 1809, Green Co, KY, Charlotte CARTER. He appears on the 1830 and 1840 Hickman Co, KY census, and was in Coahama Co, MS in 1850.

Note: 1792 - Hawkins County, TN 12/4/1792-12/4/1792. John PARTIN of Hawkins to Mashack STACY of same.. 200 acres on s side Holston R joining payns entry on Dry Creek (sold 1793) HC-DB2:97 (William Combs and Sitha Stacy had land adjoining Payns entry) (Researcher Barbara Stacy Matthews)

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-ann1742.htm
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2) MONTGOMERY Co, VA \endash 1782 to 1788

(A) 1782 -- NOTE: In the tax year ending 10 Apr 1782 and due at Clerk’s office by 1 Jun 1782, were included (Tax List of Montgomery Co, VA, 1782, Mary B. Kegley, Wytheville, VA, © 1974, 1992) (Statistical Codes:

Tithes-Slaves-Horses-Cattle-Land)
Benjamin CLEMENTS 1-3-6-15-Yes [father of Rachel CLEMENTS who married Henry Harrison COMBS 21 Sep 1788 in Montgomery Co, VA?]
Joseph CLEMENTS 0-0-0-0-Yes [apparently a non-resident land owner]
Katherine CLEMENTS 1-0-2-1-No
Mason COMBS 1-0-2-5-No [Mason COMBS, Jr., b 1747, or Mason COMBS, son of John d ca 1818, Clay/Floyd Co, KY? Or yet another?]
William COMBS 1-0-2-0-No
John HARRISON 1-0-8-17-Yes
Richard HARRISON 0-0-0-0-Yes
Solomon HARRISON 1-0-1-5-Yes
John McCOMBS 1-0-2-6-Yes [a Wild Card]
John RICHARDSON 2-0-4-17-Yes
Joshua RICHARDSON 1-0-2-8-Yes
William RICHESON 1-0-13-14-No
William RICHARDSON 0-0-0-0-Yes
[CH: The above two listings are probably the same individual; I have included them due to Wythe County Marriage "Jan 29, 1793, Groom Mace COMBS, Bride Jane RICHESON, Minister Daniel LOCKETT".]
Benjamin STACY 1-0-1-0-No
John STACY 1-0-0-0-No
Joshua SUMMERS 1-0-2-0-Yes
James SUMNER 1-0-0-0-No
Matthew SUMNER 0-0-0-0-Yes
Samuel SUMNER 1-0-1-0-No

http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/97-03-17.htm

ORAL HISTORY:

Clarice STACY Spencer. Interview, 1992, taped and transcribed by Combs-Stacy Researcher Barbara Stacy Matthews, 1998.

"The STACY families came from VA - there was a large family of them. Simon STACY was my grandfather. He died before I was born, but I remember my grandma Matilda - I remember her funeral. She died when I was only 7 years old. She is buried in the old Hartville Cemetery [Wright Co, MO], toward the back of the old part. She doesn't have a headstone. My dad wouldn't go to the funeral. I don't know why. He didn't go. I suppose my grandpa is there too, with no headstone. I don't know about this, he died before I was born [BSM: 1897]. There was a picture of my grandpa. It hung in Ma and Pa's house for as long as I can remember. He reminded me of Jesus. He had long hair and it was light, and light eyes, which I suppose were blue. The frame was an old frame. I think Earls wife sold it at a yard sale for that frame. Earl had it after Ma and Pa died. My Aunt Sith was so clean you could eat off her floors. Her husband TURNER was beaten to death by an insane man while the two little boys watched. Aunt Sith nearly

died from the shock. She didn't marry for a long time after that. She married Old Isaac CODY later - he was a distant cousin of hers. She was named for one of his grandmother's - Sitha STACY. She married a Combs. Isaac's grandfather was John CODY and he married his cousin Elizabeth SUMMERS. Aunt Sith told me her grandma was Mary SUMMERS, her sister. Sitha Combs was their grandma - Will Combs was their grandpa - that's the way it was. She said the Combs and STACYS married a lot. My dad was named for another Benjamin STACY. There was an old Ben STACY who married Ann Combs, Aunt Sith wrote that down in her family record. This is what Aunt Sith said - Isaac told her this - Ben was her family and his family too. He had many son's. Old Ben STACY had a son Ben and he married a Combs too. They married a lot. I don't know which Ben my dad was named for. The Combs and STACYS were related, that's what I remember."

From: http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm#ben1

Benjamin married **Ann Combs** about 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia. Ann was born on March 18, 1743 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 101 M i. **Benjamin Stacy Jr.** was born in 1763 in Frederick County, Virginia and died on March 10, 1856 in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

+ 102 M ii. **Jesse Stacy** was born about 1767 in Frederick County, Virginia and died about 1830 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

+ 103 M iii. **Simon Stacy** was born about 1770 in Virginia and died before December 8, 1845 in Russell County, Kentucky.

+ 104 M iv. **Byram Stacy** was born in 1775-1780 in Virginia and died after 1830 of Stewart County, Tennessee.

+ 105 M v. **John Stacy** was born in 1780-1790 and died after 1830 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

+ 106 F vi. **Winnie Stacy** was born about 1781.

+ 107 M vii. **Mason Stacy** was born in 1785 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Crittenden County, Kentucky.

41. Sith Stacy (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on June 30, 1746 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1820 in Clay County, Kentucky.

NOTE: Combs-Families.org has researched this family in depth and were unable to definitively name the children of this couple, probably because:

1. They moved to counties with no parish records
2. They moved frequently, making them difficult to track
3. They lived at a time when only the male head of household was well-documented, and his name was common in the areas they lived
4. The appropriate probate records don't exist or were lost.

Not knowing this family well, I'm going to let their work stand as definitive. See below. [JF]

Seth STACY (d/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy) b 30 Jun 1746, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA; d aft 1805, possibly in Russell Co, VA (or its descendant county, Scott); m bef 1767, probably in Frederick Co, VA, William COMBS (s/o Mason COMBS, Sr.), b 28 Nov 1740, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA; d aft 1805, possibly in Russell (or its descendant county of Scott), and/or Clay or Perry or Green Cos, KY. William COMBS is found on the same 1768 Rowan Co, NC tax list as Mason COMBS, Sr., brothers-in-law, William COMBS (m Seth STACY) and Benjamin STACY (m Ann COMBS, d/o Mason COMBS, Sr.), William CODY (m Sinai STACY) and William RIDGE (h/o Winnifred COMBS, also a d/o Mason, Sr.)
[Note: More on this family will be coming thru in a separate report]

http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1999/103.htm

a. William & Seth STACY Combs, Sr. of Crabtree Creek of Big Moccasin, North Fork of Holston, s/o Mason & Sarah Combs, Sr., b 1740, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA, m bef 1767, possibly in Frederick Co, VA, Seth STACY (d/o Simon and Judith TOLSON Stacy (Pettit), Sr., was probable father of John Combs and William Combs, Jr. (See Surry Co, NC) He resided in Montgomery Co, VA in 1781, and appears to have first come to Russell Co ca 1789 (Upper District), probably from Sullivan Co, TN (where he sold land in 1788), with (his brother?) Mason Combs, and (his son?) John Combs; as well as his brothers-in-law, William and Sinai STACY Cody, and John STACY, Sr., and his mother-in-law, Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit. Abt 1792, William and Mason Combs and Peter STACY (s/o John Sr.) removed to Hawkins Co, TN, where Mason Combs remained. By 1796, William Combs, Sr. (h/o Seth STACY), and Peter STACY, had returned to Russell Co, from Hawkins, and William and Sinai STACY Cody from Sullivan Co, but this time to Crabtree Br. of Big Moccassin Creek of the North Holston, which is in Russell's Lower District.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/russell/
===

1820 Census, Clay County, KY.

Shadrick Combs
Henry Combs Jr.
Jerimiah Combs
Nicholas Combs
Nicholas Combs Jr.
Elijah Combs
William Combs
John Combs
Jesse Combs

William & Sith STACY Combs, Sr. of Crabtree Creek of Big Moccasin, North Fork of Holston, s/o Mason & Sarah COMBS, Sr., m bef 1767, possibly in Frederick Co, VA, Seth STACY (d/o Simon and Judith TOLSON Stacy (Pettit), Sr., was probable father of John COMBS and William COMBS, Jr. (See Surry Co, NC) He resided in Montgomery Co, VA in 1781, and appears to have first come to Russell Co ca 1789 (Upper District), probably from Sullivan Co, TN (where he sold land in 1788), with (his brother?) Mason COMBS, and (his son?) John COMBS; as well as his brothers-in-law, William and Sinai STACY Cody, and John STACY, Sr., and his mother-in-law, Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit. Abt 1792, William and Mason COMBS and Peter STACY (s/o John Sr.) removed to Hawkins Co, TN, where Mason COMBS remained, and where both George COMBS (h/o Lydia HARRELL-HERALD) and Elijah COMBS (h/o Sarah "Sallie" ROARK) probably married (both later removing to Clay Co, KY); while William & Sinai STACY Cody and Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit, and John COMBS removed (returned?) to Sullivan Co, TN, where also are found, Perry Co KY Revolutionary Soldier John COMBS (perhaps the s/o William & Seth?) and Nicholas and Nancy GRIGSBY Combs, Sr. (s/o Mason & Sarah COMBS, Sr.?).

By 1796, William COMBS, Sr. (h/o Seth STACY), and Peter STACY, had returned to Russell Co, from Hawkins, and William and Sinai STACY Cody from Sullivan Co, but this time to Crabtree Br. of Big Moccassin Creek of the North Holston, which is in Russell's Lower District. Dr. Josiah H. Combs reported in The Combes Genealogy that William was last recorded in 1815 (county not stated, apparently Russell, but possibly Washington. He made no mention of Scott Co, which may mean it hasn't been researched)

Sith married **William Combs Sr.** before 1767 in Frederick County, Virginia. William was born on November 28, 1740 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1820 in Clay County, Kentucky.

William Combs, Sr. (Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), born 28 Nov 1740, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA; m bef 1767, possibly in Frederick Co, VA, Sith (a.k.a. Seth, etc.) STACY (d/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy (Pettit)), b 30 Jun 1746, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA. Over the years, William and Seth

also resided in Rowan and Surry Cos, NC, possibly in Wilkes Co, NC; in Montgomery and Russell Cos, VA; Sullivan, and possibly Hawkins, Cos, TN; and quite probably in Clay Co, KY (which may also be where both died).

William's ancestry is documented by the Overwharton Parish Register, and his marriage by a combination of records and family history detailed in the Cody-Combs-Stacy Report, which also includes both parents and siblings of Seth STACY Combs, as well as additional data in regard to their daughter, Winnifred Combs Sumner Hicks (See also below).

Unfortunately, for many years numerous researchers mistakenly believed that William Combs, Sr. was the father of only child, William Combs, Jr. of Russell Co, VA, who was instead, the s/o RW William & Sarah Ann MILLION Combs, Sr. As a result, no attempt was made to seek additional descendants of this couple. Only two children of William have been documented, and those only recently (John and Winnifred), although it appears probable that William also had a son, William, Jr., and undoubtedly several more children. Of these three or more children, however, only descendants of their daughter, Winnifred, have been actively researched in the past (Research in progress plus see below).

A Tentative Chronology of the Life of William Combs, Sr.

28 Nov 1740 Stafford Co, VA. Overwharton Parish Register. Born: William Combs, "son of Mason and Sarah Combs."

1751 Frederick Co VA. William's father had removed to Frederick by late 1751, and the family appears to have remained in this county until at least 1763.

1 Nov 1763 (Frederick County VA Record Book 11 page 343) John STACY, Thomas WILLIAM, Gilbert GORDON, Gersham KEYS, Gerrard SMITH, Thomas CROS, Daniel HUGHES ord to appear in Williamsburg court to give evidence against William COMES.

1768 Rowan Co, NC Tax List of Gideon Wright included not only Wm COOMBS who tithed one, but also his father, Mason Combs, Sr., his brother-in-law, Benjamin STACY (m William's sister, Ann Combs), his brother-in-law, William RIDGE, Sr. (m William's sister, Winnifred Combs), and brother-in-law, William CODEY (CODY), who m Seth's sister, Sinai STACY.

1771 Surry Co, NC was established from Rowan, and the county's first tax lists include William COMES [sic], who tithed one again, and all of the above from the 1768 Rowan List, as well as Thomas PETTIT, second husband of Seth's mother, Judith TOLSON Stacy.

1772 Surry Co, NC tax lists. William COMES, 2 tithes, is listed immediately below his father, Mason, Sr. and younger brother, Mason, Jr. The identity of the second tithe is not yet known.

1774 Surry Co, NC tax list of Benjamin CLEAVLAND [CLEVELAND] included William COMES with only one tithe again, listed immediately above David MARTIN, who tithed himself, son, Salathiel and Negro Sall.

Notes: (1) Benjamin CLEVELAND was a resident of Wilkes Co, NC upon formation of that county in 1777, and William Combs appears to have resided at least part of the time in Wilkes Co (whose Surry County boundary shifted a number of times). (2) Upon his death, the above David MARTIN'S widow, Mary, married (2) David ALLEN of Allen's Iron Works (on the Surry-Wilkes County line), and (3) Jonathan HAINES, Sr., later a guardian to the RIDGE children of William's sister, Winnifred Combs Ridge Allen.

1776-1783 Surry-Wilkes Co, NC. Like many of their neighbors, most of the men in the CODY, Combs, RIDGE and STACY families were Tories at the outset of the Revolutionary War, and William Combs was most definitely one of them. His brother-in-law, Tory William RIDGE was killed at the Battle Hanging Rock in Aug 1780, and one result of his death was a series of legal actions that spanned the next more than twenty years. Included in the Estate File of William RIDGE are numerous depositions attesting to not only the Tory activities of the Combs and their in-laws, but also documenting numerous relationships within these families.

Many of these depositions included the "semi-stock" question:* "Do you know any thing of the characters of John Combs, William Combs, Mason Combs, Biram Combs, Jeremiah Combs, Thomas COODY, Godfrey COODY, William COODY and John STACY- if you do please to relate what you know respecting them."

*The question did not always include the exact same individuals, but generally the above were included.

Although the above John Combs may have been William's older brother, John Combs, Sr., he was more likely his son (see below). Mason was William's younger brother, Biram his nephew (son of his brother, John, Sr.), William CODY his brother-in-law, h/o Sinai STACY, and while the ancestry of both Jeremiah Combs and John STACY are undetermined, according to the 1802 Deposition of David ALLEN of Davidson Co, TN, they were "... all related to William RIDGE, I also believe that the most of them were disaffected toward the American cause and that the most of them took an active part against the Americans in favour of the british and that some of them were murderers and were generally called men of infamous character and in short no truth could be placed in any thing they might sa[y] or do."

A number of other depositions refer to the Combs, Codys and Stacys as murderous, thieving Tories, but of special interest in regard to William Combs, Sr., are the depositions of John FIELDER, Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth:

The 1800 Deposition of John Fielder, Senior, of Davidson County, Tennessee,

included the question, "…do you know any thing of the carrictors of Thos. COODY Wm COODY Godfre COODY John Combs Wm Combs Mason Combs or the carricture of the COODYS and Combs in genl if you do relate it." FIELDER replied: "…they all were calld enemys to the Country and that this Deponant understood that Thomas COODY commanded a Tory Company, that Wm Combs and others was apprehended for killing a stear said to be the property of Joseph THOMPSON and that Wm COODY in the presence of this Deponant robed the corn house of Wm T. LEWIS of a bag of corn…. And further Sayeth that John Combs the son of William Combs was taken in possession of a Horse Creature that was Stolen from the deponant & further this deponant saith not."

This deposition, as was the case with most in the Estate File, was being given on behalf of William Terrell LEWIS, Jr., and FIELDER was the second husband of LEWIS' sister, Elizabeth (widow of David BENGE), and the father of John FIELDER, Sr., whose son, John, Jr. (by an earlier wife), had m Nancy RIDGE, d/o William RIDGE, Sr. by an earlier marriage.

The deposition of Elizabeth LEWIS Benge Fielder, given at the same time and place as her husband's, not only included the statement that Thomas, William and Godfrey COODY, and John, William and Mason Combs, were all "enemys to their country," but the added information that "they had left the neighbourhood & joined the Tory party (that is part of them)…" When asked if her husband had been "…plundered of two Horse Creatures by the Torys…," Elizabeth replied that "He was, one was taken in the possession of Jno. Combs son of William & the other was sent home by that family."

14 Sep 1778 Surry Co, NC Land Entry. Micajah LEWIS enters for Joel LEWIS in the service of the United States, 150 acres on Camp Creek including William CODEY'S plantation for complement. Caveated by William Combs, returned to court. (Combs-Cody Researcher George Baumbach)

1778-1781 Land Entry (no date) Joseph PRUIT, 150 acres on Camp Creek, the waters of Mitchell's River, adjoining John FIELDER'S entry including William CODY'S improvement (Warrant issued to H. SPEER Dec 17, 1803, transferred). (Combs Land of Old Surry NC (includes Old Wilkes))

Surry County's tax records are 'spotty' in the latter half of the 1770s, and it is not certain whether William was residing in this county or in Wilkes (where at least one adult William Combs was being taxed - see below). Nor is it known exactly when the Combs, Codys and Stacys left the Yadkin River area to "join the British", although quite possibly not until after the death of William RIDGE in 1780. The above Micajah and Joel LEWIS were brothers of William Terrell LEWIS, Jr. and besides being Rebels (a.k.a. Patriots), and thereby inherent enemies of all Tories, Micajah also may not have 'taken well' the caveat of his land entry by William Combs; to wit:

28 Jan 1778 - 10 Feb 1779 According to the Revolutionary War pension

declaration of Elihu AYERS, he was a private in the militia company of Capt. Micajah LEWIS under Col. Benjamin CLEVELAND beginning on 28 Jan 1778 for a period of 12 months and thirteen days, during which they defended "local Whigs and their property from the ravages of the Tories", traversing the countryside from ALLEN'S Iron Works on the Yadkin River to Mitchel's River, Fisher's River, CODIE'S Creek, Roaring River, Lewis Fork, Riddie's River, to the head of the Yadkin, thence around by the Table Mountains, crossing the three creeks of the Catawba River, thence to the main river down the same to Greenlees Ford, thence to Burke courthouse and from thence crossing the South Yadkin to the Shallow Ford of the main Yadkin River. From thence through the Tory country to the Iron Works above mentioned." According to AYRES, during this term of service, he was present and assisted in "half hanging William Combs whom they let off on promise of better behavior," although both William KOYLE and Lemuel JONES were hung following a court martial consisting of officers, Col. Benj CLEVELAND, Capt. Benj HEARNDON, Capt. GORDON and Lt. Baker AYERS..." (RW Pension File NC R335, Patrick Co, VA, 16 Nov 1832. See Surry Co, NC for additional). See Also Elihu AYERS & John FIELDER in the Estate Records of William RIDGE, account book of William COOK.

19 Jan 1779 Wilkes Co, NC. "Return of the Aid Volunteers and Drafts from Wilkes Co., Jan 19, 1779: William Combs, Rec'd. his Bounty of -----. " Although this may have been William Combs, Sr. (perhaps enforced service following his half-hanging"), this William appears more likely to have been RW William Combs of Wilkes Co, NC; Charlotte Co, VA; and Sullivan Co, TN, whose relationship to William Combs, Sr., remains unknown, but thought probable (His stay in Charlotte Co, VA seems more than coincidence since John COOK, s/o William COOK, also a guardian to the RIDGE children), also left Surry NC for Charlotte Co, VA). The early Combs of Wilkes County also included a Lucretia as well as a John, and two George Combs, one of whom also had ties to Charlotte, but thus far no progress has been made in determining the ancestry of any.

Aug 1780 It is not known when the Combs, Codys and Stacys left the Yadkin River area to "join the British," but apparently in time to participate with the ill-fated William RIDGE in the Battle of Hanging Rock. Whether they returned to the area immediately thereafter is not known, but it appears that they were at least 'in and out' and that William, Sr.'s son, John Combs, was there for at least part of the early 1780s. (Surry Co, NC tax lists become "spotty" aft 1777, and the earliest Wilkes list is not until 1780 and appears to have been the above-noted RW William Combs. What is known is that William Combs, Sr., his brother, Mason, and at least some of the CODYS and STACYS moved north across the border into Virginia:

31 Mar 1781 Montgomery Co, VA Militia List of Capt. Daniel TRIGG included William and Mason Combs, William CODY, and Benjamin, Simon and John STACY.

10 Apr 1782 Montgomery Co, VA Personal Property Tax List included William

Combs (1 tithe), his brother, Mason, as well as Benjamin and John STACY, but both William CODY and Simon STACY were missing (William CODY appears to have possibly been 'in and out' of the area, however, since his and Sinai STACY'S daughter, Nancy, married in Montgomery in 1785)

1784 Surry & Wilkes Co, NC. Mason Combs, Sr. dies and William Combs is listed among creditors of estate. There is also a William who witnesses a document for William Terrell LEWIS this year, but no William is on the 1784 Surry tax list. William's brother, Mason Combs, appears to have been the same who was on Surry tax lists this year, however, and is also recorded as having sold land. While no William Combs was on the 1782 Wilkes Co, NC tax lists, a William is on the 1784, although, again, this "looks like" the "other" William Combs of Wilkes.

1787 Montgomery Co, VA tax lists include no Combs or Stacys, but do include Samuel SUMNER (first husband of Winnifred, d/o William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr.); William CODY (h/o Sinai STACY) and David THOMPSON, but Montgomery county records also note that Samuel SUMNER was killed that year and that his widow removed "to Washington" (presumably Virginia, but possibly Tennessee), and that William CODY has also gone (without having paid his taxes). William Combs, Sr. is not found on any 1787 Virginia personal property tax lists, and was apparently down in Tennessee:

01 Dec 1787 Watauga Petition (Frontier Tennessee). Watauga petition signers, submitted to NC Senate in December, 1787, included as follows (in order and adjacent as listed): William Combs, William Combs, Jr., Henry Combs, William STACEY, Adam COUMB, Daniel AGEE, John COMAY.

Note: It is not known where Mason Combs was at this time, but the above William Combs, Jr. is thought to have probably been Sr.'s son. Henry Combs may have been the s/o William Combs' brother, John, Sr., but if so, he was a man on the move since he appears on Montgomery Co, VA tax lists in 1787, and also married in that county the following year. If he was a second Henry Combs, he has not yet been found in later records. William Combs, Jr. was unlikely to have been the s/o John, Sr. since he was still being taxed up in Shenandoah Co, VA as late as 1792. Adam COUMB and John COMAY have not yet been identified (copies of original records still needed!), nor has William STACY. William Combs was apparently residing in Sullivan Co, TN at the time, based on the following:

26 July, 1788 (Sullivan Co TN Deed Book 1, p. 362) William Combs and Sethe, his wife, of Sullivan County, NC to Phillip FOUSE of Sullivan County, NC, 200 Acres, witnessed by John LOWRY and Seth PORTERFIELD. (Families and History of Sullivan County, TN, Vol. 1, 1779-1992)

Notes: Not only is this deed needed, but we still have no record of when or how this land was acquired. It is believed that the above Philip FOUSE was more likely FOUST based on FOUSTS of the 1796 Sullivan Co TN Tax List and the 1830 Sullivan Co TN Census. The above land may have been on Reedy Creek based on

Sullivan Co, TN DB3, 1795-1802, p. 1., dated 25 Aug 1795, which describes other land purchased by Philip FOUST on that creek.

1789 Russell Co, VA Personal Property Tax List. Capt. William WEIR'S Upper District. Includes William Combs (tithes 1), Mason Combs and a second William Combs who was probably William, Jr. (see next), as well as William CODAY (CODY), h/o Sinai STACY; Benjamin STACY, h/o Ann Combs (as well as numerous other STACYS); and David THOMPSON, h/o Nancy CODY. None were on the 1788 list.

Side Note: Also on this tax list is Henry SKAGGS, Sr., and numerous other SKAGGS, all of whom had preceded the Combs-Cody-Stacy families to this area, having earlier been together with them in Montgomery Co, VA. Both Henry SKAGGS, Sr. and many of his family members, as well as Benjamin & Ann Combs Stacy, and others of their family, will eventually remove to Green Co, KY, where is found an unidentified William Combs, and where in 1810, Henry SKAGGS, Sr. died testate, naming daughters, Lucy STACY (w/o John) and Polly Combs, whose husband's name remains unknown, but who may have been the unidentified William Combs of Green.

1790 Russell Co VA - John Weir's List - Upper District again includes two William Combs, each tithing one, but this time one is designated as William Combs, Jr. Mason Combs is listed as Meshek,* as well as William CODY, Benjamin STACY and the SKAGGS. New this year, among others, are a John Combs, and William's mother-in-law, Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit (with no tithables). *The STACYS also include a Meshack whom Stacy Researcher Barbara Stacy Mathews states was also a.k.a. Mason - for reasons unknown). One William Combs is also listed on Russell's Upper District Land Tax this year, but remains unidentified. 1790 is the last year that Benjamin STACY (h/o Ann Combs) appears on Russell tax lists, which is also true of Henry SKAGGS (See below and both Lincoln and Green Cos, KY).

Was John Combs the s/o William? John, s/o William, seems to have stayed behind in (or returned to) Surry Co, NC for a short period in the early 1780s, and may also have been the John Combs who was in and out of South Carolina with the GOWING (GOIN) families, and then to Washington Co, TN, but may also have been in Wilkes Co, NC (research in progress). This is not John Combs, Sr., brother of William, as he was in Wythe Co, VA this year.

1791 Russell Co, VA. Upper District Land Tax List. Both a William Combs and a John Combs are listed on the land tax list, but no Combs or Codys are listed on personal property tax lists of either the Upper or Lower Districts (Lower District land tax list is not extant). In 1792, no Combs, Codys or Stacys are listed on either land or personal property tax lists. Although some SKAGGS remain in Russell in 1791, Henry SKAGGS, Sr. (and others) is also now gone. The Combs, Codys and Stacys remain absent from Russell Co, VA records through at least early 1795, and probably even later. In 1796, William CODY and son-in-law, David

THOMPSON, have returned, but still no Combs are to be seen, a possibly strong indication that William Combs was the same who follows.

09 Sep 1793 - 14 Mar 1795 (Hawkins Co, TN DB2:186) . Joseph ROGERS to William Combs, both of Hawkins Co, TN, £50, 200 Acres in Hawkins Co. "on south side of Holston River on Honeycutts Creek commonly called the Drye branch joining PAYN 400 acre entry." s/Joseph ROGERS; Wit: Thos JACKSON, Jas HAGAN

Not only was William Combs in Hawkins Co, TN at this time, but so was Mason Combs, as were a number of STACYS. Also on the Dry Branch was Mashack (Meshack, Mason) STACY who had, in 1792, also purchased land adjoining "payns entry," Payn having been William PAYNE who was "somehow kin" to Daniel PAINE, h/o Sylvia Combs, whose ancestry is unknown, but Daniel and Sylvia are later found in Warren Co, TN adjacent to Jeremiah and Simon Combs who were documented sons of Mason, as well as to Martin JOHNSON and his wife, Sarah Combs, her ancestry also unknown, but her husband, Martin, had witnessed land records for Mason Combs in Hawkins, and it is believed that Sylvia Combs Paine and Sarah Combs Johnson were probably daughters of either William Combs or Mason Combs.* No record of William Combs having sold this land has been discovered as yet (Hawkins Deeds need to be fully read). The land of his brother, Mason, was on Beech Creek, and at least some of it was purchased in 1795 from Peter STACY. Both Peter and Meshack STACY next show up back in Russell along with William Combs (See below).

* Sylvia's first son was named Mason, and her second, William. Sarah's first son was named William. She had no sons named Mason, but her second daughter was named Dorothy, probably named after Mason Combs' wife. Neither named a daughter, Seth, Sitha, etc. (Go Figger; i.e., research in progress). Martin and Sarah are also found in records of Jackson Co, TN with property adjacent to that of William RIDGE, Jr., s/o William and Winnifred Combs Ridge, Sr.

6 Sep 1796 Russell Co, VA. Crabtree Creek of Moccassin Creek of Holston River (Lower District). A VA Land Warrant was issued to William Combs on this date, but was not surveyed until 30 Jan 1798, nor entered until 19 Dec 1800. Based on later land transactions, the land was on Crabtree Creek. William does not appear on Russell Co, VA tax lists in either 1796 or 1797, but is back in 1798:

1798 & 1799 Russell Co, VA Lower District Personal Property Tax Lists include William Combs who is listed as non-tithable (at this time he would have been 58-59 years old) as well as William Combs, Jr. and John Combs, the latter two with one tithe each.

Also on these lists are William CODY, John CODY (s/o William) and David THOMPSON (all of whom except John were also on 1797 and earlier lists); James TATE; and Samuel CORNETT (see below). Also Note: By 1812 Reuben PRICE (h/o Dolly CODY), David THOMPSON (h/o Nancy CODY), James TATE (h/o

Ruth DAVIDSON), Champ FARIS and others are all on the 1812 Warren Co, TN Tax Return of James Cooper (and in 1814 James TATE was the Capt. of a Militia Company in that county, with Martin JOHNSON (h/o Sarah Combs, his Sergeant). The 1798 Russell Upper District personal property tax lists include a John and William Combs. John is unidentified, but William is thought to have been William Combs, Jr., h/o Anna THOMPSON and s/o RW William and Sarah Ann MILLION Combs, Sr.

1800 Russell Co VA Lower District Personal Property - James Dickenson's List includes William Combs, as well as John Combs (but no William Combs, Jr.); and William and John CODY, George, Peter and Simon STACY, as well as David THOMPSON, and a new addition, Robert HICKS, second husband of William, Sr.'s daughter, Winnifred Combs, widow of Samuel SUMNER.

1799-1809 Russell Co, VA. During this time period, numerous land transactions are recorded in reference to not only William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr., but also both their in-laws and their neighbors. Their land was in Lower Russell Co, VA, that part which later became part of Scott Co, VA, and which was also near to the Russell/Sullivan Co, TN line, on Crabtree Creek of Big Moccasin Creek of the Holston River. These records indicate that the closest neighbors of William and Seth STACY Combs included: William and Sinai STACY Cody; Samuel CORNETT;* Benjamin READ (REED), Zachariah (Zebedee) LOVEALL, William HOWERTON; Champion FARIS; and John WELLS, and William & Jemima WELLS. Other near neighbors included: RW William CORNETT,* John FRAZIER, Reuben PRICE (m Dolly CODY, d/o William), Elisha FARIS, William LAWSON, William HOUSTON, John WOODS, Jonathan WOODS,* William TURNER, James DAVIDSON (and others), Simon STACY, Stephen HOGG, Abraham CHILDERS, STEPHEN HOGG (and other HOGGS), Avery & George KIZEE (KESEE, KEZEE), William STRONG (h/o Jane CALLAHAN), John WHITE, William SPURLOCK, Vincent BENHAM (and others).

*Samuel CORNETT, who lived adjacent to William Combs, was the brother of RW William CORNETT (See also Dickey Diary Interviews) who was in Sullivan Co, TN in 1796 when he married Mary EVERAGE, the latter raised by Judith TOLSON Stacy Pettit. Their marriage took place at the house of George & Polly WOODS Morrison (she the d/o of the above Jonathan WOODS and his wife, Nancy DAVIDSON, widow of Solomon OSBORN). William CORNETT had land on Moccasin Creek surveyed in 1803 in Russell Co, VA, but by 1804, he had entered land in then-Floyd Co, KY which became part of Clay in 1807. In 1810, Samuel and William CORNETT (and others) were listed only a few names apart from John and William Combs on the Clay Co, KY Census, as was also true of William & Jane CALLAHAN Strong, John CODY, Robert HICKS and others (See below).

11/24/1801 (Russell Co, VA Order Book 3:168) The sheriff was ordered to immediately jail William Combs and Champion FARIS for insolent behavior in court.

1802 Russell Co VA Personal Property Tax Lists include no Combs in the Upper District, but in the Lower District are William Combs, non-tithable and John Combs with 3 tithables (might these extra two tithables have been sons?)

The next available tax list for Russell Co, VA is not until 1810, but in the meantime, William Combs, Sr. continues to appear in the records of Russell:

9/29/1802 (Russell Co, VA Order Book 3:222) Commonwealth vs Samuel CORNETT on an indictment. The deft found not guilty. Court ordered that William Combs and John Combs be paid for their attendance on behalf of the Commonwealth in the suit against Samuel CORNETT. (Combs Researcher Sue Elfving who adds: This is the only mention of John Combs in Russell court order records.)

22 Oct 1804-Aug 1805 Russell Co VA DB3:614. William Combs & Sytha his wife to William HOURTON, all of Russell. $60. 100 a. in Russell Co on Big Mockerson Cr. waters of Northfork of Holsten and joining the old survey of the sd. Combs and bounded corner to the sd. Combs… another corner to sd. Combs… crossing Mockerson Cr. which land was granted sd. Combs by patent bearing date 20 Jan 1798. s/William (his X mark) Combs, Sytha (her + mark) Combs. Wits; Isaac O'DONOLD & John SMITH and continued for further proof. 1/2/1805 (Russell Co, VA Order Book 3:420) Deed from William Combs to William HOWERTON again proven in court by the oath of John WELLS. 2/26/1805 (Russell Co, VA Order Book 3:367) Deed from William Combs and wife to William HOWERTON presented and proven by oaths of Isaac O'DONALD and John SMITH. Ack./Rec. Aug Court 1805 on Oath of John WELLS.

Although William Combs' name appears in later records of Russell Co, VA, each occurrence appears to be an instance referencing not him, but his land (whether as part of a boundary or later provenances of earlier transactions). Although The Combes Genealogy… refers to records for William Combs in Russell (or Scott) Co, VA as late as 1815, (a) this source had also confused the William Combs of this county, and may well be referring to the other; and (b) there is no evidence that either William or John were still in southwest Virginia after the above sale (neither were on the 1810 Russell Co, VA Tax List (not extant census). Instead, it very much 'looks like' both William and John Combs have, like many of their neighbors, removed to Clay Co, KY:

1807 Clay Co, KY Tax List: John Combs & William Combs. Also on this list are Nicholas, Mace (Mason?), Elijah, Henry, and George Combs (all thought to have been sons of William's brother, John Combs, Sr.), as well as a second John Combs and two Jeremiah Combs, one of whom is said by The Combes Genealogy… to have been the s/o a John Combs. Others include William Sr.'s son-in-law, Robert HICKS, Peter and Simon STACY, numerous DAVIDSONS, William CORNETT (and others) and William STRONG.

1808 Clay Co, KY Tax List, Page 6: John and William Combs plus Shadrick,

Mason and Jeremiah Combs. Shadrach is said by The Combes Genealogy… to have been the brother of Jeremiah (Additional Combs are on p. 5 of this list, and Biram Combs has been added, page no. not known).

1809 Clay Co, KY. John and William Combs are still listed, with the remaining Combs the same except that Shadrach and Biram having "gone missing." In March of this year, William, Sr.'s nephew, John CODY (s/o William and Sinai STACY Cody), married William's granddaughter, Elizabeth SUMNER (d/o Samuel and Winnifred Combs Sumner (Hicks)).

1810 Clay Co, KY Census, page 153. On line 8, is a John Combs (1 male and 1 female b pre-1765 (21101-01001-00)), who may have been the John Combs of Russell Co, VA. Listed on the next line is the Shadrach Combs, b 1784-5, whom The Combes Genealogy… states was the s/o a John Combs. On lines 12 and 13 are brothers, Samuel and William CORNETT, and on line 16 is Will Combs (1 male and 1 female both b pre-1765), who "look like" William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr., particularly since line 17 is Nathaniel CORNETT, Line 18 is the family of William, Sr.'s daughter, Winnifred and her second husband, Robert HICKS, and Line 19, Winnifred's daughter, Elizabeth SUMNER and her husband, John CODY. Both John and William Combs continue to appear on Clay Co, KY tax lists through 1820 (as does Robert HICKS, John CODY and others). In 1818, for the first time, there are two William Combs on the Clay County tax lists, and in 1819, there are three, with one being termed Sr. On the 1820 Clay Co, KY tax list, two of the William's 'go missing,' but the remaining William Combs is still titled Sr.

1820 Clay Co, KY Census. Page 121. Line 23: William Combs 000101-10021-00-00

The eldest male in this household was b pre-1776 (the oldest category) as was the eldest female. Also note that a second family may be in this household. On line 18, is Shadrick Combs (s/o John Combs) and on line 20 is RW William CORNETT. The line immediately preceding that of William is Robert BRASHEARS whose father, Samuel, was the Sergeant of the 1788 Sullivan Co, TN Militia List on which an unidentified John Combs served, and who married Mary "Polly" EVERAGE, d/o Mary EVERAGE, 2nd wife of RW William CORNETT. The line immediately following William's is the household of George and Mary SUMNER Stacy, the former s/o Simon & Elizabeth DAVIDSON Stacy, and the latter the d/o Samuel & Winnifred Combs Sumner (and granddaughter of William and Seth STACY Combs). If John Combs is on this census, he is either 'hidden' in another household (See also, however, Floyd Co, KY. This same year, Perry Co, KY was formed from Clay and Floyd, but no further record of William Combs has been found as yet. By 1830, he would have been 90 years of age and it is doubtful that either he or his wife were still alive by then, but there may be estate records in Perry. Also to be remembered is that the William Combs who appears in Clay Co, KY tax lists "should have been" either a younger William Combs, or 'non-tithable' due to his advanced age (possibly recorded in Clay Co, KY court orders?).

In the meantime, however, while much additional research is still needed, it is difficult to believe that the William Combs of early Clay Co, KY could have been anyone other than William Combs, Sr.

Known and Possible Issue of William & Seth STACY Combs, Sr.

Winnifred Combs (William, Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), b 1765-1770, probably in Frederick Co, VA or Rowan Co, NC; d aft 1840 in Wright Co, MO; m (1) bef 1784, possibly in Montgomery Co, VA, Samuel SUMNER; d 1787/1788, of Montgomery Co, VA; m (2) bef 1798, Rev. Robert HICKS, Sr., b 1765-1775, d aft 1840, probably in Indiana or Missouri.

Winnifred is documented as a daughter of William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr., and the wife of Samuel SUMNER and Robert HICKS by Stacy Family History, Dickey Diary Interviews and records and materials located in the applicable Combs Counties of Record herein. She probably m Samuel SUMNER by 1785 in Montgomery Co, VA (based on 1783-5 VA birth of daughter, Elizabeth per Wright Co, MO Census). The 1787 Montgomery Co, VA tax list includes Winnifred's first husband, Samuel SUMNER, and he is also recorded in 1788 as having been "kild, wife gone to Washington." It is not known if Winnifred went to Washington Co, VA or Washington Co, TN, but by 1797 she had married Rev. Robert HICKS, probably in Virginia (based on 1797-98 Virginia birth of son, James HICKS). Robert may have been a widower, and the Robert HICKS who m 1794, Washington Co, VA, Susannah THOMPSON. In 1800, Robert HICKS is found on a Russell Co, VA tax list with Winnifred's father, William, and by 1807, Robert was listed on Clay Co, KY tax lists. He continued to appear on Clay Co, KY tax lists through 1820, and on the 1810 and 1820 Clay Co, KY census enumerations. Robert and Winnifred and various of their children are also found in the records of Perry Co, KY following it's creation from Clay and Floyd Cos in 1820-1, but before 1830, had left for Indiana. The 1830 Jackson Co, IN census includes Robert HICKS and son-in-law, John CODY. Sons-in-law, George STACY (m Mary SUMNER) and Joshua RIPPEE (m Mary Sarah HICKS), are found on the 1830 Monroe Co, IN census. Robert HICKS patented BLM land in 1835, which was in Monroe Co, IN, in the same township and section as that of William Riley Combs (ancestry undetermined, but b KY in 1810), and only a few miles away from the 1838 Brown Co, IN patent of a Henry Combs. The 1840 Brown Co, IN census includes a Robert HICKS (record still to be read), and it is not known if this is him, nor whether he died in Indiana or Missouri. A number of descendants of Winnifred removed to Missouri in the 1830s and 1840s, and are found in the records of Ray, Pulaski and Wright Cos, MO. According to the 1889 Wright Co, MO biography of Winnifred Combs' grandson, Samuel CODAY, Winnifred died in that county "at a very old age." Samuel CODAY also states that his grandfather, Samuel SUMNER was a miller by occupation and that he was "waylaid and shot;" however, the Dickey Diary Interview of Winnifred's grandson, John S. Combs (s/o Jeremiah C. "Chunky" and Synthia SUMNER Combs), states that he was killed "resisting arrest" (not necessarily mutually exclusive).

Important! The following listings are brief and general, included primarily to indicate possible Combs Counties of Record for Winnifred Combs Sumner Hicks and her children. For much more about Winnifred and her descendants, see Gloria B. Carter's and Pat Orton's "Who was Winnifrit Combs Sumner Hicks?" report, Barbara Stacy Mathew's Stacy Journal and Pat Orton's Hicks Family Files.

Winnifred's children by Samuel SUMNER included (1) John SUMNER (m Judah STEWARD), b 1783-1786, found in the records of Clay and Floyd Cos, KY and Jackson Co, IN; (2) Elizabeth SUMNER, b ca 1785, VA, m 1809 Clay Co, KY to John CODY (s/o William and Sinai STACY Cody), and found in the records of Clay and Floyd Cos, KY; Jackson Co, IN; and Pulaski and Wright Cos, MO. (3) Syntha SUMNER, b 1785-88, m bef 1807, Jeremiah C. "Chunky" Combs (s/o Nicholas "8" & Nancy GRIGSBY Combs, Sr.), and they are found in the records of Clay and Perry Cos, KY as well as the Dickey Diary Interviews. (4) Upon the marriage of Winnifred's daughter, Mary SUMNER,* to George STACY (s/o Simon & Elizabeth DAVIDSON Stacy) Nov 1812 in Clay Co, KY, Robert and Winnifort HICKS signed the consent which included Robert's statement that he had no objections against the marriage of his "stept-daughter." (See original document provided by Combs-Stacy Researcher Barbara Stacy Mathews).

*Note: Mary SUMNER was b ca 1796, TN (1850 Wright Co, MO Census) and may have been the d/o a SUMNER other than Samuel, indicating a possible marriage for Winnifred between those to Samuel SUMNER and Robert HICKS.

Winnifred's children by Rev. Robert HICKS, Sr., included: (1) James HICKS, b 1797-8, VA (1860-70 Douglas Co, MO Census) or ca 1806, VA (1850 Ozark Co, MO Census), m Rebecca RILEY; (2) Sarah HICKS, b January 22, 1801 Kentucky, probably died in early 1870s in Wright Co, MO; married November 3, 1818, Clay Co, KY, Joshua RIPPEE, b 1797 NC (son of James RIPPEE (on the tax lists for Clay County; 1820 Floyd County KY, 1830 Monroe County IN, children later in Ray and Wright Cos, MO); (3) Robert HICKS, b ca 1804, KY (1850 Ozark Co, MO Census), m Catherine SWEETEN; Frances HICKS, b ca 1806, KY (1850 Wright Co, MO); m George ROGERS.

John Combs (William, Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), b pre-1765, probably in Frederick Co, VA or Rowan Co, NC; possibly d in Clay Co, KY; possibly m bef 1781, possibly a Sarah ????

John Combs the Tory, a.k.a. John "May Have Been" Combs, is documented as a son of William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr. by the Estate File of William RIDGE. He may have been one of the John Combs in the early 1780s in Surry Co, NC (and/or may have been in Wilkes Co, NC); he may have been the John Combs who removed to Greenville SC, thence to Washington TN in the later 1780s where he may have been the John COMAY (mis-transcribed?) of the Dec 1787 Watauga Petition (Frontier Tennessee) listed only a few names below William Combs, William Combs, Jr., Henry Combs and Adam COUMB; he may have been the John Combs of the 1788 Sullivan Co, TN Militia List; he may have been the John

Combs with William Combs, Sr. in the 1790s and early 1800s in Russell Co, VA; he may have been the John Combs with the William Combs (who may have been William Combs, Sr.) in early Clay Co, KY (and/or the John Combs of Floyd Co, KY); and he may have been confused with his first cousin, RW John "8" Combs (a.k.a. John Combs the Patriot) and he may have been "The Other John Combs [III]", possible father of Jeremiah "Long" Combs, Shadrach Combs, Mason Combs and Millie Combs Smith) of East Kentucky, whom The Combes Genealogy… states were all children of a John Combs who may have been (but probably was not) the children of RW John "8" Combs by a putative, but totally undocumented, first wife.

In other words, so far, other than his Tory activity in Surry Co, NC, we know nothing of this John other than that he existed…… Research in Progress…

William Combs, Jr. (William, Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), b 1760-1765(?), possibly in Frederick Co, VA or Rowan Co, NC; possibly d in Greene Co, KY aft 1830; possibly m bef 1804, possibly in Russell Co, VA, Polly SKAGGS, b 1770-1774, d/o Henry SKAGGS, Sr.

William Combs, Jr., a.k.a. William "Possibly" Combs, is Totally Undocumented, both as a son of William Combs, Sr. and as the h/o Polly SKAGGS. Moreover, not only is it possible that he never existed, it's also more than possible that the William Combs, Jr. of Russell Co, VA was not William Combs of Greene Co, KY. However, he is most certainly worth "keeping an eye on" since he seems to have disappeared from Russell Co, VA, where he was listed as a Jr. with William Combs, Sr., abt the same time that William Combs, possible h/o Polly SKAGGS, appears in Greene Co, KY,* which also happens to be abt the same time that Benjamin and Ann Combs Stacy (brother and sister of William & Seth STACY Combs, Sr.) also appear in Greene Co, KY… Research in Progress…

*William Combs, Jr. is listed on the 1798 Russell Co, VA tax list, but not the 1799. William Combs is not listed on the 1797 Greene Co, KY Tax List, but does appear on the 1799 Greene Co, KY tax list. See also the Dec 1787 Watauga Petition (Frontier Tennessee) which included William Combs, Jr. listed immediately after William Combs.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-w1740.htm

FUN FACT: By 1781, William Cody had moved to Montgomery County, Virginia, immediately north of Surry and Wilkes Counties. Exactly where they settled is unknown, but probably in the area of present day Wythe, Carroll or eastern Grayson County, close to North Carolina. William Combs and wife Sythe Stacy, and Benjamin Stacy and wife Ann Combs, Mason Combs Jr and wife Dorothy, also migrated to Montogomery County.

Many occupants of the New River Valley were staunchly loyal to Britain and it

would appear reasonable that William Cody fled, given the danger of being captured and hung by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland of Surry and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina. Indeed, Cleveland "half-hung" a William Combs, Tory, of Surry County (11), possibly the husband of Sythe Stacy, but let him off after declaring allegiance to the Whigs. However, William Cody and William Combs had joined Captain Daniel Triggs patriot militia in Montgomery County (12).

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

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Children from this marriage were:

+ 108 M i. **John Combs** .

+ 109 M ii. **William Combs Jr.**

+ 110 F iii. **Winnifred Combs** was born in 1765-1770 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after 1840 of Wright County, Missouri.

42. Mary Stacy (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on February 15, 1749 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Mary Stacy Everage appears to have died young, since her own mother is recorded as raising her presumed daughter, Mary Everage, from her early childhood. An apocryphal story from Everage descendants claims that one day while her husband was away and her sons had gone for a walk, she tied her daughters to their beds and vanished, never to return. This may have been during the later years of the Revolutionary War.

"Nothing more is known of Sarah STACY; however, it is possible that Mary STACY later m Abraham EVERAGE, and was the mother of Mary Ann EVERAGE who m 1796, Sullivan Co, TN, RW William CORNETT." From: http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm#simon
Some researchers believe her husband, Abner Everage is the same as an Abner Etheridge who appears in census records of Surry Co., NC in 1790 (1-2-1-0-0). This appears to be correct, given that he appeared in the same county as "Everage" as far back as 1771.

Mary married **Abner Everage** about 1769. Abner was born before 1750 and died after 1800 of Morgan, Wilkes County, North Carolina.

The marriage of Abner Everage to Mary Stacy is speculative. We do know that a granddaughter of Judith Tolson Stacy was called Mary Everage, who lost her

mother young and was raised by her grandmother until her marriage (in 1792 or 1796 according to conflicting accounts). Abner Everage seems to be the best candidate for her father, given that he appears in several records near Combs and Stacy families at the time in the 1775 tax list of Surry County, North Carolina.

Abner Everage fought in the Revolutionary War and was granted 640 acres in North Carolina June 1785 for his service. It was in the 11th District, waters of Indian Creek of Big Hatchee River. This area evidently later became part of Tennessee. He evidently did not have the land long, as others were noted owning it as far back as the year it was granted. See: Tennessee. North Carolina Revolutionary War Land Warrants, 1783–1837. Land Office Records, 1783–1927, Record Group 50. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

There is an apocryphal story passed down through the generations of the Everage/Everidge families about Abner Everidge. They say he lived in North Carolina and enlisted in the army and went away and never was heard of any more. He left a wife and four children; Joel (Joe); Solomon, Mary and Nellie. They say that the widowed mother lived with her four children for a few years endured much hardship, one day the two boys, Joe and Solomon were out strolling about the place and when they returned to the house, they found their two little sisters tied to the bed; their mother had vanished and never returned. Another story said the father was still around around and took the girls to the Stacys and the boys to the Choctaw Nation for the Indians to raise.

Abner Etheridge appears in the 1771 and 1775 tax lists of Surry County, NC, the 1790 US census of Surry County (2-1-1) and the 1800 US census of Wilkes County, NC: 21001-00001. His daughters do seem to have vanished, suggesting the apocryphal story may have at least some truth to it.

Abner Everage may have been deceased by 1808. William Armstrong, Captain in the Regular U.S. Army during the Revolution in North Carolina, appeared before Andrew Campbell J.P. of Hawkins County, TN and stated that Abner Everidge was a Soldier in his Company, was taken sick and got leave to go home and that after a peace, a Mr William Terrell Lewis produced an order for the land grant for him. Settlements etc. 2 July 1808.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 111 F i. **Mary Everage** was born in May 1770 in Virginia, died on January 28, 1852 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

+ 112 F ii. **Nellie Everage** .

+ 113 M iii. **Joseph Everage** was born in 1780-1790 in Surry County, North Carolina and died after 1830 of Perry County, Kentucky.

+ 114 M iv. **Solomon Everage** was born about 1789 in Surry County, North Carolina and died after 1860 of Buffalo Township, Arkansas.

43. Sinai Stacy (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 1, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Scott County, Virginia.

Sinai STACY (d/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy) b 1 Mar 1751, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA; d aft 1805, possibly in Russell Co, VA (or its descendant county, Scott) m (possibly in Rowan Co, NC), William Cody, b 28 Nov 1740, Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA [NOTE there is no such entry in the Overwharton register, this is a confusion with William Combs-- JF]; d aft 1815, possibly in Russell or Scott. William CODY is found on the same 1768 Rowan Co, NC tax list as Mason COMBS, Sr., brothers-in-law, William COMBS (m Seth STACY) and Benjamin STACY (m Ann COMBS, d/o Mason COMBS, Sr.), and William RIDGE (h/o Winnifred COMBS, also a d/o Mason, Sr.)
[Note: More on this family is found under hot link to William CODY at http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm]

William and Sythe Stacy Combs patented land 100 acres on Mocossin Creek in in 1800 (27) and sold it in 1804 (28). The closeness of his land to William Cody and Samuel Cornett was documented in the patent of Benjamin Reed (29):

1807 June 29 Granted...unto Benjamin Reed a certain tract or parcel of land, containing sixty acres by survey bearing date the nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & five, lying and being in the county of Russell, on the south side of Mockerson creek and its waters, and bounded as followeth to wit: Beginning at a white oak and beech at the foot of a spur of Clinch mountain on a line of Zebode Lovealls, thence with said Loveall's line...nearly on the top of a bald ridge, corner to said Loveall and Samuel Cornett, thence with said Cornett's line....on the top of a rocky ridge, thence leaving said Cornett's line...on the side of ridge on William Codie's line, thence with said Codie's line...on the bank of a branch corner to William Wells and William Combs, thence with said Combs's line...on the east side of a spur of Clinch mountain corner to said Combs,..

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm
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From combs-families.org:

CODY: William of Russell (ca1741-ca1820, Scott VA) was the s/o Pierce CODY of Surry Co NC and h/o Sinai STACY (d/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy). Among his children were: Nancy m 17 Aug 1785, Montgomery Co, VA, David THOMPSON. Dolly m Reuben PRICE. John m Elizabeth SUMNER (d/o Samuel & Winnifred COMBS Sumner (Hicks)). Zedekiah CODY m Tabitha OSBORNE (How do we know that? Who was she?). Thomas CODY m Mary BAYS, and in

1840, is on the same Russell Co VA census page as William & Anna THOMPSON Combs of Weaver Creek. By 1850, he has removed to Perry Co KY (census) Thomas CODY is listed on same census page as William COMBS of Weavers Creek. In 1853, Thomas CODY made a deposition on behalf of RW William CORNETT. (See George Baumbach's Cody-Combs-Ridge-Tory Filing Cabinet)

Note: According to the Perry Co KY declaration of Thomas CODY, b 1783 (s/o William & Sinai STACY Cody), dated 25 Jan 1853, Perry Co, KY, Mary EVERAGE m William CORNETT abt 1797-1798 "at the house of George MORRISON in Sullivan Co., Tenn. Squire GAINES, a justice of the peace, married them. A short time after they were married CORNET left for the mountains of Kentucky and seven or eight years afterward he [CODY] left for Kentucky with his father, hunting for elk and buffalo, and found William CORNETT and his wife in a camp at the mouth of Bull Creek, a branch of the north fork of the Kentucky River. This was in 1804. Mary and CORNETT were married but a short distance from where his father lived, as all the family were present, as his grandmother STACY [Judith TOLSON Stacy (Pettit)] had helped to raise Mary..." (RW Pension File of Wm. CORNETT) See MORRISON-WOOD below.

Sinai married **William Cody** about 1768 in Rowan County, North Carolina. William was born about 1741 in Orange County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Scott County, Virginia.

William Cody and sons Thomas and Zedekiah remained on Big Mocossin Creek at the foot of Clinch Mountain. This land was incorporated into Scott County in 1814. The 1815 tax list recorded William Cody and also Thomas Cody on a farm of 130 acres on Big Mocossin Creek and Zedekiah with 85 acres on the same creek (31). Also present were George Stacy, Meshack Stacy, Meshack Stacy Sr, John Sumner, and William Stacy. All were present in 1820.

1820 US Census, Scott County, Virginia
Thomas Cody 210010-20010 [Thomas b. 1783, m. Molly Bays, later in Perry Co., KY]
William Cody 000001-00001 [and Sinai Stacy Cody]
Zedekiah Cody 010010-10010 [Zedekiah b. 1775-1794, m. Tabitha Osborne]
George Stacy 100001-30101 [George b.< 1775]
John Stacy 000100-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Jr., 000010-30100 [Meshack b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Sr., 030111-20101 [Meshack b.<1775]
John Summers 200010-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
James Davison Sr. - 000001-10001 [James b.<1775]

William and Sinai Cody have not been found after 1820, although exhaustive research in Scott County has not yet been done. By 1840, the next extant US Census, William was no longer listed, suggesting he died after 1820. Thomas had moved to Kentucky. http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

Children from this marriage were:

+ 115 M i. **Zedekiah Cody** was born about 1782 in North Carolina and died after 1850 of Hancock County, Tennessee.

+ 116 M ii. **Thomas Cody** was born in 1783 in Virginia and died after January 25, 1853 of Perry County, Kentucky.

+ 117 F iii. **Nancy Cody** was born about 1785 and died after 1820 of Warren County, Tennessee.

44. William Stacy (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1756 in Frederick County, Virginia, died in March 1838 in Goshen Valley, Hawkins County, Tennessee, and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Hawkins Co., TN.

William Stacy had a land grant in Hawkins County, TN dated Oct. 24, 1782. Edward Sizemore's estate settlement of Oct. 23, 1811 in Hawkins County shows his daughter Dolley was married to a William Stacy.
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28 Aug 1810- 20 Jan 1811. Hawkins Co., TN, DB 6 pg. 284, Edward SIZEMORE'S heirs to William BROTHERTON; Grantor deed; George SIZEMORE, Wm. STACY, Myram SIZEMORE, Wiliam SIZEMORE, Byram STACY, and Edward SIZEMORE, all of Hawkins County, Tennessee to William BROTHERTON of Green County, Tennessee, for $300, 109 1/2 acres of land in Hawkins County, on a branch of Beech Creek, being the place where Wm. STACY now lives, adjoining Wm SIZEMORE and FIELDS. Wits: William PAINE, Jacob MANIS. (Combs Researcher Barbara Stacy Mathews from abstract provided by Aletha M. Fields)

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/tn/hawk.htm
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William Stacy signed his will in Hawkins Co., TN March 1, 1838. It was entered into record March 16, 1838. His will shows he was the father of six children: Elizabeth wf. of Samuel Morelock; Sarah, wife of Wright Mullins; Thomas m. Priscilla Armstrong; Judith wife of David Morelock; Zachariah m. Sarah Morelock; Richard Henry m. Nancy Ann Britton.

William, his wife and son Richard are said to be buried in Stacy Cemetery, Goshen Valley Road in Hawkins County.

William married **Dolly Sizemore,** daughter of **Edward Sizemore,** about 1784 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Dolly died after March 1838 of Hawkins County, Tennessee and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Hawkins Co., TN.

Sizemore Family Data--Raw Notes--Virginia DeMarce--17 August 1996

COMMENTS: The book (Kennedy, p. 24) identifies Edward Sizemore, b. 1725, with Edward Sizemore of the Eastern Cherokee affidavits. They must be two separate men, since the second Edward "Old Ned" Sizemore who was the ancestor discussed under Eastern Cherokee claims lived until approximately 1858 according to the Guion Miller testimony taken in 1908 (see below). In one place, Kennedy claims specifically to be a descendant of the one who was the "self-proclaimed Cherokee," but dates his birth to 1725.

The book also identifies the wife of Joseph Phipps Sr. (1730-?:) as a daughter of Ned Sizemore, "name lost to history" (Kennedy, p. 56). If such a connection can be documented, it must be to a daughter of one of the older Edward Sizemores, not to the "Eastern Cherokee claims" Old Ned Sizemore (see below). None of the material located (see notes below) alleged a Phipps marriage for one of the Cherokee Claims Edward "Old Ned" Sizemore's daughters.

Kennedy states (Kennedy, p. 24) that "Crocket [Ritchie]'s son John Ritchie married Sylvania Sizemore, daughter of the self-proclaimed Cherokee Edward "Ned" Sizemore, born in 1725," citing Jean Ritchie, Singing Family of the Cumberlands, p. 99. Unfortunately, Kennedy in this passage provided no chronological data for Crocket Ritchie, John Ritchie, or the claimed daughter Sylvania (Sizemore) Ritchie. Also in connection with that claimed marriage, the impossibility of the man born in 1725 being the man associated with the Eastern Cherokee claims stands. The Guion Miller testimony did not allege a daughter "Sylvania" among the children of that "Old Ned" Sizemore. Again, as seen in the notes below, no documentation was located for a Ritchie/Sizemore marriage in Kennedy's ancestry. The chart on p. 99 of Ritchie's Singing Family of the Cumberlands gave no parentage for Sylvania Sizemore. On pp. 112-113, Jean Ritchie indicated that her father was Ned Sizemore, who was half Indian. However, this man was not the "Old Ned" Sizemore discussed in the Guion Miller affidavits. She would appear to be the Sylvia Sizemore discussed below, who belonged to another branch of the Sizemore family.

The 1850 U.S. Census, Perry Co., KY, p. 419, shows Crockett Richie, age 60, b. NC (Sistler & Sistler, 1850 Census, Eastern Kentucky, p. 284; Perry County Genealogical 1982, p. 21). This man m. Susan Grigsby, b. 1782-d. 1876, called "wife of Alex Crocket Ritchie" (*Perry County Genealogical Society Newsletter*, August 1987, p. 37). This couple has to be of a younger generation than the Alexander Ritchie who was brother of the Delilah Ritchie who married into the Roberson family.

Certainly the John Richie shown on the 1850 Perry Co. census married to Sylvia (not Sylvania), was not of an age to be married to a daughter of "Old Ned" Sizemore: He was 35, b. VA; she 34; the annotations have a question mark on the surname Sizemore for her (*Perry County Genealogical and Historical Society* 1982, 25-26).

See more Sizemore data at:
http://sites.rootsweb.com/~appalachian/melungeons/Sizemore_Family_Data.txt

Children from this marriage were:

+ 118 F i. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born about 1785 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1840 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

+ 119 F ii. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1790 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died before 1850 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

+ 120 M iii. **Thomas Stacy** was born about 1794 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1850 of Miller, Marion County, Missouri.

+ 121 F iv. **Judith Stacy** was born about 1799 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1870 of Greene County, Tennessee.

+ 122 M v. **William Zachariah Stacy** was born about 1801 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1870 of Campbell, Douglas County, Missouri.

+ 123 M vi. **Richard Henry Stacy** was born about 1808 in Hawkins County, Tennessee, died after 1860 of Hawkins County, Tennessee, and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Hawkins Co., TN.

45. Simon Stacy Jr. (*Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia and died between April and October 1822 in Perry County, Kentucky.

Born in Frederick County, Virginia around the time his father died, Simon Stacy Jr. migrated to Montgomery County, Virginia as a teenager and served in the Montgomery County Militia company of Captain Daniel Trigg with his brother Benjamin and cousin John Stacy, along with several Combs relatives in 1781.

After the Revolution, the Stacy family migrated to Russell County, where Simon Jr. first appears in a poll tax in 1787, enumerated near Grumby Mountain, Capt. Daniel Webb's list. By 1790 he was married and had moved to Moccasin Creek.

Simon pops up in Russell County records through the years: June 25, 1794, he was a juror in Russell Co., VA, Court. In 1800, Simon was fined $2.49 for swearing in the courtroom, a large amount of money in those days. One can tell by the text of his will that he was sharp but crude of speech.

By 1803, Simon packed up his growing family and moved forty miles across the

mountains into Kentucky, following Stacy, Combs and other relatives who had already migrated. He paid taxes in Floyd County, KY in 1803-1808. On November 15, 1817, he bought 50 acres from John Carnum on the North Fork ("Carrs Fork") of the Kentucky River in Perry County. He would spend the remainder of his life in Perry County and died at around age sixty. According to original research published years ago in the pages of *The Stacy Magazine*, Vol. 1 No. 4, pg. 120, Simon Stacy and his wife Elizabeth Davidson had 13 children. In order of birth they were George, John, James, Jesse, William, Sarah, Simon, Benjamin, Shadrack, Margaret, Julia and Elizabeth. There was an additional male child born that did not make it to adulthood, per analysis of census records.

SOURCES FOR ABOVE:

http://tfkrha.org/Military/Military_Stacy_S.php
The Stacy Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 4, page 120 (scan on Ancestry.com)

ADDITIONAL RECORDS:

1791 February 22 Indenture between Francis Price & Jane, his wife and Thomas Hansford, all of Russell County, £150 for 272 acres according to the conditional line made by Meshack Stacy, Simon Stacy & William Jewel lying in Russell formerly Washington County on both sides of the Glade Hollow Branch, the waters of Cedar Creek, a Branch of Clinch River and bounded by a corner of Patrick & John Koils; land which was granted to Cornelius Roberts by patent bearing date 06 March 1787. Signed; Francis Price, Jane Price. Recorded 22 Feb 1791.
http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

1797 November 14 Deed Book 2, pp. 424-425. Indenture between William Turner and Champain Faris both of Russell County, £100, 60 acres which said land was granted unto said William Turner by deed bearing date 24 Aug 1794 in Russell County on both sides of Maugason Creek a branch of the North fork of Holston River and bounded on the north side of Crabtree branch, conditional line mark'd to the tree across the bent by William Turner & Joseph Blair, deceased. Signed: William (his o mark) Turner; Witnesses: James Davison, Simon Stacy, Stephen Hogg.
http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/155.htm

1807: Simon Stacy appears in the Clay Co., KY tithables.
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/clay/

1820 Floyd County, KY Census
Simon Stacy 020201-31010

Oct 1822 (PC-KY COBA:9). Last Will and Testament of Simon STACY Dec'd proven by the oaths of Jeremiah PROFITT Daniel DUFF and James BAKER....ordered to be recorded...Daniel DUFF the Executor therein named took

oath required by law and together with securities entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of $ [could not read amount]...(Abstracted by Sue Elfving from original book.) http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/perry/

FULL TEXT OF WILL BELOW: Signed April 13, 1822, Proved October 14, 1822, Perry County, Kentucky.

The Will of Simon Stacy

I, Simon Stacy of Perry County, and State of Kentucky being very low in body health but in perfect state of mind, do make my last will and testament which is as followeth: [I commit] My Soul to Almighty God and my body to the ground to be buried in common decent order and all my estate, both personal and real for to be equally divided between Elizabeth my beloved wife, and all my children when the youngest one comes of Age and for my wife and children that is under age for to enjoy every cents worth of my property until my children is raised, that is if my wife Elizabeth remains my widow and if she marry, in that case she is not for to have the power for to destroy or enjoy any of my property until the youngest child comes of age, then for to have her equal share with the children. This being my last will and testament I have set my hand and seal in the presence of these living Witnesses: Jeremiah Prophet, Daniel Duff, James “X” Roberts (his mark), Signed:Simon “X”Stacy (his mark)

State of Kentucky Perry County, SCT I Jesse Combs, Clerk and for the County aforsaid do hereby certify that this the last will and testamnet of Simon Stacy deceased was produced to me in open Court on the 14 day of October 1822 and was vertified (sic) by the oaths of the subscribing witness to be the hand and seal of the sd. Simon Stacy for the purposes herein contained, which was ordered to be recorded.

Given under my hand as Clerk to the Court Aforsaid. Jesse Combs, CPCC
This indenture made this 15th day of August 1825 between Elizabeth Stacy and James Davidson, both of the County of Scott and State of Virginia ofthe one part and John Summerlin of the County of Perry and State of Kentucky of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Elizabeth Stacy, being the widow of Simon Stacy late of the County of Perry and State of Kentucky (perhaps then, Floyd County), and that the said Simon died seized in the fee of fifty acres of land situated in the said County, who demised to his said widow, Elizabeth all estate in said lands for the term of fifteen years and whereas the said lands having descended to the heirs at law of the said Simon in fee simple, they the said heirs bargained and sold to the said Davidson the said lands, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars to them in hand paid, Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Elizabeth Stacy and James Davidson for and in consideration of the sum of Three hundred dollars tothem in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hadbargined and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said John Summerlin the same fifty acres of land, be the

same more or less, lying and being, situate in the said County of Perry, formerly Floyd on the north fork of the Kentucky river at the mouth ofthe rock house fork of which the said Summerlin is now possessed being the same tract conveyed by deed from one John Carnan of the State of Maryland to the said Simon Stacy and bounded as follows to wit: -Beginning at a sugar tree corner to John Dixon standing on the north bank of the river, thence S 88 E 138 poles to a hickory and elm, corner to Henry Conley thence down the river with its different meanders to the beginning, containing fifty acres be the same more or less. To have and to hold the said tract of land with all its appurtenances unto the said John Summerlin his heirs and assigns forever and the said Elizabeth Stacy and James Davidson for themselves and their heirs doth covenant with the said John Summerlin and his heirs there unto him the said Summerlin, him and his heirs, they will warrant and forever defend the right and title to said land against the claim or claims of themselves, their heirs and of all persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

Benjamin X Stacy (his mark)
Thomas X Davis (his mark)
Sally X Davis (her mark) Elizabeth X Stacy (her mark)
James Davidson

Have found DNA link with this family via Robert Barnes (GEDMatch A287651). Est. MRCA of 7.5. --JF

Simon married **Elizabeth Davidson** about 1790. Elizabeth was born about 1770 in Virginia and died after August 15, 1825 of Perry County, Kentucky.
Simon Stacy's DAR record gives Elizabeth's death as Aug. 15, 1825, Scott County, VA. She may have lived with one of her children that remained in that area.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 124 M i. **George Stacy** was born about 1793 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1860 of Wright County, Missouri.

+ 125 M ii. **John Stacy** was born about 1795 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1830 of Clay County, Kentucky.

+ 126 M iii. **Jesse Stacy** was born about 1799 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1840 of Perry County, Kentucky.

+ 127 M iv. **James Downey "Rough Jim" Stacy** was born about 1800 in Russell County, Virginia, died on December 30, 1866 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Bradley Cemetery, Knott County, KY.

+ 128 M v. **William "Big Billy" Stacy** was born about 1801 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1870 of Knox Creek, Buchanan County, Virginia.

+ 129 F vi. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1805 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1870 of Kanawha County, West Virginia.

+ 130 M vii. **Simon S. Stacy** was born about 1808 in Floyd County, Kentucky.

+ 131 M viii. **Benjamin Stacy** was born about 1810 in Floyd County, Kentucky and died after 1870 of Garden, Buchanan County, Virginia.

+ 132 M ix. **"One-Eyed" Shadrack Stacy** was born on September 12, 1812 in Clay County, Kentucky, died on October 28, 1888 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Vicco Baptist Church Cemetery, Perry Co., KY.

+ 133 F x. **Margaret Stacy** was born about 1814 in Kentucky.

+ 134 F xi. **Julia Stacy** was born about 1816 in Kentucky.

+ 135 F xii. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born about 1818 in Kentucky.

46. Katharine Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 17, 1743 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Her birth record in Overwharton Parish says simply: "Katharine Stacy, daughter of Elizabeth, born March 17, 1743." Nothing further known.

47. Silvia Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on December 6, 1748 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Nothing known besides her birth date and name given in Overwharton Parish Register.

48. Peggy Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on September 14, 1750 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Nothing known besides her birth date and name given in Overwharton Parish Register.

49. Susannah "Suky" Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on July 10, 1754 in Stafford County, Virginia, died in 1830 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Carbo Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

A few genealogical sources (including BSM) name her as the daughter of John Stacy. Some identify her as the "Suky" Stacy that was born in 1754. There is ample evidence on the web that "Suky" is a nickname for "Susannah" so this is probably correct. It also seems logical to place her among his children since most of the Stacy clan of Russell Co. seemed to be the verified children of John Stacy, with only Benjamin and Simon coming from Simon's (d. 1762) brood. It seems that all of the Stacy's who appear in those Montgomery and Russell County records in the late 1700s must be descendants of either Simon or John.

There is a wealth of information on the Kiser family of Virginia, including documentation from old family letters and family bibles in the book *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky*. Much of the vital record information found on Findagrave has been confirmed or corrected by this book.

Susannah married **Joseph Kiser** about 1781 in Virginia. Joseph was born in 1756 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, died before February 6, 1816 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Carbo Cemetery, Carbo, VA.
Kiser, Joseph, 1756-1816

Joseph Kiser was born about the year 1756 probably in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father, Charles Keyser from Germany, had settled in Lancaster County (1) for a period of time before he acquired land in Frederick County, Virginia in 1765 (2) and area near Hawksbill, later to become Shenandoah County and presently located in Page County, Virginia. On October 8, 1778 he appears in the Page County records when he sued for debt and was awarded 18 shillings and 6 pence plus court cost.

On October 10, 1782 the Commonwealth of Virginia granted Joeph Keyser 88 acres of land on the south side of the Clinch River. Marginal notations show this entry marked "void" and "Survd. 50 acres". The same record shows that on December 18, 1783 he had surveyed 50 acres at the same location. At that time the land was in Washington County, later to become a part of Russell County in 1786. The area he settled became known as Keyser Station, today known as Carbo. In December of 1785 he signed the petition to form Russell County.

On March 18, 1793 he purchased 70 acres of land on Becks Branch of Russell County from John Frost and others. On November 24, 1801, Joseph and his wife,

Susannah, conveyed to Jacob Burch 50 acres of land on the waters of Clinch River on the north side of Copper Ridge and adjoining Edward Kelly, "it being fifty acres which land was granted by the Commonwealth to said Keiser bearing date the 21st day of November 1792". Both grantors signed the deed.

He was a Russell County juror on April 22, 1789, and also on June 26, 1792. He was allowed 12 shillings, 6 pence for killing one old wolf on February 22, 1791. His estate was appraised by Abraham Childress, James Sutherland, Jacob Blare and William Kelley, and the appraisal was recorded February 6, 1816.

Joseph married Susannah Stacey probably in Page County, Virginia but spent most of their lives in Russell County, Virginia where both died, Joseph in 1816. Nearly all his descendants spell their surname Kiser.

Their children were: Joseph Kiser, born 6 June 1782, died 27 March 1869, married Mary P. Childress; Abednego Kiser, born 1784, died October 4, 1814 in War of 1812, married 8 September 1803 to Mary P. Jessee; John Kiser, born 8 August 1786, died 15 April 1852, married 4 March 1796 to Nancy Long; Nimrod Kiser, born 1788, died 1828, married Mary P. Breeding; Ephraim Kiser, born 1790, died 11 October 1885, married 31 August 1815 to Mary P. Sutherland; Susannah Kiser, born 1792, died 23 July 1860, married Stephen Skeen; Mary Polly Kiser, born 1794, married James Artrip; Charles Kiser, born 1796, died 5 June 1880, married Nancy LaForce; Elizabeth Kiser, born 1798

(1) Kercheval's "History of the Valley", 4th Ed., page 37 relates an incident in relation to which "Major Andrew Keyser also informed the author that an Indian once called at his father's in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, appeared to be much agitated, and asked for something to eat. After refreshing himself he was asked what disturbed him. He replied, 'The Southern Indians have killed my whole nation.'" This indicates clearly that Charles Keyser lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before he settled in what is now Page County, Virginia. (2) By deed of April 6, 1765, recorded in Frederick County, Virginia, deed book No. 10, page 248, Lewis Rhinehart and Mathias Rhinehart of Frederick County, Virginia conveyed unto Charles Keyser, of the same place, a parcel of land on the South Fork of the Shenandoah, being the lower end of two tracts of land granted to Mathias Rhinehart by deed of February 8, 1764, from the Proprietor's Office of the Northern Neck of Virginia.

NOTE: I have located in a book titled, "Bird-Samuels Paper" that a Joseph Kiser, along with Charles Kiser (Jr.) are listed in Michael Reader's Company of Dunmore County, Virginia during the Revolutionary War. Dunmore County eventually became Shenadoah County. I believe this Joseph Kiser to be the same Joseph that settled in Russell County, Virginia and he also had a brother named Charles Kiser (Jr.). I have written to the National Archives to obtain records but that were unable to locate any.

His will names his children in order as Joseph, Abednego, John, Nimrod,

Ephraim, Mary, Susannah, Charles, Elizabeth. Appraisal recorded Feb. 6, 1816.

(See the book *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky*)

Children from this marriage were:

+ 136 M i. **Joseph Kenton Kiser** was born on June 6, 1782 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on March 27, 1869 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Carbo Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

+ 137 M ii. **Rev. Abednego Kiser** was born in 1784 in Washington County, Virginia, died in October 1814 in Norfolk, Virginia, and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Norfolk, VA.

+ 138 M iii. **John C. Kiser** was born on August 8, 1786 in Russell County, Virginia, died on April 15, 1852 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Kiser Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

+ 139 M iv. **Nimrod Kiser** was born in 1788 in Russell County, Virginia, died in 1828 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Breeding Cemetery, Russell County, VA.

+ 140 M v. **Ephraim Kiser** was born in 1790 in Russell County, Virginia, died on October 11, 1885 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Ephraim Kiser Cem., Russell County, VA.

+ 141 F vi. **Susannah Kiser** was born in 1792 in Russell County, Virginia, died on July 23, 1860, and was buried in Breeding Cemetery, Russell County, VA.

+ 142 F vii. **Mary Kiser** was born in 1794 in Russell County, Virginia and died of Artrip, Virginia.

+ 143 M viii. **Charles Kiser** was born about 1796 in Russell County, Virginia and died on June 5, 1880 of Russell County, Virginia.

+ 144 F ix. **Elizabeth Kiser** was born in 1798 in Russell County, Virginia and died after February 6, 1816 in Kentucky.

50. Shadrack "Meshack" Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 20, 1756 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in 1836 of Russell County, Virginia.

The identification of Shadrach Stacy, whose birth was recorded in Overwharton Parish, Stafford County VA on Aug. 20, 1756 with the Meshack Stacy who later appears in tithables and court records of Russell County, VA is based on the possible confusion of either a parent, relative or vestryman who entered the birth in the parish register.

Shadrach and Meshach, along with Abednego, are characters from an Old Testament story about three Hebrew youths who survive being thrown in a fire and someone who knew the story may have gotten the names confused. But the different names likely represent the same person. See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shadrach,_Meshach,_and_Abednego

The origin of this theory, as with so much on the colonial Virginia Stacy family, is the forum of Combs-Families:

"The Mashack STACY who purchased land in 1792 from Partin could not have been the son of John STACY and Lucy SKAGGS since they got married 26 Mar. 1786 Mtgy Co., VA. Barbara and I have wondered if the older Meshack/Mashack might have been the Shadrach born 20 Aug. 1756 to John and Elizabeth [ASHBY STACY Jr. I think I have him on a Wash Co. warrant type record in the year 1783 (can't find now) which would make him born by 1762."

He appears along his brother and father in 1784-86 Washington County, VA tithables:

1784 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy 0wm, 1hr
1785 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy Junr 1wm, 2hr, 5ctl
John Stacy Senr 0wm, 1hr, 2ctl
1786 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy 1wm, 1hr, 5ctl
Mesheck Stacy 1wm, 2hr, 2ctl
John Stacy Senr 1wm, 1hr, 4ctl

Meshack signed the 1785 petition to form Russell Co. from Washington Co., VA.

Also in this 1786 return of Andrew Cowan's we find the SKAGGS, the SHORTS, and John BREEDING

In 1787 in Russell Co., VA, you find:
6/21/1787 STACY, John Senr 0wm>21, 1wm 16-21
6/21/1787 STACY, John Junr 1wm>21, 1hr, 2 ctl
6/21/1787 STACY, Meshack 1wm>21, 1hr
6/21/1787 STACY, Simon 1wm>21, 1hr
Note: The above young male in John Senr's hh was likely Bad Boy Peter since John Senr & Peter were listed together in their 1788 & 1789 entries but only 1 white male tithable. The John Junr on the 1787 list should be the John who married (1785) Lucy SKAGGS.

Mashack is not there in 1788 but a Mashack is back in 1789 (with 2 horses) as Benj & Wm appear (single entry) and Jesse shows up for the first time. Jesse is the son of Benj.

In 1792 there are no STACYS in Russell Co. tax lists. That year's tax list was very marginal with lots of missing names. There had been Indian attacks in 1791 with their Big Moccasin neighbor Elijah Farris killed so maybe some moved away for awhile. Who knows! But I think Meshack was back down in Hawkins buying his land. In any event, Meshack is back in Russell by 1802. Mashack has two documented sons Mashack Jr and John who later moved to Morgan Co., Ky. Census and other records suggest he had other sons but they have yet to be proven by records as far as I know.

Mashack's wife was Agnes Bailey and her father's Hawkins Co. will identified her surname and as the wife of Mashack. I found this on the Internet but can't find it now. I am pretty sure it is in the Hawkins Co. Rootsweb site but I couldn't locate it a few minutes ago. Oh, this small brain.

Mashack remained in Russell/Scott Cos. where he died in the 1830s.

The John STACY [II] Senior of these early tax lists has to be John STACY Jr. (of Stafford & Frederick) who married Elizabeth ASHBY and was having babies (Sylvia) by 1748 at the earliest per the OPR. And I would think the John STACY Junior of the early Wash/Russell tax lists would be John STACY III and the one who married Lucy SKAGGS since Henry SKAGGS was in Wash Co. by 1782 (txl). Furthermore, John STACY [II] and Elizabeth ASHBY'S daughter Susanna KISER was in Russell too.

There was never another John Stacy (other than the two - Sr & Jr) in Russell Co. records. Mashack's son John showed up later in Scott but he is too young to be confused with any of the earlier John STACYS.

By 1798 there is only 1 John STACY and he is tithable and GONE by 1800.

From: http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1999/v01.n146.txt

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William Cody and sons Thomas and Zedekiah remained on Big Mocossin Creek at the foot of Clinch Mountain. This land was incorporated into Scott County in 1814. The 1815 tax list recoreded William Cody and also Thomas Cody on a farm of 130 acres on Big Mocossin Creek and Zedekiah with 85 acres on the same creek (31). Also present were George Stacy, Meshack Stacy, Meshack Stacy Sr, John Sumner, and William Stacy. All were present in 1820.

1820 US Census, Scott County, Virginia
Thomas Cody 210010-20010 [Thomas b. 1783, m. Molly Bays, later in Perry Co., KY]

William Cody 000001-00001 [and Sinai Stacy Cody]
Zedekiah Cody 010010-10010 [Zedekiah b. 1775-1794, m. Tabitha Osborne]
George Stacy 100001-30101 [George b.< 1775]
John Stacy 000100-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Jr., 000010-30100 [Meshack b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Sr., 030111-20101 [Meshack b.<1775]
John Summers 200010-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
James Davison Sr. - 000001-10001 [James b.<1775]

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

RECORDS:

1792 - Hawkins County, TN 12/4/1792-12/4/1792. John PARTIN of Hawkins to Mashack STACY of same.. 200 acres on s side Holston R joining payns entry on Dry Creek (sold 1793) HC-DB2:97 (William Combs and Sitha Stacy had land adjoining Payns entry) (Researcher Barbara Stacy Matthews) http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-ann1742.htm

1802 April 27 Deed Book 3 pp. 308-309. Indenture between John Davidson & Betsy his wife and Mashack Stacy all of Russell County, £30, 250 acres on Big Mockeson Creek a South branch of Clinch River and bounded on a bank of Mockeson Creek, corner to James Davison and Joseph Davison land. Signed: John (his X mark) Davison, Betsy (her X mark) Davison; Witnesses: Alexr. McFarlane Junr., Nelson White, William Counts. Recorded Court of Quarterly Sessions, 27 Apr 1802.

1805 October 22 Deed Book 3 pp. 696-697. Indenture between James Davison & Peggy, his wife and Joseph Davison all of Russell County, $20, 178 acres of land in Russell County bounded on a bank of Big Mockerson Creek corner to said Joseph Davison and Mesheak Stacies land corner to a conditional line between said James Davison and Joseph Davison to Mesheak Stacies line. Signed: James Davison; Witnesses: John Wood, J. Sampson, David Davison. Recorded: January Court 1806.

http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/155.htm

NOTE: BSM or some other 90s researcher appears to have made a glaring mistake: there is no evidence of a Meshack Stacy being the son of a John Stacy and Lucy Skaggs as claimed here:

“Meshack (a.k.a. Mason) STACY, s/o John & Lucy SKAGGS Stacy (See Cody-Combs-Stacy Connections, Russell Co, VA, 1810 Green Co, KY will of Lucy’s father, Henry SKAGGS, Sr., who also named daughter, Polly Combs). Meshack sold the above tract in 1793. [THIS MUST BE AN ERROR: HE COULD NOT

HAVE BEEN OLD ENOUGH IF PARENTS MARR. 1782]" http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1999/v01.n146.txt

Census records between 1820 and 1850 show there are only two Meshack Stacys in the United States: Meshack Sr. (1756-1836) and Jr. (c.1791-aft. 1870).

Shadrack married **Agnes Bailey**.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 145 M i. **Simon Stacy** was born in 1790-1800 in Virginia and died after 1830 of Russell County, Virginia.

+ 146 M ii. **Meshack Stacy Jr.** was born about 1791 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1870 of Caney, Morgan County, Kentucky.

+ 147 M iii. **John Stacy** was born about 1798 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Morgan County, Kentucky.

+ 148 M iv. **William Stacy** was born about 1800 in Scott County, Virginia and died after 1850 of Russell County, Virginia.

51. John Stacy Jnr. (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1758 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Hardin County, Kentucky.

John Stacy (called Junior) (c.1760 - aft.1810) appears in records for Montgomery County, Virginia (1781-85), tithables for Washington County (1784-86) and Russell County, Virginia (1787-89, 1793, 1795, specifically as "John Stacy Jr."). He is found in Green Co., KY in 1800-1809 with Benjamin Stacy (his cousin) and Mason Stacy (son of Benjamin). He moved to Hardin County, Kentucky in 1810, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

No children have been established as definitely those of this John Stacy. Combs-Families erroneously identified a Meshack who was much too old to be his son. However, there is a Meshack Stacy b. 1805-06, living in Livingston Co. KY in 1850 and who later moved to Jackson County, IL and died in Hardin, IL in 1874, who could be his son.

Given his close proximity to Henry Skaggs in Green Co. KY, he is likely the John Stacy who married his daughter, Lucy Skaggs. Henry Skaggs will:

5 Apr 1809 - 4 Dec 1810 (Green KY Wills, page 56) Written 5 Apr 1809 - Probated 4 Dec 1810. Will of Henry SKAGGS. My grandson, John son of James SKAGGS;

My sons: David and James; My Daughter Sarah; To Sylvia ROARK and Stephen SKAGGS; My Children: Solomon, Lucy STACY, and Rachel RAY, Nancy D. SPANE, and Polly Combs. Exe?: James my son and Eliaz BARBEE, Larkin DURROTZ/DURRETZ, James RAFITY [RAFFERTY?], and William BARBEE. (Combs-STACY Researcher Barbara Stacy Mathews)

There is a John Stacy of the Virginia 2nd Regiment who served during the Revolutionary War under Capt. Jones and Col. Spotswood. Named in muster rolls of 1777. Could be this John Stacy, since the 2nd was mustered from Prince William and Frederick Counties. (Regiment: 01st and 10th Regiment (Consolidated), 1779 (Folders 31-39) - 2d Regiment, 1777-1780 (Folder 43-47. Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M246, 138 rolls)

1781 March 31, Daniel Triggs Militia List, 50 for duty, MONTGOMERY Co VA

Wm. Coadey [m. Sinai Stacy]
Benjamin Staycie [m. Ann Combs]
John Staycie
Simon Staycie [m. Elizabeth Davidson]
Wm Combs [m. Sythe Stacy]
Mayson Combs [m. Dorothy]

1782 Tithe List, MONTGOMERY Co VA

Mason Combs 1 tithe, 2 horses, 5 cattle [Mason Jr, m. Dorothy]
William Combs 1 tithe, 2 horses [William m. Sythe Stacy]
James Sumner 1 tithe
Matthew Sumner 1 tithe
Samuel Sumner 1 tithe, 1 horse, 1 cattle [m. Nancy Winneford Combs]
Benjamin Stacy 1 tithe, 1 horse
John Stacy 1 tithe

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

1784 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy 0wm, 1hr
1785 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy Junr 1wm, 2hr, 5ctl
John Stacy Senr 0wm, 1hr, 2ctl
1786 Wash Co. VA PP Txl: John Stacy 1wm, 1hr, 5ctl
Mesheck Stacy 1wm, 2hr, 2ctl
John Stacy Senr 1wm, 1hr, 4ctl

From “The Stacy Journal” (1997-2000, long-defunct).
ALSO: See here-- a more thorough documentation of the below:
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/russell/1786.htm

Russell Co., VA - Upper District - 1787

Joseph Kyser (md. Susannah “Sukie” Stacy) (1)
John Stacy Sr. (0) (1)
John Stacy Jr (1)
Meshick Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

Russell Co., VA - Upper District - 1788 - William Webb’s list - Personal Property Tax
Joseph Kyzer (1)
John Stacy Sr (1)
John Stacy Jr (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

Russell Co., VA - 1789 - Upper precinct William Webb’s List - Personal Property Tax

William Cody - (1) (married to Sinai Stacy, sister of our Simon Stacy)
William Combs (1) (married to Sitha Stacy, sister of our Simon Stacy)
Joseph Kyzer (1)(married to Susanna Stacy, cousin of our Simon Stacy)
Benjamin Stacy (1)
William Stacy (1), (1)
Jesse Stacy (1)
John Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
John Jr. Stacy (1)
Meshick Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Russell Co., VA 1790 - Upper precinct - John Weir’s List - Personal Property Tax

William Coady (1) (md. Sinai Stacy, sister of Simon Stacy Jr.)
Joseph Kiser (1) (md. Susannah Stacy
Judith Petit (0) (This -Judith Tolson, widow of Simon Stacy who then md. Thomas Petit)
Benjamin Stacy (1) (son of Judith and Simon Stacy)
Jesse Stacy (1)
Mesheck Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
Simeon Stacy (1)
William Combs (1) Sitha Stacy husband.
(William Combs is also on the tax list of same precinct for Land Tax - 300 Acres (1)

FROM STACY COMBS SITE 1790

1790 (Russell Co VA - John Weir’s List - Upper District)
COADY, William (1)

Combs, John (1) [s/o William & Sitha?]
Combs Meshek (1) [Mason, brother of William Combs, Sr.?]
Combs William (1), (1) [h/o Sitha STACY]
Combs William Jr. (1) [s/o William and Sitha?]
PETIT, Judith (0)
STACY, Benjamin (1) [h/o Ann Combs]
STACY Jesse (1)
STACY Meshack (1)
STACY Peter (1)
STACY Simeon (1)
STACY Jeremiah (1)
STACY John (1)
STACY Moses (1)
STACY Solomon (1)
STACY Zachariah(1)
SCAGGS, Henry (1) (and more)

1791-1792 RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA
No Stacy men listed:
Only one in UPPER PRECINCT:
Joseph Kyzer (1) (md. Susannah Stacy)

1793 - Russell County, VA. Upper precinct. Personal Property tax John Ware, Commissioner.
Joseph Kiser (1) Simon Stacy (1) NO Combs or Cody families listed

1793 Russell County, VA. Lower Precinct - Personal Property tax:
John Stacy JR. (1)
1794 Upper Precinct, Russell County, VA - Personal Property:
No Combs or Cody Families Listed
Joseph Kyzer (1)
John Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

1795 Upper Precinct, Russell County - Personal Property
NO Stacy in Personal or Land tax records - No Cody or Combs Families listed ONLY
Joseph Kyzer (1)

1795 LOWER Precinct, Russell County, VA Person Property - Robert Tate Commissioner
William Cody (1) (married Sitha Stacy)
George Stacy (1)
John Stacy SR. (1)
John Stacy JR. (1)
NO 1796 Taxes in my library.

1797 Lower District,Russell County, VA. Personal Property
George Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)

1797 Upper Precinct, Russell County VA.Personal Property (First two pages missing)
Joseph Kyzer
No STACY Families
Thomas Ferguson of Wilkes Co., NC is there, friend of George Stacy

1798 Upper Precinct, Russell County, VA. Personal Property
Joseph Kyzer (1)
John Stacy (1)

1798 Lower District, Russell County, VA. Personal Property
George Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)

1799 Upper District-Russell County, VA. Personal Property
John Stacy (1) (he married Lydia Scaggs, daughter of Henry)
Joseph Kyzer (2)

1800 Lower District,Russell County, VA. Personal Property-James Dickenson Commissioner
George Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
1801 Russell County, VA Not available!!

1802 Lower District,Russell County, VA.
George Stacy (1)
Meshack Stacy (1)
Peter Stacy (1)
Simon Stacy (1)

No Russell County tax records untill 1810 (Don't think they are available)
1810 Lower district: Russell County, VA.
George Stacy (2)
Meshack Stacy (2)

Named as a defendant in Frederick Co., VA 1783 was one JOHN STACY. Could be this man or his father.

http://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/case_detail.asp?CFN=069-1783-003

5/18/1790 (Russell Co, VA Order Book 1:195). The court ordered John STACY to show why he should not be treble fined for not providing a list of his taxable property.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/russell/1786.htm
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From Russell Co., VA

> 1793 October 10 Deed Book 1, p 305. Indenture between Champain Faris and
> John White both of Russell Co., £40 lawful money of the State of Virginia,
> land in Russell Co on Big Moqueson Creek on the north side of the creek
> containing 50 acres beginning at the mouth of the first branch below James
> Davidson's Mill House branch, the dug bank, towards Copper Creek Ridge with
> James Osborns line. Signed: Champain (his X Mark) Faris. Witnesses: John
> Wood, James Osborn, John (his + mark) Stacey. Recorded 28 Jan 1794 proven
> on oaths of John Wood & James Osborn.

http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/155.htm

Combs-Families:

John STACY, born before pre-1774 per 1820 Jackson Co, TN census, died after 1810; married Lucy SKAGGS (daughter of Henry SKAGGS, Sr., d testate 1810 Green Co, KY) on 9 May 1782 in Russell Co, Virginia. John was listed on the census in 1810 in Hardin Co, Kentucky.

CONFUSION: John Stacy m. Lucy Skaggs identified by researchers as a son of Benjamin Stacy, but only John Sr and John Jr appear in Russell County tithables. There is no third. Confusion may come from a family story from an elderly lady interviewed in 1992 by BSM who mentioned a marriage of Ben Stacy and Ann Combs was in her family-- she did not say they were ancestors exactly, just people her father was named for.

Data for third below:

1785 Petition House of Delegates To Form Russell County

John Stacy [m. Lucy Skaggs; son of Benjamin and Ann Combs Stacy]
Mashack Stacy [son of John Stacy Sr.]
James Davidson [father of Elizabeth, wife of Simon Stacy, brother of Sinai Cody]
Henry Skaggs [father of Lucy]

[NOTE: There are a lot of John Stacys and this source may be confused. There is a John Stacy Sr and a John Jr listed in the tithe lists of Russell County, VA 1787-89, and this site lists Jr. as the son of Benjamin Stacy, which is impossible.]

A researcher on Combs-Families says this John Stacy married Lucy Skaggs Mar. 26, 1786 in Montgomery County, VA (which later became Russell County).

Green Co. KY

1800 Green Co., KY Tax Lists (transcribed by Combs-Stacy Researcher Barbara Stacy Mathews (See Also below)

Benjamin STACY [married Ann Combs]
John STACY

1800 Green Co., KY Tax Lists (additional names extracted from "Second Census" of Kentucky, 1800, G. Glenn Clift, Reprint by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1993, not extracted from above sources- See also below)
SKAGGS: Charles, David, Elizabeth, Henry, Jr., Henry, Sr., James, Jeremiah, Joh, Solomon and William
SCAGS: Arthur, Thomas

Notes: John STACY (probable son of John STACY II) married Lucy SKAGGS (d/o of Henry Sr d 1810) on 9 May 1782 per the Archibald THOMPSON Diary. Lucy was a sister to Mary "Polly" SKAGGS who married William Combs.

1800 Tax List Book #1 transcribed by Sue Elfving from Green County, Ky. Tax Lists 1795-1797, 1799-1823, 1827-1830, 1834

SKAGGS, John, Jeremiah, Solomon, Elizabeth, James, Henry Jr, Charles, Henry Sr, William, David.

p. 23, 11 Jul. STACY, Benjamin..0a.....1wm>21, 0wm 16-21, 0 blks, 0 horses
p. 25, 2 June STACEY, John....0a.....1wm>21, 0wm 16-21, 0 blks, 0 horses

1801 Tax List Book #1 transcribed by Sue Elfving from Green County, Ky. Tax Lists 1795-1797, 1799-1823, 1827-1830, 1834:

p. 15, 25 Aug. STACY, Biram...0a, 1wm>21, 0wm 16-21, 0 blks, 1? horses
p. 16, 27 Aug. STACY, Benj Jnr..0a, 1wm>21, 0wm 16-21, 0 blks, 0 horses
p. 16, 27 Aug. STACY, Benj Senr...0a, 1wm>21, 0wm 16-21, 0 blks, 1 horse
p. 16, 26 Aug. STACY, Jno....0a, 1wm>21, 0wm 16-21, 0 blks, 1 horse

17 Nov. 1801 Extracted by Sue Elfving from (GC-COMB3:72). Court ordered John JAMERSON Saml SKAGGS James SKAGGS and John STACY or any three of them to view the nearest and best way for a road leading from Greensburg to the county line at the head of Salt Lick Creek and report to the court. [Salt Lick might have been Sand Lick, see later court records.]

1806 Tax List Tax List Book #1 transcribed by Sue Elfving from Green County,

Ky. Tax Lists 1795-1797, 1799-1823, 1827-1830, 1834

21 Mar STACY, Benjm.....1wm>21, 1 horse no land (p.25)
21 Mar. STACY, Mason....1wm>21, 2 horses no land (p. 25) [aka Meshack]
19 June STACY, John.....1wm>21, 0 horses no land (p. 28)

1807 Tax List transcribed by Sue Elfving from Green County, Ky. Tax Lists 1795-1797, 1799-1823, 1827-1830, 1834

15 Mar. STACY, John.....1wm>21, 0 hr no land (p. 28)

1808 Tax List by Sue Elfving from Green County, Ky. Tax Lists 1795-1797, 1799-1823, 1827-1830, 1834

18 May STACY, John...1wm>21, 1 hr no land (p.?)

1809 Tax List transcribed by Sue Elfving from Green County, Ky. Tax Lists 1795-1797, 1799-1823, 1827-1830, 1834

1 May STACEY, John.....1wm>21, 0 hr no land (p. 33)
15 June STACEY, Benjamin...1wm>21, 1 hr no land (p. 35) [likely Ben Jr who md. Barbara Combs]
9 Aug. STACY, Mace.....1wm>21, 1 hr no land (p. 36) [Mason aka Meshack, son of of Ben Sr]

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/green/

1810 census of Hardin Co., KY. "JnO Stacy" is over 45 (b. before 1765).

John married **Lucy Skaggs** on May 9, 1782 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

52. George Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1760 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after 1836 of Mercer County, Kentucky.

GEORGE STACY: (Russell Co. VA) b. ca.1760 supposedly married to a Mary Lee (Rootsweb source) who had a child called Jemima Stacy (b. 1787 VA d. 1857/60 Indiana), wife of Jeremiah Culbertson. George Stacy was one of the people who did Joseph Culbertson's probate paperwork when he died in 1820.
===

A "Geo. Stacy" served in the Revolutionary War and was mustered in Capt. John Blackwell's company, 3rd Virginia Regt. commanded by Col. Neavill in June 1779. That regiment was mustered in Alexandria, VA.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G94M-33Q2?i=155&cc=2068326

George Stacy appears in Russell Co. VA tithable lists between 1795-1810. And in the 1820 US census of Scott County, VA:

1820 US Census, Scott County, Virginia
Thomas Cody 210010-20010 [Thomas b. 1783, m. Molly Bays, later in Perry Co., KY]
William Cody 000001-00001 [and Sinai Stacy Cody]
Zedekiah Cody 010010-10010 [Zedekiah b. 1775-1794, m. Tabitha Osborne]
George Stacy 100001-30101 [George b.< 1775]
John Stacy 000100-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Jr., 000010-30100 [Meshack b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Sr., 030111-20101 [Meshack b.<1775]
John Summers 200010-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
James Davison Sr. - 000001-10001 [James b.<1775]
===

George Stacy was granted a large tract in Russell County, VA on June 18, 1799. 600 acres on both sides of Copper Creek a branch of Clinch River adjoining Robert Kilgores land. Source: Land Office Grants No. 42, 1798-1799, p. 401 (Reel 108). Part of the index to the recorded copies of grants issued by the Virginia Land Office. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia. Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Grants A-Z, 1-124, reels 42-190; Virginia State Land Office. Grants 125- , reels 369-.

“I have some deeds ca 1800 from George & Mary Stacy, and after 1817 from George & Agness Stacy. Probate records of Joseph Culbertson show that Joseph’s widow married ca 1806 George Stacy.The death certificate of George S. Culbertson said that his mother was Jennie (Jemima) Stacy.However I have no documentation on George Stacy’s family.

“I think that he may have moved to Mercer Co Kentucky, (perhaps divorced from Agness as she remains in Scott Co until after 1845), as in 1832 George Stacy of Mercer Co patents land in Hendricks Co Indiana, which in 1836 he sells to Jemimah & Jeremiah Culbertson, and which Jemimah [Stacy] Culbertson leaves to her children in her will.”

https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/stacy/1057/

WILL OF JOSEPH CULBERTSON, SCOTT COUNTY VIRGINIA:

Joseph Culbertson DIED: 1805
Scott County, Virginia, Will Book # 1, page 207

Pursusant to an order of the------the County Court of Scott bearing date the 13th December 1820, your commissioners to whom was found an adjustments of the accounts of George Stacy administrator of the estate of Joseph Culbertson

,deceased, with the heirs of said Culbertson ,deceased, have presented on the 13th August 1821 to take the said account from which we submit the folllowing report viz.

It appears to your Commissioners that on the 18th of August 1818 by an official account of Settlement that there did remain the the hands of said administrator Stacy $248.64 1/2 due to said Estate and since the said Stacy being present agrees to relinquish any further claims to $100 as part of the widow's dower that was allowed to him as appears by the account of Settlement dated the 18th of August 1818 which is directed by him the said Stacy to be added to the above stated sum of $248.64 making in all the sum of ... $348/64 with Interest that the said administrator says he had not accounted for in any former settlement 82.33 $430.97

It further appears to your Commissioners that there is an Item in the account of George Stacy against said Estate of $88 for the hire of a Negro Boy not collected of which there is no evidence but the said Stacy produced the decision of Reubin Bradley and John Dunn who appears to have acted as ? on that subject who state in their opinion that the full amount of $88 was consumed by the loss of time nursing said boy while sick and unfit for service which decision your Commissioners now seem reasonable It further appears that there is two other Items in said account ? 7 cts lost one of $10.75 and the other $14 to which accounts said loss of the receipts one of your Commissioners now being a Justice of the peace for the County of Scott qualified said Stacy which appears reasonable as also the receipts of James Culbertson for $71.3125 bearing date this day who is one of the legatees of said estate together with the cost of making out this report which is $3.50 and one Item in the account by the Clerk of Scott County against George Stacy for appointing commissioners for a settlement of said estate of 44 cents these together with all the accounts appear to be well established by proper vouchers from the heirs of said Estate which including the items here mentioned amounted to the sum of $1174.63 1/4 which account is herewith exhibited marked No 1 which is entered to show in what manner and time the said adminis trator paid up the legatees all of which is respectfully submitted James Gilbert, William Wallace

No 1 George Stacy
All against the Estate of Joseph Culbertson decd
clerks & seriffs tickets 3.28
paid Doctor Clapson account ? 18.00
the hire of Negro Boy Jack not collected 88.--
paid Jeremiah Culbertson as per acct Oct 1st 1812 53.06
" Jeremiah Culbertson as per acct March 13th 1813 70.49
" Jeremiah Culbertson as per acct Dec 10th 1813 10.75
" Jeremiah Culbertson as per acct Apr 5 1821 84.62
" James Culbertson as per acct March 28 1812 15.125
" James Culbertson as per acct June 12th 1812 44.435
" " " as per act 10.75
" " " as per act Lost 14.00

" " " as per act Jun 9th 1817 12.88
" Jeremiah Wells as per acct Augt 10th 1811 10.42
" " " " March 23 1812 58.
" " " " May 13, 1812 8.25
" " " " May 14th 1812 5.13
" " " " March 26th 1821 86.72
" David Culbertson as per acct June 9th 1817 13.55
" " " " Dec 28 1818 44.18
" " " " Jan 26 1819 30.00
" " " " June 10 1821 71.00
" Jonathan Brickey as per acct Jany 13th 1821 81.055
" " " " June 10th 1821 87.675
" Zachariah Wells as per acct Jany 28th 1814 89.11
" " " " Feb 15th 1820 16.625
" " " " March 26 1821 63.5
paid James Culbertson as per acct Aug 13th 1821 11.31
paid the Commissioners for making out report 3.50
paid the clerk for appointment of the commissioners
to settle the estate of Joseph culbertson Decd 0.44
$1174.63 1/4

Deed Book 3, p 95 7 Mar 1825.
I, George Stacy administrator to the estate of Joseph Culbertson decd have this day red'd of the heirs of Joseph Culbertson decd in full satisfaction of them the said heirs for all of my services as administr ator as also all claims against the estate aforesaid ? touch ing or enserving the said estate whereof the estate shall be indangered or conserned the estate given under my hand this 7th day of March 1825.

Scott County, Virginia, Deed Book 3, p 491
1 Aug 1825. Jeremiah & Jemima Culbertson, Jonathan & Nancy Brinkley, Jeremiah & Elizabeth Wells to David Culbertson for $200 150 ac sold by Richard Price to Joseph Culbertson decd

Scott County, Virginia, Deed Book 7, p 38
9 July 1842. Zachariah & Agnes Wells of Lee Co Va for $200 to Agness Stacy one sixth part of a tract of land cont 150 ac, land where Agnes Stacy now lives Earlier probate records appeared in Russell Co records:

Russell County, Virginia, Probate Book 2, p 108-9 19 June 1805.
An inventory of the estate of Joseph Culbertson was taken, and valued at $1205.35. It was presented to the court by adminitratrix Agnes Culbertson 12 Apr 1806.

Russell County, Virginia, Probate Book 2, p 269 11 Mar 1812. An account of the amount of the estate of Joseph Culbertson in the hands of George Stacy was $628.85.

Russell County, Virginia, Law Order Book 1799-1808 #3 p 669 5 Nov. 1807 James Alley vs Agness Culbertson, admr of Jos. Culbertson decd...and upon the affadavit of George Stacy who intermarried with the defendent. John Edde was a material witness for the defendent and the case was continued to take the deposition of Edde.

Russell County, Virginia, Law Order Book 1808-1813 #4 p 371 3 June 1812. On the motion of George Stacy who intermarried with Agnes Culbertson adm'x of Joseph Culbertson dec'd the statement made by Samuel Ritchie sen'r and John berry the 11 of March 1812 and Recorded the 7 of April following is confirmed and the said George Stacy relinquishes any right that he may have for the raising and schooling of the decedents children excepting the use of the money till it becomes payable to the heirs.

Russell County, Virginia, Law Order Book 1813-1817 #5 p 26 6 July 1813 On application of George Stacy who intermarried with Agnes Culbertson administratrix of Joseph Culbertson dec'd it is ordered that Samuel Ritchie, James Moss and John Berry be appointed to assign to the said Agnes her dower of the slaves of the estate of the said decedent and to the court make report such assignment.

Russell County, Virginia, Law Order Book 1813-1817 #5 p 99-100 3 May 1814. An assignment of Agnes Stacy's dower of slaves of the estate of Joseph Culbertson dec'd was this day produced in court in these words viz "agreeable to the within order we assign to Agness Stacy"[relict of Joseph Culbertson dec'd] for her dower of the slaves of the said Joseph Culbertson's estate, one Negro woman named Mint this 3rd day of August 1813" Samuel Ritchie, James Moss and John Berry/

http://sites.rootsweb.com/~genbel/wells/joeculbwill.html

George married **Mary**. Mary died before 1817 of Russell County, Virginia.

The child from this marriage was:

+ 149 F i. **Jemima Stacy** was born in 1787 in North Carolina and died in December 1857-May 1860 of Marion, Indiana.

George next married **Agnes Chittleton** about 1817.

53. Peter Stacy (*John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1768 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died in 1817 or 1818 in Clay County, Kentucky.

Peter Stacy (c.1768-c.1818) was a notoriously violent frontiersman who had repeated run-ins with the law, culminating in the Cattle Wars of Clay County,

Kentucky, and finally, his own death at the hands of his son-in-law, John Spencer.

In 1806, Stacy was involved in a dispute over grazing rights near the Kentucky River. A man named John Amis slaughtered 20 cattle when he found them grazing on what he believed was his property near the fork of the Kentucky River. A group of men, including Stacy, stormed Amis' home and confronted his wife in support of William Strong, to whom the cattle had belonged. During an argument, Stacy pistol-whipped Kate Amis in the face.

The men left shortly thereafter, but Kate Amis sent a slave after them to shoot the men. Realizing they were being followed, Peter Stacy hid behind some bushes and shot the slave in the head as he approached. This of course further escalated matters, and led to Amis summoning a small army of 30 men to exact revenge.

After a shootout that left two horses dead and two men wounded, the two parties agreed to settle the matter in court. But while testifying in the matter on Aug. 5, 1807, John Amis was shot dead on the witness stand by Joel Elkins, of the rival "North Forkers."

The incident was later memorialized in a poem by Cana Baker.

http://www.appalachianhistory.net/2017/06/john-amis-starts-feud-with-north.html

RECORDS:

Peter likely appears as an unnamed tithable in his father's household in 1787. This suggests he was born between 1766 and 1771. The fact that John Sr. and Peter were listed in a single household until 1789 suggests he turned 21 in 1789 or 1790, and was thus born in 1768 or 1769.

1787 in Russell Co., VA:
6/21/1787 STACY, John Senr 0wm>21, 1wm 16-21
6/21/1787 STACY, John Junr 1wm>21, 1hr, 2 ctl
6/21/1787 STACY, Meshack 1wm>21, 1hr
6/21/1787 STACY, Simon 1wm>21, 1hr

"Note: The above young male in John Senr's hh was likely Bad Boy Peter since John Senr & Peter were listed together in their 1788 & 1789 entries but only 1 white male tithable. The John Junr on the 1787 list should be the John who married (1785) Lucy SKAGGS." --Combs-Families.org

"Abt 1792, William and Mason Combs and Peter STACY (s/o John Sr.) removed to Hawkins Co, TN, where Mason Combs remained. By 1796, William Combs, Sr. (h/o Seth STACY), and Peter STACY, had returned to Russell Co, from Hawkins, and William and Sinai STACY Cody from Sullivan Co, but this time to Crabtree

Br. of Big Moccassin Creek of the North Holston, which is in Russell's Lower District."

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/va/russell/

Peter owned land in Hawkins County, Tennessee in 1795:

(Hawkins TN DB2:243) Dtd 14 Mar 1795. Rec. 17 Aug 1795. Peter STACY of Hawkins to Mason COMBS of same for a consideration of £12 50 acres in Hawkins County "on Fowless (?) Creek; on Bays Mountain; to a markt line; along said line" s/Peter STACY. Wit: Thos. JACKSON; Poydextor
PAYNE.

http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/97-03-02.htm

Peter appears to have served as a private in Capt. Austin's company of infantry, command of John Smith, Hawkins regiment of Hamilton District Militia, commanded by Stokely Donaldson, Esq. for the protection of the frontiers southwest of the Ohio River. Peter was mustered into service March 1, 1794 and mustered out in June 1794, Knoxville (later, the state of Tennessee).

From: Ancestry.com. U.S. Compiled Service Records, Post-Revolutionary War Volunteer Soldiers, 1784-1811 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
======

After returning to Virginia from his brief foray into the Tennessee frontier, Peter was regularly in trouble for fist fights.

Source: Russell Co. VA Law Ct Order Books (orig on microfilm)

11/22/1796 (RC-COB2:330) Grand jury presentment agst Peter STACY and George
ROBINSON for fighting by info from Thomas Colley and Shadrach Williams

4/16/1797 (RC-COB2:349) GJ presentment agst Peter STACY for fighting and profanely swearing on the ____day of Feb. by info of Zachariah Fugate and Henry Hurst.

Note: The two above records were the first for Peter STACY in Russell Co. court records that I have located. And his behavior did not improve in the future. --[BSM]

Peter was in court recs in 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1805.

11/6/1805 (RC-COB3:467. Patrick McDavid v Peter STACY, Richard Price, and Alexander Dunlap In chancery. A question for the jury: Was the contract

respecting the bond mentioned in pltf's bill between McDavid and Peter STACY rescended before Richard Price purchased said bonds.

1809 Clay Co. KY tithables:

April 8, Stacy, Peter.....1wm>21, oblk>16, tot blk=0, 6 hr/m

1810 Clay Co. KY US Census:

Peter STACY 00010-00201-00
==========

"There were two Peter's, one the son of John Sr. of Stafford Co., who married Ruth Croswell, and the other Peter, the son of (I believe, from Tax records) John Jr. of Russell Co., VA. This younger Peter was in Hawkins, got in a great deal of trouble there and retreated to the Clay County, KY area where he was killed by his son-in-law sometime in 1817-1818. He was involved in the cattle wars of KY."

--BSM http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/97-03-02.htm

"The John Jay Dickey Diary states that Peter was 'killed with a knife' by his son-in-law, but does not state which one. Peter had two known son's-in-law; John Spencer and Abner McCortney. I suspect strongly that it was John Spencer, and have much circumstantial evidence that this is the fact."

--BSM, from www.otn.net/stacy

His children were:

+ 150 F i. **Isabella Stacy** was born about 1797 in Kentucky, died after 1860 of Jackson, Indiana, and was buried in Spring Creek Cemetery, Kosciusko County, IN.

+ 151 F ii. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1800 in Kentucky and died after June 1820 of Preble County, Ohio.

54. Anna Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1746 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in 1826 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

All information on this family from the book "The Descendants of George Holmes" by Gold Jane Butler. See full scanned book here: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89066160805;view=1up;seq=16

The book notes that the only full record that exists for the children of George and Anna Holmes are that of Nathaniel, Eli and Peter.

Additional source:
Buyers at Anne's estate: Sons: Nathaniel, Joseph, Eli, James, Thomas, Daughters: Catherine, Sabitha Francis, Grson: Andrew Francis, James Smith, Willis G Smith, Thomas Smith, Rolley Smith and others. Daniel Payne, Merryman Payne, John Bowsett, John Marshall Gum, Mason Lawrence, Daniel Blackwell, John Moore, John Brown, Burgess Hitch, John Armstrong, John Arnest, Rolley Hickerson, Peter Rickert (?Richard), John Finch, James Sanders

Title: *Benear of Virginia and Shaw, Holmes, Allen, Clark*
Author: Margie Ellis Howell / 8741 Chestnut Circle Apt. 207 Kansas City, MO 64131. Publication: McDowell Publications / 11129 Plesant Ridge Rd. Utica Kentucky 42376

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=sstickle&id=I59

Anna married **George Holmes** in 1765. George was born about 1740 in England and died in 1786 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

The obituary of his granddaughter via Peter, Elizabeth Holmes Rhoades, says that George came to the U.S. in 1770 and resigned his commission in the English Army upon the start of the Revolutionary War and enlisted with the patriots.

--*The Descendants of George Holmes*, p. 85

Basic dates come from SAR application of Rutherford B. Hayes, 1945.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 152 M i. **John Holmes** was born about 1765.

+ 153 M ii. **William Holmes** was born about 1767 in Virginia.

+ 154 M iii. **Joseph Holmes** was born about 1769 in Virginia.

+ 155 M iv. **Nathaniel Holmes** was born about 1773 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 156 M v. **Eli Holmes** was born about 1775 in Virginia.

+ 157 M vi. **Edward Holmes** was born about 1777 in Virginia.

+ 158 M vii. **Andrew Holmes** was born about 1779 in Virginia.

+ 159 M viii. **James Holmes** was born about 1779 in Virginia.

+ 160 M ix. **Simon Holmes** was born on January 18, 1780 in Virginia.

+ 161 M x. **Peter Holmes Esq.** was born on January 18, 1780 in Virginia and died on July 27, 1862 in Muskingum County, Ohio.

+ 162 F xi. **Sabitha Holmes** was born about 1782 in Virginia.

+ 163 F xii. **Polly Holmes** was born about 1784 in Virginia.

+ 164 F xiii. **Katie Holmes** was born about 1787 in Virginia.

55. Sarah Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1747 in Virginia and died after 1820 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Marriage date source: Dodd, Jordan. Virginia, Compiled Marriages, 1660-1800 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1997.

Research for this family group originally done by John Tippett, with only minor changes by me. Chose John's work because it's clear to me his research is original, and carefully cited. http://www.johntippet.com/tippe0001.htm#id229

Sarah married **William Tippett** on January 14, 1765 in Fauquier County, Virginia. William died before 1810 of Fauquier County, Virginia.
Will probated in MD Aug. 4, 1808: Liber JJ, Folio 197.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 165 M i. **James Tippett** was born about 1767 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after January 15, 1830 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 166 F ii. **Mary Tippett** was born about 1771 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Harrison County, Kentucky.

+ 167 M iii. **William Tippett** was born about 1773 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after March 24, 1834 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 168 F iv. **Catherine Tippett** was born about 1775 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 169 M v. **John Tippett** was born in 1775-1784 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 170 F vi. **Elizabeth Tippett** was born in 1780-1784 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after November 1843 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 171 F vii. **Nancy Tippett** was born about 1788 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died before January 9, 1830.

+ 172 F viii. **Sarah Tippett** was born about 1794 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

56. John Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 11, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia and died on October 19, 1810 in Shenandoah County, Virginia.

Birth date recorded in Overwharton Parish Register, Stafford Co., VA.

Marriage and death date found here: Alabama Department of Archives and History; Montgomery, AL; Alabama Surname Files; Box or Film Number: M85.0265

In the 1810 census of Shenandoah Co. VA he had seven children; he and his wife were both over age 45. Identities of children unknown.

Fauquier County Court June 26, 1786, Ordered that John Hill is Heir at law of William Hill, a soldier who died in the Continental Army. (Fauquier County Orders)

John Hill is shown in 1799 Shenandoah Tax list with brothers George, Simon.

Affidavit of Robert Russell on behalf of Simon Hill supporting his claim to Revolutionary War service:

I Robert Rusell a United States pensioner aged about eighty-four years, of Warren County and State of Virginia, do testify that I was well-acquainted with John Hill, and served with him in the revolutionary war, in Cap. Michael Rader's company and marched from the town of Woodstock, now in Shenandoah County and State of Virginia on the 10th or 11th day of March in the year 1777 on to Pittsburg and joined Col. Gibson's Regiment where we remained some time and then were sent down the Ohio River in boats to Wheeling where said Company joined Col. Shepherd's regiment and remained there until the 14th day November ensuing where said Hill, with others were dismissed from there, it not being considered necessary to keep so many men there any longer, for the defence of the port. I being sick with the small pox remained there ___il [ink smeared] the 17th of March following, when I was dismissed from the army, and returned home, about the 26th of the same month, and in the month of November 1778, I rode to north Carolina, and after being there a short time I joined a volunteer

Company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Litteral, and remained in that section until the spring of 1781, nearly all the time in service, under different engagements, and during the time in service I frequently heard of said John Hill and two of his brothers George Hill and Simon Hill, being in the Infantry under Gen'l. Green. I returned home to Virginia in May 1781 and about one year after I returned home, George Hill and Simon Hill returned to my neighbourhood where they remained till[?] about twenty-six years ago, when they removed from this section to Muskingum County in the State of Ohio, and during the time the said George Hill and Simon Hill lived in my neighbourhood I frequently saw them and heard them tell of their service in the Southern army under Genl. Green, and heard them say that the John Hill aforesaid was with them all the time they were there, and I always understood that the said John Hill was married in Fauquier County Va. to Mary Riley, and that said John Hill died about the year 1810 in Shenandoah County, Virginia and have understood that George Hill and Simon Hill both received pensions before their decease. his Robert X Russell mark

From Rootsweb of Sarah Stickle: https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=sstickle&id=I61

Evidently researchers found information on this family from this book:

Author: Margie Ellis Howell / 8741 Chestnut Circle Apt. 207 KansasCity,MO64131.
Title: Benear of Virginia and Shaw, Holmes, Allen, Clark
Publication: Name: Name: Name: Name: Name: McDowell Publications / 11129 Plesant RidgeRd.UticaKentucky42376;;;;;

John married **Mary Riley** on March 24, 1782 in Fauquier County, Virginia. Mary was born on March 20, 1757 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after August 20, 1838.

Overwharton Parish Register:

"Reiley, Mary. Daughter of John and Elizabeth, born March 20, 1757."

Mary Hill's application for a widow's pension which was dated 20 August 1838, so she lived until at least that date.

57. William Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 4, 1753 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in 1775-1783 in Revolutionary War.
Birth date recorded in Overwharton Parish Register, Stafford Co., VA.

58. George Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on February 19, 1755 in Stafford County, Virginia and died about 1822 of Licking County, Ohio.

Birth date recorded in Overwharton Parish Register, Stafford Co., VA.

He appears in the 1783 tithables of Shenandoah County, as well as the 1799 shenandoah tithables with brothers Simon and John. See: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1607-1890 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999.

Transcription of George Hill Revolutionary War Pension Application -- S41642
(Generously donated by Diane Pheneger)
See also Simon Hill Revoluntionary War Pension Application <simonhill.htm>
The State Ohio On the fifth day of May in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred And Eighteen, before Me the Subscriber President of the courts of common pleas, for the fourth circuit of the State of Ohio, Personally Appeared George Hill aged Sixty one years, A resident citisen of the United States, at present residing in the county of Licking And State of Ohio Aforesaid, Who being by Me first duly cautioned And Sworn according to law, doth upon his oath Make the following Declaration in order to obtain the provission of the late act of congress, entitled "An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and Naval Service of the United States in the revolutionary War" That he inlisted some time in the fall of the year 1779 in the County of Shanandoah in the State of Virginia, for a Term of one year and Six in the Company commanded by captain Ralph Groom, in the 2nd Regiment of the Virginia line, then he joined his Regiment at Statesborough in North Carolina, and continued to Serve in the Said Corps in the Servise of the United States until the expiration of said Term, when he was honorably discharged from the Service at Camden in South Carolina Deponent States that he was in the battle of Guilford CourtHouse, at the batle of Camden -- & at the Seige of Fort '96. he was with the Troops at the time of the battle of Eutaw Springs but being Sick was not in the engagement. Deponent States that he is in very reduced circumstances, and that he is in need of the assistance of his Country for Support, and that he has no other evidence now in his possession of his said Service And further he Saith not. Signed George Hill. Sworn to & Subscribed before me the day & year aforesaid. William Wilson. I William Wilson Judge as aforesaid do hereby certify that it has been made appear to my satisfaction that the said George Hill did serve in the Revolutionary War as stated in the foregoing deposition against the common enemy on the continental establishment and also that he is now in reduced circumstances in life and is in need of the assistance of his country for support. And I now transmit the proceedings taken and had before me to the secretary for the department of War agreeable to the aforesaid act of Congress. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name officially at NewArk this 5th day of May AD 1818. William Wilson.

Research note*
George Hill listed in pages 15 and 19 of Licking County Probate record Index. 1829-1904.

Title: Benear of Virginia and Shaw, Holmes, Allen, Clark
Author: Margie Ellis Howell / 8741 Chestnut Circle Apt. 207 Kansas City, MO 64131
Publication: McDowell Publications / 11129 Plesant Ridge Rd. Utica Kentucky 42376
Note: Book is well indexed
Note: Well researched - copies of some documentations in book etc

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=sstickle&id=I63

59. Simon Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1762 in Stafford County, Virginia, died after October 27, 1820 in Licking County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

Size Roll of the Troops Joined at Chesterfield Courthouse Since 1st day of Sep'r 1780 #6. Simon Hill (S41644) - age 17, 6 ft tall, brown hair, gray eyes, dark complexion, trade farmer, born in Stafford, Virginia, resident of Fauquier, Virginia, enlisted 12/31/1779 for one year.

Simon Hill: 1761 in Fauquier, Virginia was a private in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted for one year in the Continental Army at Fauquier County, Virginia. in September, 1780. He served in the 2nd Regiment, Virginia Line, under Captain Armstrong, commanded by Colonel Samuel Hawes, General Gates and later General Greene. After he was mustered out, he returned to his home in Fauquier County, later moving to Shenandoah County, Virginia, and then settled in Licking County, Ohio with his wife and family. In 1818 he applied for a pension, stating he was in poor health and unable to work. The pension was granted in 1819. His farm was just west of the cemetery over the County Line, in Licking Co.

Simon's pension application:
Personally appeared before me the Subscriber, president Judge of the fourth Circuit of the Courts of Common pleas of Said State, Simon Hill aged about fifty seven years, a resident of the County of Licking & State aforesaid who being duly cautioned and sworn according to Law, doth upon his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions of the late law of Congress entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land & Naval Service of the United States in the revolutionary War" (Viz) That he served in the army of his Country for the period of about one year, --- That he enlisted at Fauquier Court House in the State of Virginia in a company Commanded by Captain _____ [blank in the original] Armstrong in the Second regiment Commanded by Colonel Samuel Hawes (as he believes) of the Virginia line, in the Month of September in the year before Cornwallis was taken [October 19, 1781]. That he continued to serve in the Said corps in the Service of the United States until about the Month of September following, and was discharged (Honorably) from the Service at the high hills of Santee [River] in South Carolina --- That his discharge was signed by Major _____ [blank in original] Sneed but which is now lost or destroyed. That

he was engaged in the following battles (viz) The battle of Guilford Court House [March 15, 1781] --- Camden [Probably the 2nd battle of Camden otherwise known as the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781] --- The Siege of Fort 96 [Siege of Ninety-Six, May 21-June 19, 1781] -- and at the battle of the Eutaw Springs [September 8, 1781] --- That he is now in reduced circumstances in life and needs the assistance of his Country for Support --- and that he hath now no other evidence in his power of his Said Service and further he Saith not ---.
Sworn & Subscribed before me this 6th day of July 1819
S/ Simon Hill

Part of Mary Hill's application for a widow's pension which was dated 20 August 1838.....in the month of November 1778, I rode to north Carolina, and after being there a short time I joined a volunteer Company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Litteral, and remained in that section until the spring of 1781, nearly all the time in service, under different engagements, and during the time in service I frequently heard of said John Hill and two of his brothers George Hill and Simon Hill, being in the Infantry under Gen'l. Green. I returned home to Virginia in May 1781 and about one year after I returned home, George Hill and Simon Hill returned to my neighbourhood where they remained till[?] about twenty-six years ago, when they removed from this section to Muskingum County in the State of Ohio, and during the time the said George Hill and Simon Hill lived in my neighborhood I frequently saw them and heard them tell of their service in the Southern army under Genl. Green, and heard them say that the John Hill aforesaid was with them all the time they were there, and I always understood that the said John Hill was married in Fauquier County Va. to Mary Riley, and that said John Hill died about the year 1810 in Shenandoah County, Virginia and have understood that George Hill and Simon Hill both received pensions before their decease. his Robert X Russell mark.
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/41423828/simon-hill

On this 27th Day of October 1820, Personally appeared in open Court of common pleas holder in Newark, for the county of Licking being a court of record proceeding according to the `ourse of common law, with jurisdiction unlimited in point anount and keeping a record of its proceeding. SIMON HILL aged sifty seven years resident of Licking County aforsworn, who being first duly sworn according to Law, dotte on his oathe making the following declaration inorder to obtain the provision made by the acts of Congress of the 18 of March and the first of May 1820, that he served in the Revolutionary War in the company commanded by Captian ---- Armstrong in the REgiment commanded by Colonel ---- Garskin in the line of Virginia and has obtained a pension under the act of the 18th of March 1818 his certificate being numbered 157219. And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18the day of March 1818 and that I have not since that time by gift, sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part through with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled am I to provide for certain person engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War (proposed ?) on the 18th day of march 1818 - and that I have

not nor has any person in trust for me, and property of Securities contracts or debts due to me nor have I any income other than what is sontained in the schedule herein annexed and by me subscribed. Signed Simon Hill Sworn ahd subscribed in court A E Caffery Clerk.
https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=sstickle&id=I46

Simon married **Margaret Hume**. Margaret died about 1840 in Licking County, Ohio and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 173 F i. **Susana Hill** was born on May 15, 1785 in Virginia, died on August 11, 1824 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

+ 174 F ii. **Dorothy Hill** was born on June 14, 1787 in Virginia, died on April 1, 1859 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Old Jim Scott Farm, Hopewell, OH.

+ 175 F iii. **Lucy Hill** was born about 1789 in Virginia.

+ 176 F iv. **Sarah Hill** was born about 1791 in Virginia and died after 1830 of Hopewell, Ohio.

+ 177 M v. **Simon Hill** was born on April 20, 1793 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on November 8, 1868 in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and was buried in Centennial Cemetery, Winneshiek County, OA.

+ 178 F vi. **Catherine Hill** was born on March 20, 1794 in Virginia, died on January 13, 1875 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive Cemetery, Zanesville, OH.

+ 179 M vii. **William Hill** was born in 1797 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died in 1860 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

+ 180 F viii. **Elizabeth Hill** was born on February 9, 1802 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on March 24, 1854 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

+ 181 M ix. **Jesse Hill** was born on August 17, 1808 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on March 9, 1837 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

60. Allen Hill (*Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1768 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1790 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Only trace of Allen Hill seems to be from Fauquier County tithables of 1787-90:

Allan Hill 1787B (Northwest district under Edward Humston) under 21 yrs of age - 90H (same district) / William Hill 1791H this means that this William Hill paid tax on this property that year.

William Hill is shown in the 1790 Fauquier Tithable list with his son Allen Hill, 2 horses. Simon Hill his son is shown just below him. George Holmes his son-in-law is also shown above him.

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bobhill148&id=I56

61. Nathaniel Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 22, 1750 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before May 22, 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Birth recorded in Overwharton Parish Register, Stafford County, VA.

He appears in the 1788 tithable list of Prince William County, VA:
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/PrinceWilliam/1788PersonalB/12.jpg

By the 1799 tithables of Fauquier an entry appears for "William Robinson (son of Nath.)"
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1799PersonalA/21.jpg

"Nathan Robinson" appears in 1799 Fauquier County tithables, next to John Robinson and Elizabeth Robinson.
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1799PersonalB/39.jpg

James Kidwell was given guardianship of Malindy A Robinson, orphan of Nathaniel Robinson, deceased. $400 security. Source: Fauquier Co Guardianship Bonds 1759-1871 by John Gott.

Nathaniel's wife remains unidentified.

His children were:

+ 182 F i. **Malinda A. Robinson** died after 1815.

+ 183 M ii. **William Robinson** was born before 1783 in Virginia and died after 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

62. Catherine Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 8, 1752 in Stafford County, Virginia and died between April and December 1822 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Overwharton Register:
B. Robinson, Caty - daughter of Benjamin & Sarah Robinson, Feb. 8, 1752.

Stephen Robinson, guardian of Nathaniel Campbell, orph. of Catherine Campbell, dec'd. 23 Jan 1797. Sec: Dixon Robinson.
Fauquier Co., Va Guardian Bonds 1759-1871 by John Gott

Will Book Fauquier County, Virginia Will Written 16 Apr 1822 Will Proved 23 Dec 1822 Will Book 8 Page 263:

In the Name of God Amen. I Catharine Campbell of Fauquier County think proper to make my will. I submit my soul to God in hopes of mercy that my body be buried according to discretion of my friends all My estate. I devise in the following manner to all – After all my just debts be paid the remaining part of my estate to remain in the hands of my daughter Francis, while she continues sole for the benefit and support of herself and children and after her death the proceeds of said estate to be distributed equally Among her children. In testimony that this and only is my last will and Testament. I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 16 day Apr 1822. Signed Sealed and published by Catherine in presence who have attested that same our help presence. And in the presence of each other.
William C. Morrison
Catherine (X) Campbell
Timothy Bray Junior
Christopher Metcalf

At a court held for Fauquier County 23 Dec 1822. The last will and testament of Catharine Campbell deceased. Was proved by the oaths of William C Morrison, & Christorpher Metcalf witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=johndmcmullen&id=I03616

Catherine married **Alexander Campbell**. Alexander died before January 23, 1797 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 184 F i. **Lydia Campbell** was born about 1775 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1830 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

+ 185 M ii. **Nathaniel Campbell** was born about 1780 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died on September 16, 1823 in Washington County, Kentucky.

+ 186 F iii. **Frances Campbell** was born about 1782 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after April 1822 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

63. George Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on February 7, 1754 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Birth recorded in Overwharton Parish register, Stafford Co., VA. Marriage bond recorded in Fauquier County, VA.

George Robinson appears in 1799 tithables, Fauquier Co., VA http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1799PersonalB/41.jpg

George's whereabouts after 1799 are unknown. There are a number of George Robinsons in Virginia and Kentucky in the 1810 U.S. census who could be him, but nothing further confirmed. The George Robinson of Prince William County that year is age 26-45, so he appears to be a bit too young.

George married **Ann Foster** on August 26, 1789 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

64. Elisha Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on February 25, 1756 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after January 11, 1785 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

In her father's will she was listed as Elisha Robinson; Overwharton records her birth name as "Lishea" but that may be a mistranscription. Her older sisters who were married were listed by their married names, so Elisha was not married in 1785. She was 28 years old.

65. Dixon Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on June 21, 1758 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after January 31, 1816 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

There appear to be two entries for his birth in the transcription of the Overwharton parish register book; one calls him “Benjamin Robinson” the other gives no first name. Both give a birth date of June 21, 1758. Marriage date comes from his marriage bond recorded in Fauquier County, VA.
===
Dixon served in the Revolutionary War from at least July 13, 1777--rose to rank of corporal.
===
Dixon Robinson and his wife Anna Pinkstone are listed (along with his DOB) on page 2490 of the DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition, Part III. According to that book, Dixon was a private in the Continental Line of Virginia.

The Early Records of Broad Run Baptist Church Fauquier County, Virginia

May 15, 1780 Were added to the following Members by Baptism, Dixon Robinson...

FROM OUR CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT DATE / JUNE 27TH 1785, BETWEEN 2 & 300 PERSONS HAVE / BEEN ADDED CHIEFLY BY BAPTISM. BUT ARE FOR / THE MOST PART NOW REMOVED EITHER BY DEATH, OR BY LETTER OR EXCOMMUNICATION./ THE NAMES OF THE REMAINING MEMBERS AS/ FAR AS CAN BE RECOLLECTED AT PRESENT ARE THESE/ VIZ MEN WILLIAM HUNTON / DAVID THOMAS/EDMUND HAYES / JOSEPH DRURY/ ISAAC NEWHOUSE / BENJN MATTHEW/ /WILLIAM MOREHEAD / SIMON CARNWELL (COMWELL?) / JAMES SANDERS/ BENJ NEIL/ MCCLANNAHAN MORE / DIXON ROBINSON/JACOB FRIAR/ WOMEN/ ELIZ (ELIZ..?) HAYES/ CATHERINE THOMAS/JUDITH UNTON/MARY HAMPTON / PEGGY WHITE / REBA. BRADFORD / SARAH CORNWELL/PEGGY THOMAS/ ANN GARNER/ELIS (ELIZ?) JONES/ SARAH BAILEY/LETTICE CLANNAHAN / MARGARET FRYAL/ SARAH MATTHEW / ELIS (ELIZ?) CLARKE/MARY LOVE/ JEMAN HATTAWAY/EL1S (ELIZ?) STEWART/ CATHERINE NEWHOUSE/PEGGY MATTHEW / (PAGE 22) MARY STEWART/ANN DORRATHY/ IN ALL 35. BESIDES SEVERAL NEGROES WHOSE/ NAMES ARE RECORDED IN THE FORMER PART/ OF THIS BooK AND NOT REPORTED HERE./....

JUNE 7TH 1800 / AT A CHURCH MEETING UNANIMOUSLY/ AGREED TO EXCOMMUNICAT DIKSON ROBINSON FOR SUNDRY MISDEMEANORS./

James Sanders and Robert Sanders were brothers. Robert was the minister of the Broad Run Baptist Church in New Baltimore. Dixon Robinson was a member of this church also, according to the minutes of the church’s meeting on June 27, 1785.

FAUQUIER FAMILIES, 1759-1799
Robinson, Dixon.
78D/Benjamin, 83, 85-99L.

M 8-373, 1787. Sued by Charles Tyler; Stephen Robinson special bail.
D 9-454, 1787. Slave to Richard Chichester in payment of bond; wit Asa Foster, William Benson.

MB 1/29/1793 to Anna Pinkstone, dau of Henry Pinkstone, wit George+ Roach, wit/bd Thomas Bailey. Stephen Robinson, guardian of Nathaniel Campbell, orph. of Catherine. Campbell, dec'd. 23 Jan 1797. Sec: Dixon Robinson.

[Brøderbund Family Archive #313, Ed. 1, Census Index: U.S. Selected Counties, 1810, Date of Import: Nov 30, 1998, Internal Ref. #1.313.1.3475.138]
Individual: Robinson, Dixon
County/State: Fauquier Co., VA
Page #: 257
Year: 1810
Age ranges in household: 42010-2100109 (It seems that the sexes are reversed here; Dixon is older than Ann, there are more girls than boys in the will.)
1. Name of head of household: Dixon Robinson
2. Address: Fauquier County Virginia
3. Free white males:
3 and under 10: 4
10 and under 16: 2
16 and under 26: 0
26 and under 45: 1
45 and over: 0
4. Free white females, including head of family
under 10: 2
10 and under 16: 1
16 and under 26: 0
26 and under 45: 0
45 and over: 1
5. All other free persons, except Indians not taxed: 0
6. Slaves: 9

From: *FAUQUIER FAMILIES, 1759-1799*
Elizabeth Carter files a suit against Dixon Robinson 1788
Stephen Robinson 1789 Replacing Dixon Robinson.
William Bradford became constable 1790 replacing Dixon Robinson.

There is a transcription of Dixon Robinson's will dated January 31, 1816, which lists his children (then living) by name. Dixon's DOB was 6/21/1758 and his DOD was in February 1816. He married Anna Pinkstone 1/29/1793.

In the Name of God. Amen. I Dixon Robinson of Fauquier County and State of Virginia being in a low state of health but in a perfect mind do make this my last will and testament, namely:

1. I will and bequeath to my beloved wife Ann Robinson all my estate both real

and personal during her natural life or widowhood.
2. I give to my son Henry [the] negro Lewis.
3. I give to my daughter Mary Robinson one negro girl named Dianna.
4. I give to my daughter Fanny one negro named Leanna.
5. I give to my son Jackin Robinson one negro boy named David.
6. I give to my daughter Sally one negro woman named Rose and her increase.
7. I give to my daughter Anne one negro man named George.
8. I give to my son Dixon one negro boy named Harry.
9. I give to my daughter Felicia the firstborn children of Dianna and Leanna.
10. I give to my son Nathl. one negro boy named Simon.
11. I give to my daughter Lydia one negro woman named Hannah and her increase.
12. I give to my daughter Elizabeth one negro girl named Matilda and her increase.

Should any of the legatees die without issue their property designated shall be sold and the money arising therefrom be divided among them which are living.

Should any of the beforementioned negroes die previous to the legatee becoming of age the valuation of such a negro shall be made good to each legatee out of the sale of the property after my wife's death or marriage.

After the death or marriage of my wife the whole of the property is to be sold, the land on twelve months notice to the highest bidder, and the money to be divided among the legatees then living.

I do appoint Carr Bailey and Samuel Weaver executors to this my last will and testament. January 31, 1816. Dixon Robinson. Witnesses: Martin Maddox, Nancy Bailey

Dixon ROBINSON 23 Dec 1816 left an appraisement of his property in Fauquier County, Virginia

Fauquier Co., Va GUARDIAN BONDS 1759-1871 by John Gott William Robinson, gdn. of Ann Robinson, orph. of Dixon Robinson, dec'd 27 Dec 1819.
Samuel Weaver, gdn. of Sarah Robinson, orph. of Dixon Robinson, dec'd.
22 May 1820. Sec: Wm Robinson.

Thomas Hunton, gdn. of Lydia Robinson, orph. of Dixon Robinson, dec'd.
27 Feb 1821. For: $400. Security: John A.W. Smith. J.P.: John P. Smith, Wm Horner, Chandler Peyton, Alex'r D. Kelly. Witness: Thomas C. Kelly.
Thomas Hunton, gdn. of Nathaniel Robinson and Eliz'th Robinson, orphs. of Dixon Robinson, dec'd. 28 Jan 1822.

Revolutionary War Records VIRGINIA
SECTION II (18) [DOCUMENT No. 44] (18) LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE VIRGINIA LINE ON CONTINENTAL

ESTABLISHMENT, WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON THE ARMY REGISTER AND WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED BOUNTY LAND, RICHMOND, 1835.
Robinson, Dixon, Soldier, Inf.

Database: War of 1812 Muster Rolls
Surname Given Name Middle Initial Company Unit Rank - Induction Rank - Discharge MISC ROLL-BOX ROLL-EXCT ROBINSON DIXON 1 BATTALION U.S. VOLS. CORPORAL CORPORAL 61

Shadrack Pinkston3 was discharged a coroporal, at Morristown, New Jersey, December 16, 1779, having served three years in the 11th Virginia Regiment on Continental Establishment (Ibid., p. 227). In addition to his pay of 6 and 2/3 dollars every month, he was given a warrant for bounty land in the Ohio Military District (then of Virginia; later if formed Ohio County, Kentucky), warrant no. 3997 for 100 acres, dated November 19, 1785 (_____ Jillson, Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, p. 354). After the War, Shadrack returned to Fauquier County, Virginia, along with his niece's husband, Dixon Robinson, who had also served in the Guard, (Godfrey, op. Cit., p. 240). In 1782, Shadrack and Henry Pinkston co-sign the inventory of the estate of John Barbour in Fauquier County, Virginia. Barbour is probably the son of John and Sarah Pinkston Barbour, therefore a cousin to Shadrack and Henry Pinkston.

All above from the research of John McMullen.
https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=johndmcmullen&id=I03621
Marriage data from: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

Dixon married **Anna Pinkstone** on February 2, 1793 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 187 M i. **Henry Robinson** .

+ 188 F ii. **Mary Robinson** .

+ 189 F iii. **Fanny Robinson** .

+ 190 M iv. **Jachin Robinson** .

+ 191 F v. **Sally Robinson** .

+ 192 F vi. **Anne Robinson** .

+ 193 M vii. **Dixon Robinson** .

+ 194 F viii. **Felicia Robinson** .

+ 195 M ix. **Nathaniel Robinson** .

+ 196 F x. **Lydia Robinson** .

+ 197 F xi. **Elizabeth Robinson** .

66. Stephen Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1762 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after April 22, 1822 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Birthdate estimate comes from his order in the will, directly after Dixon Robinson.

Stephen Robinson transferred Lease of Property to William Fitzhugh, not described further. Book 10, p. 354. Abstrcts of Fauquier Co. VA, Deed Books 10-17, 1788-1810 Buck, Dee Ann, c. 1997.

Enumerated Mar. 28, 1799 in personal property tithable, Fauquier Co., VA. http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1799PersonalA/21.jpg
Catherine Robinson Campbell named her brother Stephen as guardian of her son, Nathaniel Campbell, in her will written 22 April 1822, and proven 23 Dec 1822. Will Book 8, p. 263.

67. Mary Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1764 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after January 11, 1785 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Named in her father's will. Nothing further known.

68. Lydia Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1766 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Marriage data for first marriage from Ancestry.com. Virginia Marriages before 1824 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1997.

Second marriage identifies her as "Mrs. Lydia George." From: Dodd, Jordan. Virginia, Compiled Marriages, 1660-1800 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1997.

Thomas Roach appears in the 1810 census of Fauquier County, VA, only himself and his wife. Their lack of children fifteen years into their marriage suggests Lydia never had any with her second husband, and may have only had one (Presley) with her first.

Lydia was appointed guardian of her son Presley on Sep. 26, 1791, likely after the death of her husband Aaron George. (Fauquier County Guardianships)

Lydia married **Aaron George** on October 24, 1785 in Fauquier County, Virginia. Aaron died before September 26, 1791 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

The child from this marriage was:

+ 198 M i. **Presley George** was born before September 26, 1791 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Lydia next married **Thomas Roach** on February 26, 1795 in Fauquier County, Virginia. Thomas died after 1810 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

69. Elijah Robinson (*Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born before 1769 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Elijah Robinson was named in his father's will in January 1785. Some researchers believe Elijah to be the Elijah Nash Robinson who died in Daviess, Indiana Oct. 13, 1845. This seems unlikely, since Elijah Nash was born Mar. 13, 1779, according to his tombstone, and Elijah, the son of Benjamin was old enough to claim himself as tithable in 1790, placing his birth in 1769 or earlier. It's possible there is more than one Elijah Robinson in this extended family group, or that the tombstone birth is wrong.

Elijah Robinson's marriage date comes from his marriage bond recorded in Fauquier County, VA.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX 1787 - LIST "C"
Last Name Charged with tax Tithables Notes
Robinson, Sarah Self 1 3 4 7 11 Not tithable
Sarah claimed Elijah Robinson as her tithable (age 16-21 yrs)
Robinson, Martha Self 1 2 4 5 12 Not tithable
Robinson, John Martha Robinson
Mushett, John Martha Robinson
Pollard, John Martha Robinson 16-21 yrs
Robinson, Benj Self 0 1 0 2 5
Robinson, Max Self 0 0 0 1 0

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX 1790 - LIST A
Robinson, Elijah-- claims only self (b. before 1769)
Robinson, John-- claims self
Robinson, Martha--claims John Muschett
Robinson, Dixon
Robinson, Stephen
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1790PersonalA/18.jpg
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1790PersonalC/18.jpg
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1790PersonalA/19.jpg

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1799 TAX LIST
District of Elias Edmonds Junr,
Virginia Genealogist Volume 19(pages177-182) and Volume 20 (pages 250-257)
In the following entries, if one number appears after the name it is the number of free males aged over 16, The second number is the horses owned, and the third and fourth, if Given, are the number of tithable slaves aged over sixteen and the number aged between twelve and sixteen.

Griffith, Elijah 1-4-1-0
Griffith, John 1-2
Griffith, Sarah (Dennis Griffith) 1-7-2-0 ***
Nash, Traverse 1-7-16-3
Robinson, Stephen 1-2-2-0
Robinson,James 1-5-2-0
Robinson, Sarah (Elijah Robinson) 1-3-2-2******
Robinson, William (son of Nathl.) 1-3-0-1
Robinson, Martha (William Robinson) 1-5-3-0

Elijah married **Susannah Norris** on October 3, 1785 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

70. James Robinson (*Sarah Stacy³, John², Simon¹*) was born about 1769 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after March 28, 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Dixon Robinson was named guardian of his minor brother James Robinson Oct. 27, 1788, a few years after the death of their father. Dixon Robinson was chosen guardian of James Robinson, orph., of Benj'a Robinson, dec'd. 27 December 1788. For: L500. Security: Stephen Robinson. (Fauquier Co., Va Guardian Bonds 1759-1871 by John Gott)

James appears in Stafford Co. VA 1790 tithable list next to William Robinson; and in 1799 Fauquier tithables with William, Sarah, Stephen and Martha Robinson.
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Fauquier/1799PersonalA/21.jpg

He could be any number of James Robinsons that moved west after 1800. Nothing definite known after the Fauquier County tithables. Some genealogists have him as the father of the Catherine Robinson who married William Edward Sanders in Fauquier Sep. 20, 1818, but with no supporting evidence.

James married **Molly Robinson** on January 23, 1790 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

James next married **Sally Minter** on April 19, 1793 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

71. Peter Stacy (*Peter³, John², Simon¹*) was born in 1756 or 1757 in Virginia and died between April and September 1810 of Clark County, Indiana.

Two decades after Peter Stacy left Stafford County, a Peter Stacy appeared in Yohogania County, VA, which was divided in the mid-1780s, the northern half joining with Fayette County, PA. He lived in Fayette and Westmoreland County until October 1787, when he removed to Jefferson County, KY, and in 1799, to Clark County, IN where he spent the remainder of his life.

Genealogist Jenny Rassmuson believes Peter Stacy of Clark County IN was the son of Peter Stacy and Ruth Croswell of Stafford County, Virginia. While there is no solid proof that this is the case, it seems likely. Stacy was still a scarce name in Virginia during the colonial period, and the disappearance of Peter from Stafford after 1755--with an appearance by a Peter Stacy in 1778 about 230 miles north, seems to fit well enough.

A transcript of the burials in Stacy Cemetery in Clark County, Indiana notes that the land was owned by Peter Stacy, "a native of New Jersey." However, there is

evidence that this Peter Stacy co-migrated with the Combs family of Stafford County, VA, that married into the family of his likely uncle, Simon Stacy (d.1762). Joseph Combs of Stafford County later migrated north to Loudoun County, VA and his son Joseph Combs ended up in Fayette County, PA. These Combses later migrated to Nelson County, KY and Clark County, IN where they are found in church and militia records with the Stacys. See: http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/pa/fayette/ and http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/in/clark.htm

Whatever the case may be, all records for the Peter Stacy who died in Clark County, IN are included here for reference.

All research on this Peter Stacy by Jenny Rasmusson of South Jordan, UT. She had a website at https://www.rasmussonfamily.org/

PETER STACY RECORDS (a.k.a. Peter Stoese/Peter Statia):

Sep. 8, 1777: “Peter Stoacy” sadler by occupation, enlisted in Col. Benjamin Flowers' regiment of artillery and artificers at work in Philadelphia, PA and appears in a muster roll of men working at a factory of leather accoutrements dated April 1780. Documents show this regiment was raised in the state of Pennsylvania. https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-24-02-0465

June 24, 1778: Peter Stacy named constable in Yohogania Co., VA.

May 26, 1779: Peter Stacy, grantor, 318 acres on Jacob's Creek, Westmoreland Co., PA.

Sep. 29, 1779: Peter appears in a court case in Yohogania Co., VA.

1783: A Thomas Stacy was taxed on 250 acres, Tyrone Township, Westmoreland Co., PA. This Thomas Stacy served in the Revolutionary War and later appears with Peter Stacy in Fayette Co., PA. In his Revolutionary War pension application he states that he was born in England.

Sep. 22, 1784: Peter Stacy appears in a suit with Joseph Whitesides in Fayette Co., PA.

1785-86: Peter was taxed on 250 acres in Tyrone Township, now in Fayette Co., PA (formed from Westmoreland County, PA and Yohogania County, VA in 1783).

1787: Peter appears in court records in both Jefferson Co., KY and Westmoreland Co., PA.

July 30, 1789: Peter Stacy appears in a tax list in Jefferson Co., KY. He appears in several tax lists here through July 1799 and appears in deeds of Clark County, IN in 1799.

Apr. 11, 1799: Grantor, to William Sullivan, 260 acres, Clark Co., IN.

April 1801: Peter Stacy “viewer of fences” in Clark Co., IN. He begins appearing in court records in Clark County in 1801 both as grantor and witness in several cases.

Mar. 20, 1803: Residence on Pleasant Run Creek, Clark Co., IN.

Sep. 6, 1805: Peter Stacy, grantor to William Stacy, 100 acres, Clark's Grant #70.

1807: Peter Stacy appears in a tax census in Clark Co., IN.

Jul. 1810: Clark County, Indiana Orders, July 11, 1810 noted: "Peter Stacy Esquire, later Coroner of this County being dead..." (new coroner appointed).

Sep. 10, 1810: Probate for Peter Stacy in Clark Co., IN begins.

Research by Jenny Rasmusson, 4 Hillside Place, Winsted, CT 06098.
Jenealogy@snet.net
Retrieved from https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/stacy/939/

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Information from Jenny Rasmusson

This is the family of Solomon Louis Jacobs and his wife, Nancy Jane Stacy. Records show that Nancy's paternal grandparents were Peter Stacy and wife Anna Catherine. Several researchers have suggested that Peter Stacy is the son of Peter Stacy and Ruth Croswell. Perhaps you have found direct or circumstantial evidence that this is the case? Or perhaps you have found evidence that he is the son of another Stacy? Here are some evidences that may lead to the confirmation of his parentage:

- Transcription of Stacy Cemetery by Jeanne Burke, at bottom of transcription page: “This is on land which had belonged to Peter Stacy, a native of New Jersey. He was dead by 1823 as was his son, George and both may be buried here.”

- Possible brother, Thomas Stasy, listed in the same township in 1783 as Peter Stacy: 1783 Tyrone township, Westmoreland county, PA: Peter Statia 250 ac 2h 2c 3 white inhab, Thomas Statia (single)

- In 1775-1776 Jonathan Higgs traveled to Mason county, Kentucky with a group of 12 “young men” to survey about 20,000 acres. Two members of the group were

Haydon and Samuel Wells, also of Virginia. According to the article by Clara Hamlett Robertson, “Haydon was born in Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co VA 9 Sep 1744. He was both a surveyor and a millwright - trades which were valued in pioneer Tennessee.”

Interestingly enough, Peter Stacy's suggested parents were from Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia.

Could Peter Stacy and Jonathan Higgs both have been from Overwharton Parish and known each other before Jonathan's death, which was probated in Yohogania county, Virginia [now Westmoreland/Fayette counties, Pennsylvania]? A Samuel Wells sold property on Jacobs Creek in 1782, where Peter and Catherine LNU Higgs Stacy were living.

http://rasmussonfamily.org/Stacy/PeterStacyDesc5Gen-o/up/index.htm

Peter married **Anna Catherine Higgs** about 1779 in Yohogania County, Virginia. Anna was born before 1765 in Virginia and died on August 31, 1822 in Clark County, Indiana.

All research by Jenny Rasmusson.

Spouse: Anna Catherine UNKNOWN
Name-Var: Cateron STACY
Birth: bef __ ___ 1765 Virginia.
Witness: 25 May 1778 Witness; Probate; Jonathan HIGGS; Yohogania county, Virginia. , ,
Probate: 07 Aug 1787 Jonathan HIGGS (1757-1778); Washington county, Pennsylvania. ,
CourtCase: __ Oct 1787 Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.
CourtCase: 09 Oct 1787 Mary HIGGS (1778-); Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. ,
Grantor: 06 Sep 1805 Witness; Peter STACY and William STACY; 100ac Clark’s Grant #70, Clark, Indiana. ,
Residence: 22 Jan 1814 Clark county, Indiana.
Census: 22 Jan 1814 Clark co., Ind.
Grantor: 20 Sep 1815 Sarah STACY (1810-1859); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantor: 20 Sep 1815 Nancy STACY (1787-1850); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantor: __ ___ 1819 160ac Clark’s Grant #70, Clark, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Witness; James STACY; Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Charlestown twp, Clark co, IN.
Will: 31 Aug 1822 Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Death: 31 Aug 1822 Clark co., Ind.

Burial: __ Sep 1822 Clark county, Indiana.
Death: 1822-1822 Clark county, Indiana.
Probate: 12 Nov 1823 Clark, Indiana. , ,
Father: Father of Anna Catharina and Anna Maria UNKNOWN
Mother:

Children from this marriage were:

+ 199 M i. **William Stacy** was born on October 22, 1780 in East Huntington, Pennsylvania and died in December 1849 in Clark County, Indiana.

+ 200 M ii. **George Stacy** was born about 1784 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania and died after October 27, 1848 of Clark County, Indiana.

+ 201 F iii. **Nancy Stacy** was born on April 26, 1787 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania and died on January 15, 1850 in Driftwood, Indiana.

+ 202 F iv. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born about 1790 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died before September 1810 of Clark County, Indiana.

+ 203 M v. **James Stacy** was born about 1795 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died after November 1836 of Clark County, Indiana.

+ 204 F vi. **Patsy Stacy** was born before December 16, 1798 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died before 1860 of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

+ 205 M vii. **Henry Stacy** was born on October 21, 1801 in Charlestown Township, Indiana and died on January 20, 1861 in Charlestown Township, Indiana.

+ 206 F viii. **Lucy Stacy** was born about 1804 in Clark County, Indiana and died after 1850 in Missouri.

+ 207 F ix. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1806 in Clark County, Indiana and died before January 7, 1859 in Clark County, Indiana.

72. George Stacy (*George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1755 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after April 7, 1834 in Monroe County, Alabama.

George Stacy was a farmer of Camden District, South Carolina and a soldier in the Upper Ninety-Six Loyalist Militia during the final years of the Revolutionary War. He fought at King's Mountain in October 1780, a pivotal victory for patriot forces that prevented Lord Cornwallis from invading North Carolina. George later evacuated Fort Ninety-Six, the last major British stronghold in South Carolina

and served through 1782. After the war, he settled in Camden District and bought substantial property. His own loyalist sentiments seem to have subsided enough that he named his second son after then-president George Washington in 1792. He departed South Carolina with his children in 1822 and settled in Alabama.

George's parentage is uncertain but his confirmed origin in upper Ninety-Six District (modern day Cherokee/Spartanburg counties) and probable relation to a Peter Stacy (who also enlisted in the Upper Ninety-Six Militia), the naming of his son Amos (also the name of a son of Robert Stacy), place him as a likely son of George and Jemima Stacy of the Stafford County Stacy clan. He may also be the grandfather of Peter B. Stacy of Chesterfield County, who had children named George and Jemima (1860 census). Robert Stacy Sr. also had a grandson named George P. Stacy, who had a son named Harvey Stacy, possibly named for Elizabeth Harvey, wife of George Stacy.

George's descendants inherited an alternate spelling, "Stacey" that was formalized during the mid-19th century. The family bible of Amos Stacy and Elizabeth Kearley shows the spelling "Stacy" for the earliest generations, but the spelling begins to morph into "Stacey" with the birth of John Advill Stacey recorded in 1830.

Records

c.1755: George Stacy born. Census records give a wide range for his birth, from as early as 1755 to the 1770s. The fact that he purchased land on Jan. 3, 1785 proves he was born in 1763 or earlier. A date of Oct. 11, 1751 is often given for his birth. This is incorrect. The very faded entry in the Amos Stacy family bible appears in a list of his grandchildren and reads "George Stacey was bornd October 11th, 1859," coming one entry after the birth of a Hannah E. Stacey, born in 1857.

1780-1782: George Stacy served as a loyalist in the Revolutionary War. Along with Peter Stacy he enlisted in the Spartan Loyalist Regiment (a.k.a. the Upper Ninety-Six Militia) of Upper Ninety-Six District. These men were primarily from what are now Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties. George served under Capt. Nicholas Hawley. Peter served Capt. William Young.

http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/Known_Loyalists_at_Kings_Mountain.pdf
https://www.goupstate.com/news/20040428/city-was-named-for-spartan-regiment

George enlisted as a private in the Spartan Loyalist Regiment on June 14, 1780. By August, he had been mustered in the South Carolina Rangers, stationed near Camden, South Carolina, where he remained through the end of 1781. He was at Kings Mountain during the battle (Oct. 7, 1780) and evacuated Fort Ninety-Six in July 1781.

George was mustered in the First Camden Militia and served from Nov. 13, 1781 to Mar. 12, 1782 with a William Stacey who reportedly died during his service on Mar. 27, 1782. Private "George Stacey" appears in the payrolls of Lt. Col. William Young's corps, Little River Militia, Ninety-Six Brigade, Maj. William Young's company, Sep. 6, 1782. (*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War* Vol. 1, p. 336). After this date, he evidently mustered out and settled into private life in Camden District.

From Apr. 8 to Sep. 8, 1782 he served under Maj. William Young in the Troop of Mounted Dragoons. (*Loyalists in the Siege of Fort Ninety-Six* by Bobby Gilmer Moss)

MUSTERS:

Private "George Stacie" appears in muster of Maj. John Harrison's corps, SC Rangers, near Camden, Aug. 25 - Oct. 24, 1780.

Private "George Stacie" appears in muster of Maj. John Harrison's corps, SC Rangers, near Camden, SC Oct. 25 - Dec. 24, 1780.

Private "George Stacie" appears in muster of Maj. John Harrison's corps, SC Rangers, near Camden, Dec. 25, 1780 - Feb. 23, 1781.

Private "George Stacie" appears in muster of Maj. John Harrison's corps, SC Rangers, Quarter House, Oct. 25 - Dec. 24, 1781. (Abstracted from "*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign* Vol. 1")

Private "George Stacey" appears in muster of Maj. William Young's Militia Dragoons April 8 - July 8, 1782.
http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/musters/scmilitia/scmyoung1.htm

January 3, 1785: "George Stacey" is approved a 440 acre plat in Camden District, Clarendon County, South Carolina. On November 9, 1785, he is approved another plat, for 200 acres, also in Camden.

April 3, 1786: Grant to George Stacey for ten pounds, five shillings, four pence, the 440 acres in District of Camden, SC. on the Sammy Swamp waters of Black River.

1790: "George Stacey" appears in Camden, Clarendon Co. SC in the Federal census: no sons, two females, no slaves. There is also a George Stacey in NC in 1790, none in VA in 1787 or 1790. Only two Stacey families were recorded in South Carolina this census. Robert Stacey was established at Spartanburg and George Stacey was established in Sumter District, now part of Clarendon County.

August 7, 1796: Grant to George Stacey for four pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence, the 200 acres in District of Camden, SC. on Boggy Branch located on

south side of Black River.

September 5, 1796: Tract of land granted to Benjamin West on June 6, 1786 was conveyed to George Stacey. No description.

1800: “George Stashie” recorded in Sumter Dist., Clarendon County, SC US census. 201001-22110. Next door neighbor is “John Stashie.” age 17-26, wife same age.

1810: “George Stacia” was recorded in Clarendon County. 211101-01101. Both parents of this family are born bef. 1765. John St

August 15, 1812: Tract of land granted to Josiah Nelson on November 22, 1774 and transferred to William G. Richardson was conveyed to George Stacey.

October 12, 1814: Tract of land conveyed to George Stacey on August 15, 1812 was proved before William Vaughn, Jr. J.Q.

1820 U.S. Census. Sumter County, SC: The George Stacy* household was recorded with 1 male aged 10-16 years, 2 males 16-18, 3 males 16-26, 1 male 45 and older, 3 females under 10, 1 female 26-45. One household separated George Stacy from John Stacy*, his oldest son.

January 1, 1822. Deed Book FF, pp. 407-408, Sumter District, SC: George Stacey sold to Richard J. Manning for $2200.00 the land, comprising 534 acres, on the north side of Hawkins Branch, waters of Sammy Swamp, waters of Black River, adjoining Joseph Pack, Daniel Kelly, and Dr. James Capers.

January 26, 1822: Elizabeth, wife of George Stacey, relinquished dower to property described in Deed Book FF, pp. 407-408.

1822: George moved to Alabama.

1830 U.S. Census. Monroe County, AL: The George Stacy household was recorded with 1 male aged 50-60 years, 1 male 10-15, 1 female 15-20, and 1 female 30-40. The neighbors were Frederick Schultz, Josiah Kearley, and the Cantalino family. George Stacey owned one male slave aged 10-24 and two female slaves aged 10-24. Five households separated the George Stacey home from that of his son, Willam, George W. Stacey lived in the household next to William, and Amos lived nineteen households distant.

NOTE: Josiah Kearley’s daughter, Elizabeth, married Amos Stacey, son of George Stacey. The Cantalino family name was spelled Carnline and Carrline when sons of this family married daughters of George Washington Stacey, son of George Stacey. Today, descendants of this family spell the name Carnley.

April 7, 1834. Monroe County Tract Book, pg. 606: George Stacey purchased from

Cahaba Land Office the NE1/4 of SW1/4 in Section 7, Township 8N, Range 9E, Monroe County, AL. Certificate 18654 (or 18659). Cahaba Records page 352 dated April 15, 1835. The early date may be the establishment of a homestead and the later date recorded the land purchase

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The Amos Stacy family bible, published 1841, recorded the births of the children of "George Stacy and Elizabeth his wife." Listed in the order they appear in the bible. Images courtesy of Steve Stacey.

George Stacy, son of George Stacy and Elizabeth his wife, June 10, 1792
Naomey Stacy, daughter of George Stacy and Elizabeth, September 10, 1795
William Stacy, son of George Stacy and Elizabeth his wife, March 8, 1802
Amos Stacy, son of George Stacy and Elizabeth his wife, May 3, 1803
John Stacy, son of George Stacy and Elizabeth his wife, March 8, 1779

Immediate neighbors of his son Amos in Monroe Co. AL in 1860 census are a Sarah Stacy, b. SC 1804, widow of William Stacey; and a George Stacy, age 46, b. SC.

The same year there appears a Peter B. Stacy in Chesterfield Co., SC age 36, b. SC with wife Elizabeth, children George, Sarah, Andrew and Martha, and tellingly, Jemima. His parentage is unknown.

Steve Stacey of Monroeville, AL is the primary researcher for the descendants of George Stacy/Stacey of SC and AL. He the vast majority of the original legwork for this family.

DNA Match: I have a DNA match with a descendant of George Stacey via his son Amos. Profile is staceya413. 9 cM across 1 segment.

staceya413 matches with eight other individuals who have ancestors named Stacy born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. They are Diane Thornton Stephens, James Stacey, jolleylyn, J.Q. (managed by Sally T Quinn), C.Q. (managed my Sally T Quinn), rayeann16, Pamela Carpenter (Managed by carpenter177), elaine best. All 5th to 8th cousins.

Of these, Diane Thornton Stephens is a descendant of Sally Stacy Boyd; Pamela Carpenter, J.Q., C.Q., and rayeann16 are descendants of Nancy Stacy Quinn. This is reasonably strong evidence of relation between Robert Stacy and George Stacey.

George married **Elizabeth Harvey**. Elizabeth was born before 1765 and died after January 26, 1822 of Clarendon County, South Carolina.

The family bible of William Stacy (1802-1858) gives her maiden name as Harvey.

Posting from Steve Stacey:

I recall that we have discussed the Creek indian connection in the past. My notes indicate that we were going to trade family information. The Stacey connection to the Creek indians is documented through one grandson of George Stacey, Manning Stacey, son of William Stacey. Manning Stacey was the only grandchild of George Stacey to place his name on the rolls of the Creek indians. He was a first cousin of Sarah Stacey, your direct ancestor, wife of Milton Carnley. Many Staceys in the William line gathered their family geneaology before 1974 and submitted the information and were placed on the rolls. The wife of George Stacey, Elizabeth (surnamed Harvey, most likely), was full blooded Indian. This information is not documented except by family oral history and the physical features of her many descendants. If you are looking for written proof, it simply does not exist. --Steve Stacey.

From: https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/carnley/115/

Children from this marriage were:

+ 208 M i. **John Stacy** was born on March 8, 1779 in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, died after 1840 in Montgomery County, Alabama, and was buried in Pintala Churchyard Cemetery, Montgomery County, AL.

+ 209 M ii. **George Washington Stacy** was born on June 10, 1792 in Clarendon County, South Carolina, died after February 16, 1882 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

+ 210 F iii. **Naomey Stacy** was born on September 10, 1795 in Clarendon County, South Carolina and died after 1880 in Conecuh County, Alabama.

+ 211 M iv. **William Stacy** was born on March 8, 1802 in Clarendon County, South Carolina, died in January 1858 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Antioch #1 Church Cemetery, Tunnel Springs, AL.

+ 212 M v. **Amos Stacy** was born on May 3, 1803 in Clarendon County, South Carolina, died on June 4, 1899 in Manistee, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

73. Peter Stacy (*George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1760 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died on March 27, 1782 in Camden District, South Carolina.

June 1780: Peter and George Stacy/Stacey enlisted in the Spartan Loyalist Regiment (a.k.a. the Upper Ninety-Six Militia) of Upper Ninety-Six District. These men were primarily from what are now Spartanburg and Cherokee

Counties. George served under Capt. Nicholas Hawley. Peter served Capt. William Young.
http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/Known_Loyalists_at_Kings_Mountain.pdf

Spartanburg city and county were named for the Spartan Regiment (patriot version).
https://www.goupstate.com/news/20040428/city-was-named-for-spartan-regiment

Peter Stacy/Stacey served from June 14, 1780 in the Spartan Regt under Capt. Samuel Young, served at the battle of King's Mountain (Oct. 7, 1780) and evacuated Fort Ninety-Six (July 1781).
--Bobby G. Moss, *Loyalists in the Seige of Fort Ninety-Six*

"Peter Stacy" was named in pay abstracts of Maj. Zachariah Gibbs regiment, Spartan Militia, Ninety-Six Brigade, men who came to Orangeburg with Lt. Col. John H. Cruger, now present at Dorchester, who also served with Lt. Ferguson, Lt. Samuel Young's company, six months pay June 14 - Dec. 13, 1780.

Peter Stacey/Stacy was named in pay abstract 71 Lt. Col. Zachariah Gibbs regt., Spartan Militia, Ninety-Six Brigade, Soldier's Certification, for those who came with Lt. Col. John H. Cruger to Orangeburg, SC, and were omitted from a previous abstract; these men also served under Maj. Ferguson. Six months' pay, June 13 - Dec. 14, 1780 at Dorchester, SC.

Also serving with George Stacey in the Camden Militia was a William Stacey who reportedly died during his service on March 27, 1782. Given that there is no other trace of this William Stacy, it is possible that this is Peter, and the first name was a mistake. (Pay Abstract Nr 136, Col. Robert English Regt., 1st Batt. Camden Militia. From "*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign During the Revolutionary War*, Vol. 1 p. 123.)

Peter's fate after the war remains a mystery. Given that he is known to have evacuated Fort Ninety-Six, but seems to have vanished thereafter, it is possible he was one the 500 evacuees who departed South Carolina with his commanding officer, Lt. Col. Zachariah Gibb, and resettled in Rawdon, Nova Scotia. There seems to be no trace of him or any likely descendants anywhere in Canada.

Background on Fort Ninety-Six:
http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ninety_six.html

74. Robert Stacy (*George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1764 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died on February 6, 1849 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

Robert Stacy (c.1764-1849) timeline:

c.1764: Robert Stacy is born to George Stacy & Jemima Edwards in Hamilton Parish, Fauquier County, Virginia. Robert's birth likely took place on the plantation of Charles Littlejohn in Leeds Manor, near modern-day Hume, Virginia, where his father was living in 1759-64 or later.

October 1767: His father dies suddenly, and by 1771 Robert's mother remarries to Charles Littlejohn. Charles and Jemima have three known children: Henry "Big Yatt" in 1772, Ignatius in 1777 and Nancy c.1779. While most of the Stacys head off to Kentucky and Tennessee, the Littlejohns join a migration to Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, to settle in the upper Broad River Region near Thicketty Creek.

1774 (Dec. 8): Charles Littlejohn patents one hundred acres on a branch of Thicketty Creek in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina. His land is today on the north side of Route 211 in Gaffney, SC, bordering the old Spartanburg-Union line.

1777: Charles Littlejohn is last recorded in VA as a tenant of Leeds Manor, Fauquier Co. VA. This is the likeliest year the family moves to SC. Robert is about 13 years old.

June 1780: Robert's brothers George and Peter enlist in the Upper Ninety-Six loyalist milita and fight for the British in the Revolution, mostly in the southern part of the state; his sister Anne would marry Shadrach Nowland, formerly of Frederick Co., Virginia ca. 1782 and they would be recorded in a land sale of December 1787 in Ninety-Six Dist., SC.

1782 (Jun. 6-Jul. 5 and Sep. 8-Oct. 25): Priv. Robert Stacy serves as a horseman in the company of Capt. John Mapp (1761-1828) of Col. Roebuck's (c.1755-1788) regiment of the SC militia just south of the city of Spartanburg. John Mapp's company saw action Sep. 16, 1782 during the Final Cherokee Campaign when they subdued a Cherokee Indian settlement and forced them to sign a temporary peace treaty under Brig. Gen. Andrew Pickens.

Source:
http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_last_cherokee_campaign.html
Source:
http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/patriots_sc_capt_john_mapp.html

1784 (Jul. 29): Robert files his payment indent petition to the colony of South

Carolina with written verification of his service by officers in his regiment.

1785 (Dec. 7): Robert receives nine pounds, five shillings, and one and a half pennies for his service. (SC Stub Entries to Indents, Book X, pt. I, No. 1142)

1786 (Dec. 17): Robert's first plat in Spartanburg District is certified by the surveyor. (SC Land Grants)

1787 (Feb. 5): Robert receives on this day a land grant from the Colony of South Carolina (statehood was not achieved until 1788) for 254 acres of property in Spartanburg District on the south side of Goucher Creek, just west of the branch off from Thicketty on Highway 150. His borders are John Shippy, Robert Wilkins and Robert Morris. This property sat on top of what is now the intersection of Goucher Green Bethel Rd. and Highway 150.

1790: Robert Stacy is enumerated in the federal census of South Carolina in Spartanburg Dist. next to Joseph Austill. Commonly mis-indexed as "Robert Story."

1798 (Sep. 11): A court order states that "Robert Stacy" will "oversee the road leading to Union County in place of John Lipscomb." That road is now highway 150.

1799 (Apr. 11): Robert is first recorded buying land in Spartanburg District, purchasing 13 acres from neighbor John Lipscomb (1761-1827).

1800 (Mar. 21): Robert's land purchase from Amos Austell is filed. In November, Robert sold land to William Brock.

1801 (Sep. 29): Robert begins the relocation of his estate to the west side of Broad River with the purchase of 200 acres on the waters of Cherokee Creek: Sept 29, 1801 Box H, p. 11-12 Jordan Gibson (Logan Co., KY) to Robert Stacey (Spartanburg) waters Cherokee Cr of Broad R. Witness Amos Austell and Samuel Austell. Signed Jordan Gibson's mark. Wit. oath, Oct. 26, 1801 Amos Austell to John Lipscomb Rec. Dec 5, 1801. This property was identified as the southern border of Charles Hester's 222 acre plat surveyed on Oct. 20, 1797, and affirmed as a Stacy boundary in a deed of Champion to Dare October 3, 1808. It bordered William Tate (Wilson Nesbitt after 1839) to the east, Cherokee Creek to the south and Robert Lipscomb and Michael Gaffney to the west. By 1840, Robert bought up most of the surrounding property, running a massive farm of more than 1,000 acres farmed by as many as 20 slaves.

1806 (Apr. 14): Robert sells 187 acres of his original plot bordering John Lipscomb's to William Brock. He then sold 13 additional acres to Brock the same day. 200 acres in total (this is likely the 13 acres he bought in 1799). Sally Stacy renounced dower to Jn. Lipscomb.

1810 (Mar. 25): Robert purchases 52 acres on Cherokee Creek from Richard Robertson.

1815 (Oct.): Robert Stacy & Jesse Tate sell to Michael Gaffney (1775-1854) 120 acres on both sides of Cherokee Creek. Border: Michael Gaffney. (This property is likely near Gaffney Ferry Rd., possibly slightly west).

1817 (Jan.): Robert Stacy acted as judge in the trial of Polly Gaffney, who knifed a slave called Phyllis owned by her husband Michael on Jan. 13, 1817. Robert Stacy "swore out the murder warrant" against Mrs. Gaffney, who was allowed out on bail at $1,000. (The Cherokee Chronicle Vol. 22, No. 91, May 2013. Also mentioned in "Rise til Amerika, 1851-1855", edited by Sigrid Laurell. Book was also called "Travels in America, 1851-1855."
http://sharonscrapbook.blogspot.com/2013/08/captain-michael-robert-gaffney-and-mary.html

1818 (Apr.-Aug.): Robert is administrator of the estate of his late son, William. He may have adopted William's daughter, Denicy, age 3.
[Following two transactions are two purchases outside Spartanburg District]

1820 (Dec. 28): "Robert Stacy Sr." buys from Tindell (Findal) W. Robertson 202 acres on Little Cherokee Creek. Border: Voinset. John Hester had sold this property to Robertson on Nov. 16, 1816. It was part of a large survey by James Martin for Charles Miles.

1822 (Oct. 10): Robert Stacy (Sr? Jr?) buys from John Wood 178 acres on branch of Lawson's Fork on Little Cherokee Creek (this is near the town of Spartanburg).

1828 (Dec. 16): Robert, now in his sixties, is widowed, according to his family bible.

1829 (no date)- Robert buys from son George 216 acres on Cherokee Creek. This was probably in preparation for George's relocation to Alabama. (George had bought 200 acres of this property in 1816 from Henry Kennedy; part of a Feb. 26, 1800 grant to Samuel Sparks on Gilkey's Creek).

1830: Robert appears in the Federal census, now age "60 to 70" years, living with only his slaves, (among them Prince Stacy 1822-1885), and his 2 youngest children, Chester, 19 and Denicy, 16. Denicy marries Thomas Davis, but dies within a decade. Most of Robert's children have grown up and moved to Alabama and Mississippi.

1833 (Jun. 28): Robert buys from Thomas Dare 200 acres on People's Creek.

1834 (Nov. 3): Apparently dissatisfied with his last purchase (or speculating), Robert sells the same 200 acres on People's Creek to William Ross (1789-1839).

1838 (Jun. 20): Robert buys from Robert Lipscomb (1780-1860) 84 acres bordering his own land on Cherokee Creek. A branch of the creek runs through the property and stretches out to what is now River Drive. (L tract)

1840 (Mar. 7): Robert buys from Richard Robertson "a certain tract" on Cherokee Creek, part of the estate of the late Nathaniel Robertson. This is a part of the tract Nathaniel Robertson bought from William Bostick in 1797, a massive 600-acre block on Cherokee Creek surveyed for Thomas Henry in 1764. The acreage of the purchase is unknown, but it seems likely this was what Robert sold to Chester in 1846.

1840 (Aug. 4) Robert, by now in his seventies, lives only with his (twenty) slaves and his daughter Elizabeth, who is age 40. After the youngest children left home, Elizabeth, probably widowed, moved back in to take care of her elderly father. Robert seals his will on Aug. 4, 1840.

1845 (Mar. 28): Robert sells to John Williams and Francis Northey 120 acres on the south side of Cherokee Creek. (The Northey property sat on the north side of Cherokee Rd., between what is now Ross St. and Scoggins Rd.)

1845 (Nov. 7) Robert sells to Obediah Surratt and D. B. Ross a tract of 150 acres on the north side of Cherokee Creek. Border: branch, M. C. Stacy.

1846 (Feb. 25): Robert sells a massive 278 acre plot to his son Chester, the largest of his transaction on record. The deed described the land being on "both sides of Cherokee Creek."

1848 (Jul. 22): Deed of conveyance, Robert Stacy to William B. Smith for $125 acres sold 50 acres on Cherokee Creek of Broad River bordering Northy and the creek. (This property is on the east side of what is now Teague Rd., surrounding a small man-made pond).

1848 (Sep. 7): Deed of conveyance, Robert Stacy of Spartanburg Dist., for $125 sold to James Ellis 50 acres on a branch, waters of Cherokee Creek; on meanders of the branch to Ellis Spring branch. Note: This is the final of Robert's land sales of 1845-1848, where he sold off 498 acres. After selling this property, he had his 200 acre homeplace, and another 250 acres adjacent both the homeplace, M.C. Stacy and his southern neighbors including Northy, Ellis, Sarratt and Williams. This may have been residual property fragments of little value.

1849 (Feb. 6): Robert Stacy dies at about 84-85 years old. His death is recorded in the Stacy family bible. Officiating at his funeral is Rev. John S. Ezell (1825-1903). Robert's will is probated on Feb. 19, 1849, and his grave was dug by a neighbor, John McKee. His estate is inventoried Mar. 10, 1849, and that May a legal battle begins between the two executors, M. C. Stacy and James L. Pearson, over the old man's belongings. He owns a large farm with several cows, horses, slaves, etc., a smooth bored rifle, and other things later inventoried in his will.

His remaining land, described as 250 acres consisting of 170 acres of old field, 50 acres of woods and 30 acres of bottomland, was sold in a Sheriff's auction to J. W. Ross.

Oddly enough, Robert's exit from life wasn't exactly peaceful; on November 2, 1849 four of his own slaves (Lucy, Gilly, Henry and Abe) along with a slave called Harry owned by Robert Lipscomb, were tried for conspiring to kill his son Chester in an evident bid to win Lucy's freedom. The slaves were found not guilty. (Magistrates & Freeholders Court of Spartanburg, Case 110, 11/2/1849) (Source: https://csidixie.org/exodus/coroners-slaves)

1849 (Oct. 22): R.C. Poole, Sheriff of Spartanburg Dist., to J.W. Ross for $400 sold 250 acres land of Robert Stacy, deceased, in this district on the waters of Broad River, bounded by M.C. Stacy, George Bobett, William B. Smith, James Ellis, Northy, Sarratt and Ross. Sold by order of the Court of the Ordinary tested 3 Sep. 1849. Except for Bobett, all of these neighbors were men Robert sold property to in 1845-1848. Bobett got the home place.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Roebuck- SC militia, was at King's Mountain in October 1780. Was wounded and taken prisoner at Mud Lick, SC on March 2, 1781. Exchanged August 1781. Died in 1788. (From Historic Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the Revolution.)

Most records are from copies of documents in possession of The South Carolina Department of Archives.

There is a Denicy Stacy mentioned in the family bible, born on Dec. 15, 1814. One naturally assumes this is the daughter of Robert Stacy, but in his 1840 will he makes mention of a "Denicy Stacy, daughter of my deceased son William" and states that she married Thomas Davis and died leaving no children. The will makes no mention of any Denicy, daughter of Robert, however a young girl appears in the 1820 and 1830 censuses in Denicy's age group, living w/ Robert. Unless there are two Denicy Stacys born about the same year and both dying before 1840, they may be the same person. Robert & Sally probably adopted their son's only daughter after William died.

THE STACY HOMEPLACE ON CHEROKEE CREEK

Robert's original land grant was in the southern part of Spartanburg District, adjacent to John Shippy and William Wilkins, and he appears to have lived near the Austells here from 1787 to 1801. He relocated his estate to the west bank of Broad River in September 1801 with a 200-acre purchase from Jordan Gibson. It is almost certainly on this plot that his homestead existed and any possible family cemetery would have been erected, particularly given that he did not buy further acreage in this area until 1810 and family cemeteries are typically found within 100 yards of the house.

This 1801 tract was a rectangular strip measuring 4,950 x 1,782 ft. “on the waters of Cherokee Creek” and extended from the north side of Gaffney Ferry Rd. down to Nesbitt’s line, south of the intersection of River Dr. and Victory Trail Rd. Robert’s precise homeplace went unrecorded, but it was most likely the old homestead at 167 Gaffney Ferry Rd. (35°05'48.9"N 81°35'42.6"W), which would have been a commanding hilltop position overlooking his property at the time. Any family cemetery that may have existed would have been near here.

Robert made a number of acquisitions and as of 1840 he owned about 70% of the property encompassed by River Dr., Victory Trail Rd. and Cherokee Ave. His property, at the time over 1,000 acres, extended from what is now the industrial park on Commerce Dr. to the north to the intersection of Rainbow Dr. and Deerwood Ln., on the west end and all the way to Cherokee Ave. on the southwestern flank, where Ross St. is. He owned a ~500-acre tract on Doolittle Creek near present-day Blacksburg as well. Robert’s extensive land holdings, occasional speculation and flipping of properties and extensive estate inventory strongly suggest he was one of the wealthier men in Spartanburg District at the time, what we would today call upper-middle class.

Locating Robert’s original tract was a matter of using elimination to piece the puzzle together.

We knew the 1801 “Jordan Gibson” tract must be where the house was, because there would have been no other place for him to live between his final Thicketty Creek sale in 1806 and the purchase of his next Cherokee Creek plot in 1810. Given the house was here, the cemetery was likely to be as well.

Identifying the Jordan Gibson Tract was made possible first by using an “anchor tract”-- in this case, the Tate Mill (a.k.a. Dare’s Mill) tract. Because we knew where the mill was due to existing ruins and its identification on an 1869 map, we could place that on a modern map. The Hester plat surveyed in 1797 was adjoining the Tate’s Mill tract on its southeast side and was sold jointly with it in the 1820s. The bottom boundary of this adjoined the Jordan Gibson tract at a red oak according to the plat. The Gibson deed (to Stacy) gave this red oak as the northeast boundary. This boundary sits firmly south of the intersection of River Dr. and Victory Trail Rd., and north of Cherokee Creek. So that gave us the upper boundary of the Jordan Gibson tract that became the Stacy homeplace in 1801.

Once we had this “Rosetta Stone”, the rest of it fell into place. We then could deduce that the 1839 plat survey for Wilson Nesbitt that identified the shape of his northwestern border with Robert Stacy was referring to the homeplace. The border on the Nesbitt plat corresponded perfectly to the shape of existing boundaries per the GIS parcel map survey for Cherokee County, giving us Robert’s eastern boundary line.

The Jordan Gibson deed gave us the precise meets and bounds of the homeplace,

and the positioning was deduced relative to adjacent properties and natural features. The deed noted the property was “on the waters of Cherokee Creek” indicating a tributary of the creek that was too small to name. Keeping the property north of the creek gave us a position that lined up directly on 133-167 Gaffney Ferry Rd. A combination of GIS parcel mapping and old-fashioned platting on paper gave us the rest of the missing pieces. Local historian Dennis Amos was instrumental in helping us figure all this out.

Robert Stacy sold off 498 acres of his property between 1845 and 1848. In March 1849, his executors sold 200 acres on the north side of Cherokee Creek, beginning on the bank of the creek, bounded by Nesbitt Iron Manufacturing and Gaffney to George Bobbitt. This was almost certainly his homeplace, the Jordan Gibson tract. Bobbitt (1813-1892) remained there until the 1850s and supposedly married a Sarah Littlejohn. They moved back to his native Grayson County, Virginia about 1852.

Robert married **Sally Austell,** daughter of **William Austell** and **Amelia Duncan,** about 1784 in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina. Sally was born about 1767 in Berkeley County, South Carolina and died on December 16, 1828 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

Sally Austell was born near Bush River, Berkeley County, South Carolina (today near the town of Newberry) in 1766 or 1767. M. C. Stacy stated in the 1880 census that his mother was born in South Carolina, so we can assume she was born shortly after the Austells sold their property in Virginia in May 1766 and moved to South Carolina, settling in what is now Newberry County. This is consistent with the accounts given in the 1800, 1810 and 1820 censuses, which indicate Sally was born between 1765 and 1774.

She spent her earliest years growing up on her maternal grandfather’s farm near the Bush River Quaker community before her family moved 60 miles north to the vicinity of Thicketty Creek, near the present-day town of Gaffney, around 1780.

Between around 1780 and the time her husband received his land grant in 1787, Sally would have likely lived on the property that was sold in this transaction:

p. 80-81 November 6, 1806 AMELY (Amelia, Milly) AUSTELL (Spartanburgh) to AMOS AUSTELL (same); for $500. sold 200 acres on Thickety Creek border: N- William Lipscomb, and W- Robert Wilkins, where AMELY AUSTELL lives; part of 400 acre grant to Thomas Nichols. Signed: MILEY AUSTELL Wit. oath November 9, 1806 JOSEPH AUSTELL to John Lipscomb. Rec. Nov. 10, 1806
Her death date--Dec. 16, 1828-- is given in the Robert Stacy family bible. Her name is given only as “Sally Stacy, wife of Robert Stacy,” and there is no official documentation of her maiden name. However, there are a number of indications that she was very likely born to William and Amelia Austell:

1. The given names for her children, Nancy, William, Amos and Amelia are not Stacy names and appear to have come from the Austell family;
2. Descendants of Amos Stacy claim his real first name was "Joseph", also an Austell name;
3. One of Robert and Sally's grandchildren was named "Margaret Austelle Stacy";
4. A daughter of Amos Austell was named "Sally";
5. Robert lived next door to Joseph Austell in the 1790 census;
6. Robert and the Austell brothers served as each other's witnesses in two early land transactions in 1800 and 1801.

It's circumstantial evidence, but a virtual mountain of it.

Furthermore, autosomal DNA triangulation has strongly corroborated that Robert Stacy's descendants are related to the Austell family.

1. Ashley Vance (19 cM), descendant of William Austell (1777-1842), is a DNA match to myself and Ashlyn Stacy Neely, both descendants of Robert Stacy. Her family is well-documented back to about the year 1800 and there seems to be no other common ancestry.

2. Dewayne Duncan's (29 cM) lineage isn't known, but he has shown crossmatching with Amos Austell descendant cveillis2006 (13 cM) as well as 6 descendants of Robert Stacy (25-127 cM). He is almost certainly a Robert Stacy descendant.

3. ebennett1222 (7 cM), a descendant of Amos Austell (1775-1855), has DNA matches to joe1945vcnv (41 cM) who matches to 8 descendants of Robert Stacy, and J.S. (127 cM), who in turn has matches to at least 14 descendants of Robert Stacy (28-833 cM). Both are almost certainly a descendant of Robert himself (J.S.'s last name is evidently "Smart").

4. BucknerandFinnertyFamBam (9 cM), a descendant of Amos Austell, has DNA matches to J.S. (127 cM), joe1945vcnv (41 cM) and E.P. (21 cM), all Robert Stacy descendants.

5. atrubear (14 cM) a descendant of Joseph Austell (1769-1823) has DNA matches to myself and Debra Fowler (23 cM), descendant of Robert Stacy.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 213 F i. **Nancy Stacy** was born on January 25, 1785 in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, died on October 15, 1860 in Starkville, Mississippi, and was buried in Quinn Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

+ 214 F ii. **Delilah Stacy** was born on October 8, 1788 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died in 1849 or 1850 in Bibb County, Alabama.

+ 215 F iii. **Sally Stacy** was born on January 16, 1790 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after June 26, 1860 in Tunnell Hill, Georgia.

+ 216 M iv. **William Stacy** was born on December 16, 1792 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died on April 11, 1817 in South Carolina.

+ 217 M v. **Robert Stacy Jr.** was born on October 16, 1795 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died in July or August 1862 in Bibb County, Alabama.

+ 218 M vi. **George Stacy** was born on October 20, 1797 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died on February 17, 1832 in Pickens County, Alabama.

+ 219 F vii. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born on January 26, 1799 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after May 15, 1849.

+ 220 F viii. **Amelia Stacy** was born on April 14, 1802 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after July 18, 1860 of Bibb County, Alabama.

+ 221 M ix. **Amos Stacy** was born on March 11, 1804 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on December 17, 1876 in Hughes Springs, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

+ 222 M x. **Isham Stacy** was born on January 12, 1805 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on May 18, 1885 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Choctaw County, MS.

+ 223 F xi. **Dicy Stacy** was born on November 6, 1806 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after 1880 in Draytonville, Union County, South Carolina.

+ 224 M xii. **Martin Chester Stacy** was born on August 1, 1811 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on September 17, 1895 in Limestone Springs, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

75. Anna Stacy (*George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born before December 1766 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Pendleton District, South Carolina.

Anna Stacy, wife of Shadrach Noland (also spelled Nowland, Noland, Nolen or Nolan), appears definitively in only a single record and evidently died before age fifty. Records of her birth or baptism do not survive and the location of her grave remains unknown, though it is likely in Pendleton District (modern-day Pickens, Oconee and Anderson counties).

Shadrach Nowland and wife "Anna Stacy" were recorded in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina selling land in December 1787:

p. 32-35 December 7, 1787 Shadrach Nowland and wife Anna Stacy (96 Dist.) to Edward Williams (same) for 50L S.C. money sold 200 acres on _____ Branch of Broad River grant May 6, 1769. Gov. William Tryon (N.C.) to Daniel McDaniel then in Tryon Co. NC. Wit: Stephen Nowland and Reuben Warren Signed: Shadrack Nowland and Anna S. Nowland's marks. Certified July 27, 1792 by S. Bethel.

A search of Daniel McDaniel's grants shows he was granted this property on the Suck Creek branch of Broad River: A. MCDANIEL, DANIEL-III, File no. 161, Grant no. 454;Bk. 23, page 487.Plat: survey'd for Daniel-III McDaniel 220 A. on Suck Creek of Broad River including his own improvement...Nov. 30, 1768. Zach Bullock, Surv.(No CB) Iss. May 6, 1769.

Suck Creek branches off of Broad River in the western-most section of Cleveland County, NC, right near its border with Rutherford County, and flows south into what is now Cherokee County, SC. Its southern tip is about a mile north of Thicketty Mountain. This suggests that in 1787 the Nowlands may have lived five or six miles northwest of what is now the city of Gaffney. Given the close proximity to Robert Stacy and the scarcity of their last name in the area, it stands to reason they are siblings. If she is indeed a daughter of George and Jemima Stacy, she was likely named for her mother's sister, Anne Edwards.

Anna Stacy Nowland last appears in the 1810 census. Her family subsequently moved to TN.

She had as many as 10 children according to census records. They would have been born between 1783 and 1810. Their names are unknown, but may include James, Nancy and Robert Nolen who later appear in census records in Tennessee. The large number of people named Nolin/Noland/Nolen and the seemingly endless misspellings and variants make it extremely difficult to track her descendants through records alone.

POSSIBLE CHILDREN

1840 Census SC-- Robert (in his twenties), John (in his twenties), Absalom (in his thirties) and James Nolin (in his thirties) in Spartanburg Co. In Hardin Co., TN there was Shadrac (in his eighties, with one female teenager, one female in her fifties), another Shadrac (the same man, listed in the pensioner's schedule, reported age 89) and a Rufus K. Nolen (who is in his thirties. But he is the son of a Littleberry Nolin, completely different line! They are from NC/VA. So it looks like anyone SC born should be related).

1850-1880 Census TN

1850 census

Nancy Nowlin b. SC 1788 (probably a widow of a Nowlin son). Possible daughter Lucy, 30, b TN, and possible Lucy children Mary, Paris, Julia and Zilphy, all very young. (Lewis Co., TN)

James Nowlin b. SC 1795 in household with a Jeepee Hopper and two other Hoppers (Bedford Co. TN). Jepee was male, so he doesn't appear to have been married.

Nancy Nolin b. SC 1800. Has a Nancy Nolin b. 1820 in household. Both b. SC. Census taker wrote a weird post script about these two: "These women live by themselves in a remote part of the county and are supported by the [text cut off]. (Dickson Co., TN) These two appear again in the 1860 census, age 61 (67?) and 40. The younger Nancy is reported "deaf and dumb" and the older is reported "insane." By 1870, Nancy the elder is 80 years old and the younger is 40. Nancy the elder reports "keeping house." Census taker says they are "idiotic" (marking the wrong column) and "deaf and dumb". By 1880, they are both gone from TN, presumed dead.

Robert Nolin, b. SC 1802. Wf. Ann b. SC 1805, children James, Elizabeth, Eliza, Robert all b. TN

(Hardin County, TN). Robert appears again in 1860 census of McNairy Co., TN, his wife now called "Gracie", both born SC, ages 63 and 60 (b. 1797 and 1800). No other people in home.

There was a Shadrach Nolen who was granted land by the Feds in Benton, County Alabama in 1849.

In Bibb Co. AL 1850 there was an Isaiah Nolen who was next door neighbor of James Lockhart and his daughter, Nancy. This Isaiah was supposedly a son of Stephen Nolen b. 1753, and thus nephew of Shadrach Nolen according to an online genealogy.

Anna married **Shadrach Noland,** son of **Stephen Nolen** and **Susannah Smallwood,** before December 7, 1787 in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina. Shadrach was born in 1752 in Frederick County, Virginia, died in 1841 in Hardin County, Tennessee, and was buried in Walker Cemetery, Hardin Co., TN.

Prior to the Revolution, Shadrach's father, Stephen Nolan, started buying up land in the Broad River region. He was named in an unrecorded plat for land not granted on Thicketty/Pacolet Creek, Broad River, Aug. 22, 1772, and as a grantee of property on Thicketty Creek, Craven Co., SC on Nov. 19, 1772.

Shadrack Nowland also started buying land in the pre-Revolution years. He was named in an unrecorded plat for land not granted, 100 acres on Little Saluda River, Big Creek, Colleton County South Carolina, Jan. 7, 1773, and an unrecorded plat for land not granted 100 acres on Pacolet River, Feb. 20, 1773.

Shadrach served in the Revolution 1776-1781 and thereafter settled in South Carolina. He likely married Anna Stacy around 1782, and their first child was born within a year or two, per census abstracts.

Oct. 1, 1784: State of South Carolina pays him 94 pounds sterling for service in the Waters Troop, Thomas's Regiment, Sumpter's Brigade from April 1, 1782 "to date hereof." (Stub entries to indents issued in payment of claims, SC Treasury)
1790-- 3 sons (b. aft 1774) and 2 daughters
1800-- 2 sons (b. 1784-1790 & 1790-1800) and 5 daughters
1810-- 2 sons (b. 1794-1800 & 1784-1794) and 5 daughters

1790- Fairfield Co., Camden Dist., pg 21
Noland, Shad. - 1m over 16, 3 m -16, 3f.
Noland, Stephen (1753-1846) of Georgia, Alabama.
Neighbor: Joseph Ashby.

1800 Census, Pendleton District, SC. (Listed under Anderson Co.)
NOLAN Shadrick M-032 050 37 11001-31101-00 No Twp. Listed
NOLAND Sherod M-032 050 55 20010-20010-00 No Twp. Listed
NOLAND Susannah M-032 050 27 11000-00101-00 No Twp. Listed

1810 Pendleton Dist.
Noland, Shadrick, 01101-21201 (Only Nolen in Pendleton Dist.)

1820-- Not found

SHADRACH NOLAND served in the Revolutionary War 1777-1781.

Source: Shirley Reynolds ---
http://www.familytreemaker.com/users/r/e/y/Shirley-J-Reynolds/GENE2-0001.html

During the war, he reported his father lived in Fairfield District and that he re-enlisted in 1780 at “Four Hole Bridge”--this is near Charleston, SC. https://scpictureproject.org/dorchester-county/four-holes-swamp-bridge.html

Shadrach Noland served in the Revolutionary War of 1776. He is listed on the 1840 Census for Revolutionary War Pensioners on page 159. Age is given as 89 years old. Also on the South Carolina Indents #488 Lib M. Abstract from pension file states “soldier was born in 1752 in Frederick Co. Virginia. After the Revolution the soldier lived in Pendleton Co. South Carolina, then moved to Hopkins Co. Kentucky, to Dickson Co. Tennessee, and then on to Hardin Co. Tennessee where he applied March 17, 1834 having lived there some 12 years.”

State of Tennessee Hardin County S.26649
On this the 17th day of March, 1834, personally appeared in open court before the Justice of the Court of Pl_____ and _____ of said county and state, Shadrach Nolen, a resident in the said county and state aforesaid, aged about eighty-two years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

That he enlisted in the Army of the United States about the commencement of the war between Great Britian & the United States, but in what years he does not know, nor is he certain in what regiment of the line. He was enlisted by two recruitment officers named Panniel and Walton in the state of Georgia who were with others under the Colonial Government forces at Petersburg in the state of Georgia as Rangers to protect the frontier settlements from Indian encursions & outrages & whilst there fought as a Ranger as aforesaid under the British Government. The above named Panniel and Walton came there & this declarant & all the others, their forces enlisted with them except for the Captain & 1st Lieut. This declarant and the others enlisted with him were required to meet others who were enlisted at Ogeechy Fort in Augusta when the bounty was to be paid to each of us, we met the enlistments from Ogeechy Fort at the appropriate time & place and remained a day or two in Augusta & from there went directly to Savannah in Georgia and there joined the Americans in Savannah under Genl. McIntosh.

This declarant was there put under the immediate command of Captain John McIntosh, who was shortly after promoted to the office of Major & this declarant states that he served under the command about or at the same time of a Col. Harris. This declarant also states that there was then a ___ Abershaim(?) & a Col. Elbert. Whilst at Savannah this declarant and forty seven others _____ _____ under the command of Lieut. Brown to assistance of Lt. Col. Richard Winn, who with 200 men under his command with forces some distance from Savannah & just before we reached the fort there were a body of Indians & a party of men called the Florida Scouts (refugees from the United States) attacked us and killed all the company except Lieut.

Brown, this declarant & two others, & the fort under the command of H_____ was

taken. We then returned immediately to Savannah. Whilst stationed at Savannah this declarant was transferred to service on a River Galley which was commanded by Capt. Braddock, whose paticular and special duty was to prevent the British vessel Otter(?) from landing her forces; while in the service on the River Galley, the forces of the British vessel landed on either Amelia or _____ Island & we also landed & had an engagement, and drove them back to their vessel after killing several, in that engagement a Captain Ward was killed belonging to our army. This declarant enlisted for a time of eighteen months. Shortly after the engagement above the Americans took the British pilot boat, the Otter, the British abandoning & escaping through the swamp and marsh. This declarant does not recollect that any other material event occurred & he returned to Savannah & when his time of service, towit: 18 months expired, he got his discharge in Savannah and went to his Father's in Fairfield, South Carolina.

This declarant states that he served out the 18 months, the time for which he first enlisted. His residence was at the enlistment in Fairfield So. Ca. This declarant remained at home until he made a crop and a man by the name of Morgan, having enlisted for three years, & he coming home, employed this declarant to serve out the remainder of his, the said Morgan's time, as a substitute. This declarant joined the army under the command of Genl. Huges at the Four Holes _____ & joined Captain Hopkins company as a substitute as aforesaid and served in Captain Hopkins company, he thinks in the 6th Regiment & shortly afterward marched to Stono where the British then were. This declarant was in that battle (June 20, 1779, JF) on the left wing under the command of Col. Henderson & his Captain Hopkins was about at that time. Captn. Dogges in the left wing was killed.

Thomas Coatsworth Pinckney was engaged in service in that battle as a allay he thinks & commanded the left wing as he rode before us up to the battle ground. The American Army was then compelled to return. In the battle at Stono this declarant was slightly wounded in the leg, from thence we marched to Charleston where I was taken sick with the fever & laid in the hospital in Charleston about 3 months. Whilst sick in the hospital one of the declarants neighbors, being in Charleston with a waggon, the declarant got a furlough and was carried home in his neighbor's waggon. This declarant remained sick at home until his furlough expired & Major Allison came after this declarant but he continued so sick that he could not rejoin the Army until Charleston was taken by the British & the Army (May 1780 JF) being _____ did not get a discharge.

This declarant does not know precisely the length of time he served as a substitute for said Morgan, but he is confident he served six months. About 8 or 9 months after this declarant recovered from the sickness aforesaid this declarant enlisted for the term of ten months under Capt. Walters as a Horseman in Genl. Sumpter's Brigade in South Carolina in Newberry District, he thinks at the house of said Capt. Philemon Walters, he thinks in June in the year 177_.

This declarant was shortly mounted & joined Genl. Sumpter on the Congaree

under Capt. Walters & from thence marched to the fork between Saluda & Broad river, then this declarant with a hundred or more under Capt. Walters & Col. Richard Hampton were detailed to annoy the British under the command of Lord Rawdon who was then on march from Charleston to Ninety-Six to drive off Genl. Green who was then before Ninety-Six attempting to take Ninety-Six and a tory called Cragen.

This declarant and the others detached as aforesaid pursued the British who pursued Genl. Green & his army from Ninety-Six towards the fish dam ford on Broad River. Whilst in pursuit of the British we cut through their lines two or three times. The British pursued Green until they came to a little river, he thinks called Enoree which emptied into Broad River, from there they returned toward Charleston. Shortly afterward, this declarant rejoined Genl. Sumpter at Congaree. From Congaree Genl. Sumpter & forces marched to Orangeburg, though this declarant & others were in advance of the army and at Orangeburg the body of Tories kiled a Sargeant Hart and one or two others of our men of the advance party who was commanded by a allay ____.

We remained at Orangeburg some and had frequent incursions into the surrounding country against the Tories who were in a swamp on Edisto & dispersed them, when Captain Alexander was wounded. We took a good many Tories prisoners at Cow Castle Swamp and brought them to Orangeburg and put them in jail. From Orangeburg this declarant & a man named Johnson was dispatched by Col. W. Hampton to Birch(?) Hall to Captain Simmons to procure provision for the Legislature which was then in session at Jacksonborough. Previous to this time this declarant was taken with the smallpox at Whetstone Mill & this declarant was sent to Col. Bob Goodens where he remained until he got well & before he joined the army under Genl. Sumpter the battle at Eutaw had been fought (Sep. 8, 1781-JF). He has no documentary evidence nor does he know a person who can prove his services.

This declarant served in the Revolutionary War in the whole two years, ten months, ten months of which time he served in the Calvary. This declarant was born in Frederick Co. Virginia & from the best information in the year 1752 but I have no record of my age. I have lived in Pendleton County South Carolina 22 years since the war. From there I removed to Hopkins County Kentucky from thence to Dickson County Tennessee & from there to Hardin County Tennessee where I now reside and have resided for nearly twelve years past.

This declarant received discharges from two of his terms of services mentioned above, the first & the 2 terms of services both which have been destroyed by getting wet in removing. This declarant is known Archelaus Walker James K. Martin who can testify as to my character for veracity & their belief of my services. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court this 17th day of March 1834.
John Hairston (?) Clk Shadrach Nolen

X His mark

Mr. Archelaus Walker a Clergyman residing in McNairy adjoining Hardin & James K. Martin a Clergyman & Joseph Hibbert residing in the County of Hardin do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Shadrach Nolen who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration & that we believe him to be eighty two years of age, that he is upright and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the Revolution & that we concur in that opinion. Sworn to & subscribed in open court this 17th day of March 1834.

John Heauston(?) Clk Archelaus Walker J.K. Martin Joseph Hibbert

76. Elizabeth Howard (*Elizabeth Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 14, 1752 in Stafford County, Virginia. (Overwharton Parish register)

Fifth Generation (2nd Great-Grandchildren)

77. Thomas Stacy (*John[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1769 in Virginia and died after 1840 in Maury County, Tennessee.

Thomas Stacy is mentioned in the 1784 will of his grandfather, Simon Stacy, as the son of John Stacy.

He appears in the 1790 tax census of Brunswick County, Virginia, so he must have been at least age 21 (born 1769 or earlier). He appears there again in 1800.

He appears in the 1820 and 1830 census of Henry County, Virginia. By 1840 he was in Maury County, Tennessee where he is said to have died in or around 1841.

The only children included here are those that I could verify with original documentation. Some researchers believe Nancy Stacy (1811-1887) to be his daughter, but Nancy, mother of James Stacy, is found with him in the 1880 census and self-reports being a widow. So it is more likely that she married into the family.

Thomas married **Keziah Braswell**. Keziah was born on March 8, 1776 in Brunswick County, Virginia, died on February 23, 1867 in Halletsville, Texas, and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Halletsville, TX.

Her gravestone reads: Sacred to the Memory of Our Mother, Keziah Stacy born March 8, 1776 died Feb. 23, 1867.

1850 United States Federal Census
Name: Keziah Stacy
Age: 77
Estimated birth year: abt 1773
Birth Place: Virginia
Gender: Female
Home in 1850(City,County,State): District 4, Maury, Tennessee
Family Number: 1081
Household Members: Name Age
Jesse B Stacy 30
Caroline Stacy 25
Francis Stacy 0
Keziah Stacy 77

Children from this marriage were:

225 F i. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1804 in Brunswick County, Virginia and died in July 1849 in Marshall County, Tennessee.

Sarah married **William Anderson Stephens** on November 4, 1823 in Henry County, Virginia.

226 F ii. **Ellen Stacy** was born about 1806 in North Carolina and died after 1880 of Richwoods, Arkansas.

Ellen married **Robert Thomas Ritchie** about 1837 in Tennessee. Robert was born about 1795 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Maury County, Tennessee.

227 M iii. **Gilliam Stacy** was born about 1809 in Brunswick County, Virginia and died after 1840 of Marshall County, Tennessee.

Gilliam married **Jane Ritchie** on August 30, 1827 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

228 F iv. **Lucy Stacy** was born about 1812 in Virginia and died after 1860 of Fayette County, Texas.

Lucy married **Warren D. Murphy**. Warren was born about 1804 in Virginia and died after 1860 of Fayette County, Texas.

229 M v. **Thomas Stacy** was born about 1815 in Virginia and died after 1840 of Maury County, Tennessee.

230 F vi. **Louisa W. Stacy** was born on December 7, 1817 in Virginia, died on January 16, 1899 in Brownwood, Texas, and was buried in Cedar Point Cemetery, Brownwood, TX.

Louisa married **David Davis**. David was born on August 10, 1822 in Maury County, Tennessee, died on August 31, 1884 in Lavaca County, Texas, and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Hallettsville, TX.

231 M vii. **Jesse Braswell Stacy** was born on April 18, 1822 in Henry County, Virginia, died on June 20, 1910 of Trickham, Texas, and was buried in Trickham Cemetery, Trickham, TX.

Jesse married **Nancy Caroline Leonard**. Nancy was born on January 28, 1826, died on January 23, 1914, and was buried in Trickham Cemetery, Trickham, TX.

78. John Stacy (*John[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1780 in Virginia and died before 1837 of Henry County, Virginia.

The Divorce of John Stacy & Elizabeth Rea Stacy. Given that Thomas Stacy was in Henry County, Virginia, this man seems likely to have been his brother.
Virginia-Henry County August 29, 1809

Mr. John Stacy Sir

You will please to take notice that I shall Petition the next General Assembly of this State for a divorce & shall proceed to obtain evidence for to establish my claim before the Legislature. Given under my hand this day & date above (Signed Elizabeth Stacy)

Jon Stacy (His signature)

Henry County to Wit February term before me Peter Garland Justice of Peace for said County. Elizabeth Stacy coming of Lawful age and after being duly sworn deponeth & sayeth in that on the 28th day of December last The sd. Elizabeth intermarried with John Stacey-both coming of the aforesaid County, That after being married to the sd. Stacy in aforesaid they went to live with Mr. Charles Jones, he the said Stacy to be his overseer, but continued only about a week Her husband Stacy then carried the sd. Elizabeth to her Fathers where He remained with her but about one week. He the sd. Stacy then carried Her to his Brothers in Pittsylvania County where he continued to stay about one more week. He the said Stacy started with her the sd. Elizabeth to go to state of Kentucky but not with the appearance of intending to travel refusing from the relations of sd. Elizabeth to receive any food provisions for this journey. After setting off He did not go from the Father of said Elizabeth not one mile stopping at Her Brother Johns & the next day returned to the said Elizabeths Fathers Where He was offered Land to live and assistance to build a house to live in with provisions to live on. After the said house being nearly finished which was about another more or less a fortnight He the said Stacy without anger or provocation repeated what He had often before talked of that He intended to leave Her the said Elizabeth and accordingly went off and she the said Elizabeth has not been with him since and she the said Elizabeth further sayeth while she was with sd. Stacy a few days after marrying of him He began to declare & often repeated his dissatisfaction saying he had only married her to spite her Old Father from circumstances. She the sd. Elizabeth has reason to believe that He the sd. Stacy intended to kill or cripple Her. His ill designs in various instances was plainly discovered to the said Elizabeth by threats of whiping etc, etc. To wit about ten days after the sd. marriage at the house of Mr. Charles Jones she was thrown out of a high door & He the said Stacey loaded a gun & threatened her life but she the sd. Elizabeth got out of his way by takin (sic) refuge in a house & with aperture? fastening the door-He the said Stacey a few days before this threats to kill the said Elizabeth declared to her that he did not love her & that is He only married to fret her Father and wished some means to be fallen on & part them & proposed to the sd. Elizabeth to go to

the man that married them & to acknowledge herself to be no woman that He might have cause to leave her. When He the ad. Stacey left his brothers in Pittsylvania she the ad. Elizabeth has cause & verily believing He Intended to drown her in Leatherwood Creek & Smiths River which water courses was between his said Brothers & her Fathers, & the sd. Elizabeth further says It was about two months after she was married to the said Stacy before he left her next He had many offers to be furnished with a home & conveniences to live on. Sworn to before me this 25th day September 1809

To the Honourable the Speaker and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Petition of Elizabeth Stacy Humbly shewethe That your Petitioner on the twenty-eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred eight, was married to a man by the name of John Stacy of the County of Henry, who decoyed your Petitioner (who was not of Lawful age) from her Honest Respectable Fathers House, and indulged your Petitioner with tales the most flattering of their future Happiness. But a few weeks had elapsed when your Petitioner found that her confidence had been misplaced and her best hopes destroyed --- When the Lawful Husband of your Petitioner regardless of every matrimonial tie, began to practice on your Petitioner the most savage and ever Brutal Severities--- When the inhuman treatment of the said Stacy was made known to the father of your Petitioner, He (the father) made use of every possible means to soften the vicious disposition of the said Stacy, to save your Petitioner from ultimate ruin. Which only tended to increase the unexampled fury of the sd. Stacy, and consequently to heighten the fears of your Petitioner, Whose live (sic) was repeatedly threatened by the said Stacy and in two instances was greatly endangered by his attempting to shoot and drown hyr (sic). The situation of your Petitioner becoming thus desperate was obliged to Elope from her brutal husband, and take refuge in the House of an indulgent Father which was about two months after intermarriage between the said Stacy and your Petitioner, since which time the said Stacy (as your Petitioner has been informed) has been Strolling in different parts of the County & continues to malin (sic) your Petitioner with Violence and destruction from which circumstances your Petitioner prays that your Honourable body may pass a Law divorcing her from the said John Stacy and in duty bound she will ever pray. (T.C.?) (Signature) Elizabeth Stacy

Henry County To Wit This day came Rachael Taylor of Lawful age before me Thomas East Justice of Peace for the said County of flenty and made oath that she happened in conversation with John Stacy some short time after he was married to a certain Elizabeth Rea, who told her this deponent, that he had a secret to tell her, that was he was off? from his wife and that he never intended to live with hir (sic) another day an long as he lived and made a rash promise & wished that hell might be as (or Is) Heaven If he ever ut his arms around her again, & further wished that she had been Tn Belle flames before he had ever seen her & further said that he did not marry her for love, but for spite to spite her father & all the rest of her kin & each he would be damned If he did not love another girl ten times an well as he did her when he married her, that he married

her for spite & nothing else, and that he would be damned If he had not as leave lay with any common negro girl as her, and by God he had as leave hug a slob any time as to hug her# and he would by damned if he did not intend to take shipping and go across the sea, & dish? up fine and come back again and go about the neighbourhood (sic) where she was (0) to fret her & that he would be damned if he soon Intended to live with her another day and further sayeth not. Given under my hand this 25th day of September 1809. (signed) Peter Garland (signed) Tho. East J. P.

Rachael Taylors Deposition: Post Script ..... this deponent further adds that said John Stacy further told her that as he was going to get married, that he stopped several times on the way and considered whether he should put her down & leave her there or go on and marry her and had it not been for the interference of his company he would have put her down and left her there. Henry County To wit This day came before me Peter Garland a Justice of the peace for said County Jonathan Clark of Lawfull (sic) age and after being duel (sic) sworn deposeth & sayeth That a certain John Stacey who married Elizabeth Rea told him the said Clark that He had given the said Elizabeth love powder to make her love him & that He meant to give it to one of her Sisters That He was determined to marry the said Elizabeth at all risks. Sworn to me this 25th day September 1809 ---- Henry County towit This day came Zona Custer of Lawfull (sic) age before me one of the commonwealth Justices for said County & made Oath that she heard John Stacy some short time after he was married say that as he and Elizabeth Rea the young lady whom he did marry was going to get married that he started to turn back & leave her to go on and a man that was with them cursed him and asked him if he would be such a damned Rascal as to behave so, at which concession? he turned again & went on with her and got married and further saith not. Given under my hand this Ilth day of October 1809 (signed) T. E. J. P. (signed) Pr (?) Garland (signed) Tho. East J. P.

Rachael Taylors Deposition: Post Script ..... this deponent further adds that said John Stacy further told her that as he was going to get married, that he stopped several times on the way and considered whether he should put her down & leave her there or go on and marry her and had it not been for the interference of his company he would have put her down and left her there. Henry County To wit

Henry County to wit: This day came Robert Payne before me Thomas East a Justice of Peace for the aforsd. County, and made that he was in company with John Stacy who in conversation said that a married life was disagreeable to him & that he would give a sum, the amount he did not recollect, but to a considerable amount that he was single again and further sayeth not. Given under my hand this 25th day of September 1809.

Henry County to Wit 3d Day of October 1809 This day John Smith of Lawfull Age came before me a Justice of Peace for the County of Henry and made Oath that he Read the within Notice to John Stacy. In the Presence of Others Given under

my Hand (signature) Elizabeth Stacy (Signed) Thomas East J.P. (Signed) John Dillard

Henry County To wit This day came before me Peter Garland a Justice of the peace for said County Jonathan Clark of Lawfull (sic) age and after being duel (sic) sworn deposeth & sayeth That a certain John Stacey who married Elizabeth Rea told him the said Clark that He had given the said Elizabeth love powder to make her love him & that He meant to give it to one of her Sisters That He was determined to marry the said Elizabeth at all risks. Sworn to me this 25th day September 1809 ----

Henry County towit This day came Zona Custer of Lawfull (sic) age before me one of the commonwealth Justices for said County & made Oath that she heard John Stacy some short time after he was married say that as he and Elizabeth Rea the young lady whom he did marry was going to get married that he started to turn back & leave her to go on and a man that was with them cursed him and asked him if he would be such a damned Rascal as to behave so, at which concession? he turned again & went on with her and got married and further saith not. Given under my hand this Ilth day of October 1809 (signed) T. E. J. P. (signed) Pr (?) Garland (signed) Tho. East J. P. 65

Henry County To Wit This day did appear before me Peter Garland a Justice of the Peace for said County George Taylor of Lawful age and after being duly Sworn deposeth sayeth That He was in company with John Stacey the day after he left his wife Elizabeth and that He heard the said Stacey say He had left her the said Elizabeth and that He only married her for spite and that He intended to be married again in a few month & to follow it for a livelyhood with many abusive infractions? toward Her the said Elizabeth & her family. Sworn before me this 5th day October 1809. (signed) Pr. Garland

27 November 1809 - Henry County, Virginia
Whereas Elizabeth Stacey formally Elizabeth Rea has been unfortunate in marriage with John Stacey and whereas she the said Elizabeth is about to petition the assembly of Virginia for a divorce, we the subscribers do annex our names certifying that she the said Elizabeth is of honest parentage whose reputed respectability is of high standing in their neighbourhood and County. Given under our hands this 27th day of Nov. 1809. Pr (Peter) Garland

George Hairston
Thomas East
Reuben Payne
Frances Northcutty
Nath. W. Dandridge
Geo Dillen
J. H. Fontain
John Salmon Senr.
Jos. Alexander

Barna Wells
Wm. Tate
Jos. Anthony
Jesse Martin
Jos. Bouldings

John married **Elizabeth Rea** on December 28, 1808 in Henry County, Virginia. The marriage ended in divorce in 1809. Elizabeth died before 1837 of Henry County, Virginia.

The child from this marriage was:

232 F i. **Caroline Stacy** was born in 1809 in Henry County, Virginia and died after 1837.

Caroline married **Preston Dacon**.

79. Katherine Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on November 4, 1768 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Sussex County, Virginia.

Birth recorded in Albemarle Parish register, Sussex County, VA. Marriage from Sussex County marriage bonds.

"John Cooper Jr." found in 1810 US census, Sussex Co., VA. 00001-20010

Katherine married **John Cooper** on March 17, 1788 in Sussex County, Virginia. John was born before 1765 and died after 1810 of Sussex County, Virginia.

80. Benjamin Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 2, 1770 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1789 of Sussex County, Virginia. Birth recorded in Albemarle Parish Register, Sussex Co., VA.

Appears in the tithables of Sussex County, 1789.
http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Sussex/1789PersonalA/12.jpg

He is not the Benjamin Stacy (b. bef. 1775) who appears in the US census of 1820 and 1830 in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee. This is Benjamin (and Aaron) from the Benedict Stacy line.

Benjamin married **Lucy Cooper** on August 16, 1787 in Sussex County, Virginia.

81. William Andrews Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 2, 1772 in Sussex County, Virginia and died after 1802.

William A. Stacy married Jinsey Stratson Sussex Co., VA Oct 14, 1802 (VA Compiled Marriages)

The surname Stratson may be a mistranscription of "Watson."

There is an unknown William Stacy who appears in York County, VA 1820 census: 100010-12020
On the same page is a John Stacy: 000010-00100

Both men were born ca. 1775-1794.

William married **Jinsey Watson** on October 14, 1802 in Sussex County, Virginia.

82. Charity Judkins (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 14, 1764 in Sussex County, Virginia.

83. Martha Judkins (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on December 4, 1765 in Sussex County, Virginia.

84. Gray Judkins (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 11, 1770 in Sussex County, Virginia.

85. Howell Judkins (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on December 28, 1772 in Sussex County, Virginia.

86. Caty Stacy (*Lawrence[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*).

87. Martha Stacy (*Lawrence[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*).

88. Alexander Franklin Stacy (*Edmund[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 14, 1798 in Sussex County, Virginia, died on August 16, 1865 in Eden, Texas, and was buried in Eden Cemetery, Eden, TX.

Alexander F. Stacy is proven to be a son of Edmund and Rebecca Harrison Stacy in his family bible. Also strongly suggested by the given names of his children Edmund, William Harrison Stacy and Rebecca Harrison Stacy. He moved to Madison Co., Alabama by 1821, when he was recorded marrying Rebecca Hathcock on Aug. 15. Alexander was listed in Hardeman County, TN in the 1830 census. After Rebecca's death, Alexander Stacy moved to Natchitoches Parish LA (by 1832). There his and Rebecca's first child, Martha Anne Stacy, married Joseph William Gardner of Tennessee. In the 1850 census of Natchitoches Parish, Alfred Hathcock, Alexander Stacy, and Joseph Gardner are all listed in the same area.

"In 1865 Alexander Franklin Stacy made a trip to Texas to find a place to locate. He went to Concho County, which adjoins Tom Green County on the east. He contracted pneumonia and died there in August of the same year, and is buried at Eden, about 45 miles southeast of San Angelo."

Source: Harriette Glenn
http://heathcock.org/genealogy/ps03/ps03_089.html
==========
Much information about the names and birthdates of his children seems to come from a family bible record belonging to one of his granddaughters in the 1970s. See: http://www.fgs-project.com/louisiana/groups/s/stacy-alexander-franklin.htm

Stacy Family Newsletter No. 20 had a transcript of the A.F. Stacy family bible, which noted that Alexander Franklin Stacy was the son of Edmund Stacy and Rebecca Harrison. All dates given here--A.F. Stacy birth, births and deaths of his wives, births and deaths of his children that predeceased him--are from that family bible. He also gives information about his brother: "Willis A. Stacy departed this life Feb. 15, 1838. b. 1802" and his mother: "Rebecca Halloway, my mother, departed this life Mar. 22, 1850 about 75 years old." Evidently he had no other siblings, suggesting his father fell ill in 1802 or 1803 and died in late 1803.

Bible gives the births and deaths of his children as:

Elizabeth Jayne Stacy: Sep. 20, 1824
Mary Esther Stacy: Mar. 6, 1827 d. July 20, 1830
Sarah Catherine Stacy: Mar. 22, 1829 d. May 23, 1830 ("my dear little Sarah Catherine")
Edmund H. Stacy: Nov. 1, 1833 d. Dec. 14, 1846
Nancy B. Stacy: Dec. 1, 1836
William Harrison Stacy: Feb. 14, 1839
Margaret Stacy: Sep. 27, 1845 d. Feb. 5, 1846 ("the first child of Elizer Ann Stacy")
James Willis Stacy: Sep. 27, 1847
Alexander Franklin Stacy Jr.: Dec. 12, 1849
Louisiana Virginia Stacy: July 8, 1852

Thomas Jefferson Stacy: Dec. 10, 1854, d. Dec. 8, 1855
Laura Jane Stacy b. 1858
=======
1850 US Census of Natchitoches, Louisiana:

A F Stacey M 27 Virginia
Eliza Stacey F 25 Louisiana
Mary Stacey F 14 Louisiana
William Stacey M 12 Louisiana
Rebecca Stacey F 12 Louisiana
Josephine Stacey F 7 Louisiana
Jas W Stacey M 3 Louisiana
Alex F Stacey M 1 Louisiana

1860 US Census of Natchitoches, Louisiana:

A F Stacy M 62 Virginia
Eliza Stacy F 34 Louisiana
Henry Stacy M 19 Louisiana
Wm H Stacy M 20 Louisiana
Josaphine Stacy F 17 Louisiana
Willice Stacy M 14 Louisiana
A F Stacy M 12 Louisiana
Louisiana Stacy F 9 Louisiana
Laura J Stacy F 4 Louisiana
Roana Stacy F 1 Louisiana

Alexander married **Rebecca Hathcock** on August 15, 1821 in Madison, Alabama. Rebecca was born on October 15, 1805 and died on July 22, 1830 in Hardeman County, Tennessee.

Date of birth from family bible of her husband, A. F. Stacy: “Rebecca B. Stacy was born October the 15th, 1805.” (Stacy Family Newsletter, No. 20)

Marriage record from Ancestry.com. Alabama, County Marriage Records, 1805-1967 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016. Confirmed by A. F. Stacy family bible.

Alexander next married **Marinda Stanley** about 1832. Marinda was born on January 11, 1817 and died on January 22, 1844 in Marthaville, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

Birth and death dates from her husband’s family bible.

Alexander next married **Eliza Ann Wagley** on September 1, 1844. Eliza was born on August 25, 1826. Birthdate from her husband's family bible.

89. Willis A. Stacy (*Edmund[4], Simon[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1802 in Sussex County, Virginia and died on February 15, 1838 in Hardeman County, Tennessee.

Willis A. Stacy is found next door to "Alexander F. Stacy" in the 1830 census of Hardeman County, TN. He is age 30-40, has a daughter age five or younger and a wife in her teens. 0000010000000001001

His will was sealed February 15, 1838 and probated March 16, 1838. His death date is given in his brother's family bible as Feb. 15, 1838.

Marriage record from official state documents: Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm.

Willis married **Mary Ann Knight** on October 3, 1827 in Hardeman County, Tennessee. Mary was born about 1810.

90. Ann Stacy (*William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1813 in York County, Virginia and died after 1880 of Denbigh, Warwick County, Virginia.

Ann married **William Fox**.

Ann next married **Edmund T. Powell Sr.** Edmund was born in 1805 in Virginia and died after 1880 of Denbigh, Warwick County, Virginia.

The child from this marriage was:

233 M i. **Edmund T. Powell Jr.** was born in 1845 in Virginia.

91. Susan Stacy (*William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1818 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after 1880 of Denbigh, Warwick County, Virginia.

Susan married **Lewis E. Burcher,** son of **William Burcher** and **Elizabeth Wood,** before 1834. Lewis was born about 1814 in Warwick County, Virginia and

died before 1880.

Children from this marriage were:

234 M i. **Robert Burcher** was born in 1836 in Virginia.

235 M ii. **Lewis Burcher** was born in 1850 in Virginia.

236 M iii. **M.C. Burcher** was born in 1853 in Virginia.

92. John Stacy (*William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died in June 1832 in Warwick County, Virginia.

An entry in the records of the overseers of the poor notes John Stacy was given money to make his coffin, June 4, 1832, so it's likely he didn't live long past this.

93. Joseph Stacy (*William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after June 1, 1835 of Warwick County, Virginia.

94. Robert Stacy (*William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after June 7, 1830 of Warwick County, Virginia.

95. Nancy Stacy (*William[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Simon[1]*) was born before June 1822 in Warwick County, Virginia and died after June 11, 1824 of Warwick County, Virginia.

96. Elizabeth "Betsy" Edwards (*Sarah Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1765 in Stafford County, Virginia.

She is named in an oral history provided by Jannifer Gresham. Nothing else known.

She could be the Elizabeth Edwards who appears in the 1810 Stafford County, VA census, although this seems more likely to be a widow. 001001110

97. Nathan Edwards (*Sarah Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in Stafford County, Virginia.

His existence comes from a history provided by Jannifer Gresham.

May be the Nathan Edwards who appears in the 1860 census of Brunswick County, NC, age 92, born in VA, living in the household of Edmund Edwards, farmer, age 44, born in NC. Since an Edmund Edwards married in 1846 in Isle of Wight County, this is likely to be a different line.

98. William Edwards (*Sarah Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1765-1784 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1825 of Aquia, Stafford County, Virginia.

His existence comes from an oral history provided by a descendant, Jannifer Gresham.

He is likely the William Edwards who appears in Stafford County in Aquia in 1810, though the later William Edwards in 1820 and 1840 Stafford County are a younger man born in the 1790s.

William Edwards 1810 Aquia, Stafford Co. VA: 0001000000 (William age 26-45)
William Edwards 1820 Stafford Co. VA: 110100110001 (William age 18-26)
William Edwards 1840 Stafford Co. VA: 12100001-011001 (William age 50-60)

He may be the William Edwards who inherited the property of Jesse Edwards on Aquia Road in 1799. He owned this plot until around 1825 according to Stafford County historian Jerrilynn Eby's book *Land of Herrings and Persimmons*.

There is a William Edwards found in the census of Montgomery County, KY in 1850 who was a shoemaker, age 89, born in Virginia, wife Mary b. VA age 88, and a Nancy Nicks, age 44, born in NC. This would place his birth in 1760 or 1761. He fits but currently no way to confirm his identity given how common the name is.

99. Jesse Edwards (*Sarah Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1770-1780 in Stafford County, Virginia and died about 1839 in Lee County, Virginia.

His existence and parentage comes from an oral history provided by a descendant, Jannifer Gresham. The Jesse Edwards of Lee County, Virginia is believed to be a son of Baker Edwards.

More info here: http://csbvp.com/stapleton/stapleton.html

Jesse married **Barthena Franklin**. Barthena was born in 1774 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Lee County, Virginia. ‘

Children from this marriage were:

237 F i. **Mariam Edwards** was born about 1796 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Mariam married **George W. Stapleton**.

238 M ii. **George G. Edwards** .

239 F iii. **Elizabeth Edwards** .

240 M iv. **Ignatius Edwards** .

241 M v. **James Edwards** .

242 M vi. **Fielden C. Edwards** .

243 M vii. **Thompson Edwards** .

244 F viii. **Sally Edwards** .

100. Ignatius Edwards (*Sarah Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1783 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after 1860 of Richland, Belmont County, Ohio.

He is likely the Ignatius Edwards who married Nancy Collins (both of lawful age) of Frederick County, VA on April 5, 1804. Bondsman: Brian Collins.

Ignatius Edwards appears in tax records of Colerain Township in Belmont Co., OH as early as 1826.

Ignatius Edwards appears in the 1830 census of Colerain, Belmont, Ohio; he also appears in the 1850 census, indexed as "E. Edwards" on Familysearch.org, with wife Nancy, children Rebecca, William, Robert and Nancy.

Ignatius and Nancy Edwards, age 77 and 74, are found in the 1860 census of Belmont, OH.

Ignatius Edwards 77 laborer b. VA
Nancy Edwards 74 b. MD
Robert Edwards 34 b. OH
Amanda Edwards 25 b. OH
John L. Edwards 3 mo. b. OH
Sarah C. Edwards 10 mo. b. OH

He last appears in the 1860 census.

Ignatius married **Nancy Collins** on April 5, 1804 in Frederick County, Virginia. Nancy was born about 1786 in Maryland and died after 1860 of Richland, Belmont County, Ohio.

Children from this marriage were:

245 F i. **Rebecca Edwards** was born about 1807 in Maryland and died after 1850 of Belmont County, Ohio.

246 M ii. **Henry Edwards** was born about 1808 in Belmont County, Ohio and died after 1880 of Colerain, Belmont County, Ohio.

Henry married **Catherine**. Catherine was born about 1806 in Pennsylvania and died after 1880 of Colerain, Belmont County, Ohio.

247 M iii. **William Edwards** was born about 1823 in Maryland and died after 1850 of Belmont County, Ohio.

248 M iv. **Robert Edwards** was born about 1825 in Belmont County, Ohio and died after 1880 of Richland, Belmont County, Ohio.

Robert married **Amanda**. Amanda was born about 1830 in Ohio and died after 1880 of Richland, Belmont County, Ohio.

249 F v. **Nancy Edwards** was born about 1837 in Belmont County, Ohio and died after 1850 of Belmont County, Ohio.

101. Benjamin Stacy Jr. (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1763 in Frederick County, Virginia and died on March 10, 1856 in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

Benjamin STACY, II (s/o Benjamin & Ann Combs Stacy, Sr.), b ca 1763, (probably in Frederick Co) Virginia; d 6 Nov 1858 [sic], Breathitt Co, KY; m 24 Dec 1798, Lincoln Co, KY, Barbara Combs (d/o RW John "8" Combs), b 1780-1784 (probably) Surry Co., NC; d pre-1840, Perry Co, KY. Benjamin STACY, Jr. is listed on the 1799 and 1801 Lincoln Co, KY tax lists (and inexplicably missing from the 1800), was in Casey Co, KY in 1810, in Clay Co, KY in 1820, and its descendant county of Perry in 1830 and 1840. Barbara Combs Stacy apparently died bef 1840 when Benjamin, listed as 70-80 years of age in the Perry Co, KY census, appears to be heading a household that included a younger couple and their child. In 1850, he is on the Breathitt Co, KY census with his daughter, Nancy STACY Combs.

--From Combs-Families. http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm#ben2
===

“Old Ben STACY had a son Ben and he married a Combs too.” --From BSM interview of elderly Stacy/Combs descendant, 1992.
===

On 24 Dec 1798, a marriage bond was issued in Lincoln Co, KY to Benjamin STACY, Jr. & Barbara Combs, d/o KY Revolutionary War Pensioner John Combs.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm
===
Benjamin Stacy appears in Clay Co., KY 1813 tax list, according to BSM/Combs-Families.org:

Stacy Benjamin...0a.....1wm>21, 0blk>16, tot blk=0, 3hr/m

In the 1814 tax census of Clay County, he appears with Peter and George Stacy.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/clay/
===

COULD be the same Benjamin who appears in Hickman County KY. Benjamin Stacy b. 1790-1800, found in Hickman Co KY in 1830--too old to be Benj. Stacy III or a son of Mason, but too young to be Benjamin Jr. Could be Benjamin who was formerly of Clay County. Jesse Stacy also appears in the 1840 census of Hickman County, KY next door to Benjamin Stacy and a William Stacy. He has one son and one daughter along with a wife. In this census his age is given as 20-30 years.

===
Benjamin Stacy was aged 87 b. VA in 1850 census of Breathitt Co., KY., listed as a farmer.
===

Death: “Stacy, Benjamin--aged 89; d. March 10, 1856; farmer; residence; Breathitt, Middle Fork.”

Breathitt County 1852-1859 Deaths of persons over 15 State Archives-Vital Statistics-Breathitt County Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society (pulled from http://www.combs-families.org/archives/2000/v02.n050.txt)

Several records for him here involving saltpeter caves he discovered in 1813: http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/361.htm

Benjamin married **Barbara Combs,** daughter of **John Combs,** on December 24, 1798 in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Barbara was born in 1780-1784 in Surry County, North Carolina and died before 1840 in Perry County, Kentucky.

Children from this marriage were:

250 M i. **James Stacy** was born about 1800 in Kentucky and died after 1840 of Breathitt County, Kentucky.

251 M ii. **George Stacy** was born about 1801 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Morgan County, Kentucky.

George married **Mary** about 1833 in Kentucky. Mary was born about 1815 in Kentucky and died after 1850 of Morgan County, Kentucky.

252 M iii. **William Stacy** was born about 1803 in Kentucky and died after 1830 of Perry County, Kentucky.

253 F iv. **Nancy Stacy** was born in 1805 in Kentucky and died before 1870 of Breathitt County, Kentucky.

Nancy married **Preston Combs**. Preston was born in 1804 in Kentucky and died on October 7, 1877 in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

254 M v. **Felix Stacy** was born about 1807 in Kentucky and died after 1830 of Perry County, Kentucky.

Felix married **Polly Combs** about 1827 in Kentucky. Polly was born in 1807 in Kentucky and died on December 10, 1852 in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

255 M vi. **Calvin Stacy** was born about 1810 in Kentucky and died after 1860 of Perry County, Kentucky.

Calvin married **Phebe** about 1837 in Kentucky. Phebe was born in 1810-1820 in Kentucky and died after 1860 of Perry County, Kentucky.

256 M vii. **Benjamin Stacy III** was born about 1820 in Kentucky and died before September 18, 1889 of Cow Creek, Owsley County, Kentucky.

Benjamin married **Margaret "Peggy" Combs** before 1844. Margaret died about 1850 in Kentucky.

Benjamin next married **Hannah Young** on March 27, 1851 in Owsley County, Kentucky. Hannah was born about 1825 in Kentucky, died on November 22, 1911 in Lee County, Kentucky, and was buried near Heidelberg, KY.

102. Jesse Stacy (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1767 in Frederick County, Virginia and died about 1830 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

Jesse appears in Russell County, VA tax lists in the 1780s; found in tax records of Jackson County, TN as early as 1803. He is named in Jackson County, TN land records as early as July 15, 1812.

Appears in the US census of Jackson County, TN in 1830 (mis-indexed on familysearch as "Stary.")

Also some other records of Jackson County, TN:

(27/370/8647) 1812 Aug 12 Hannaniah LINCOLN, Jesse STACY, and James WILSON assignee of John C. McLEMORE, one acre south side of Cumberland River on Scanland's Branch. Also entry no. 8648

(28/378/10770) 1813 may 25 Philip MULKEY one acres, waters of Brimstone Creek, near said MULKEY'S salt petre cave at present worked by Jesse STACY_____
==

His (likely) sons, Jesse and Hezekiah are enumerated next to each other in the 1830 census of Jackson County, TN. Other Stacy's who appear in Jackson County are a better fit with other parents.

1840 census, Humphreys Co. TN:

Robert, Salathiel and M. Stacy, all in their twenties enumerated next door to each other. A D. Stacy appears on the same page. Possible sons of Jesse.

Jesse married **Susannah**.

Children from this marriage were:

257 M i. **Hezekiah Stacy** was born in 1800-1810 and died after 1830 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

258 M ii. **Jesse Stacy** was born in 1810-1815 and died after 1830 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

103. Simon Stacy (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1770 in Virginia and died before December 8, 1845 in Russell County, Kentucky.

Simon STACY III, b ????; d aft 1844, Russell Co, KY; m 7 Oct 1792, Wilkes Co, NC, Elizabeth HULME (a.k.a. HOLMES). He was taxed in Pulaski County, KY in 1803, and appeared on the 1810 Pulaski Co, KY Census.

--From Combs-Families.org

Simon Stacy's estate inventory was kicked off Dec. 8, 1845 in Russell County, VA. (Russell County Administrator Bond Books 1830-1924)

Simon married **Elizabeth Holmes** on October 7, 1792 in Wilkes County, North Carolina.

Children from this marriage were:

259 M i. **Henry Stacy** was born in 1790-1800 and died after 1840 of Russell County, Kentucky.

260 M ii. **Peter Stacy** was born about 1797 in Kentucky and died after 1850 of Bates County, Missouri.

Peter married **Elizabeth Pierce** on June 10, 1817 in Pulaski County, Kentucky. Elizabeth was born about 1802 in Kentucky and died after 1850 of Bates County, Missouri.

261 M iii. **Charles Stacy** was born in 1800-1810 and died after 1840 of Russell County, Kentucky.

262 M iv. **Thornton Stacy** was born in 1811 in Kentucky, died in 1864 in Williamson County, Illinois, and was buried in Hurricane Cemetery, Carterville, IL.

104. Byram Stacy (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1775-1780 in Virginia and died after 1830 of Stewart County, Tennessee.

Byram Stacy appears in several records with William Stacy (his presumed uncle) where they received land from Edward Sizemore (father-in-law of both men) ca. 1810-1811, Hawkins County, TN:

28 Aug 1810- 20 Jan 1811. Hawkins Co., TN, DB 6 pg. 284, Edward SIZEMORE'S heirs to William BROTHERTON; Grantor deed; George SIZEMORE, Wm. STACY, Myram SIZEMORE, Wiliam SIZEMORE, Byram STACY, and Edward SIZEMORE, all of Hawkins County, Tennessee to William BROTHERTON of Green County, Tennessee, for $300, 109 1/2 acres of land in Hawkins County, on a branch of Beech Creek, being the place where Wm. STACY now lives, adjoining Wm SIZEMORE and FIELDS. Wits: William PAINE, Jacob MANIS. (Combs Researcher Barbara Stacy Mathews from abstract provided by Aletha M. Fields)

JACKSON COUNTY, TN Records for Biram Stacy:

(30/332/16706) 1816 Mar 14 John MURREY 19 acres on ridge between Sugar

Creek & Hill's Branch, including the place where Byram STACY formerly lived

(31/155/19506) 1818 Jan 21 John MURREY 5 acres waters of north fork of Sugar Creek to include a cabin built by Byram STACY

(31/156/19511) 1818 Jan 22 John C. McLEMORE headwaters of north fork of Sugar Creek to include part of a sugar orchard above where Byram STACY now lives

(31/536/22416) 1823 Apr 30 Abiram STACY 10 acres head waters of Sugar Creek to include said STACEY'S improvement & house; Price BUTLER, Loc.

Source: http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/tn/jack.htm
===

A Biram Stacy appears in the 1820 census in Jackson County, TN. Born 1775-94.

A Biram Stacy appears in the 1830 census in Steward County, TN. He is in his fifties, has a wife and eight children. No Stacy's appear with him and none appear later in Stewart until a (possible) grandson named John F. Stacy b. 1831 in the household of a Martha Smith in 1850.

===
Where did he end up? He could be:

Biram STACY, b 1790-1800; resided in 1810 in Hawkins Co, TN(?); was listed on the 1820 Jackson Co, TN census; m Millie SISEMORE (a.k.a. Mildred SIZEMORE).

OR

Biram STACY married Elizabeth ROYAL, daughter of John ROYAL (married Betty JONES in Lincoln Co., KY) of Lincoln County, KY and later of Jackson County, TN. He died in AR. In his will he named his son-in-law "Abraham" Stacy (always called Biram in every other census and document) John ROYAL and his children and grandchildren went to AR where I found the will and also where Biram STACY died. His widow Elizabeth remarried to Mr. BARRETT. After BARRETT died, she and the children went to TX where she died. (Barbara Stacy Mathews, Combs Research Archives, 3/10/1997)

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-ann1742.htm#john

NOTE: The Arkansas Biram is a different person from the Jackson County, TN Biram--AR Biram was much younger, born after 1800. He appears in AR in 1830, same census TN Biram is still in Stewart County.
===
Found in Pulaski Co. AR Territory in 1835 tax census.

Jackson, Ron V., Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp.. Arkansas Census, 1819-1870. Compiled and digitized by Mr. Jackson and AIS from microfilmed schedules of the U.S. Federal Decennial Census, territorial/state censuses, and/or census substitutes.
===
WHITE CO. CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS: 1854-June 1855

Johnson, Richard & Charles N. Linden (complaintants)

James Barnett Sr. & Elizabeth, his wife, William Stacy, Alfred Stacy, John Stacy, Nancy Stacy, Henry Stacy, Leek Kelly & Minerva, his wife, and Gabriel Baker as admin. of
Byram Stacy, deceased (defendants). John Stacy failed to appear in court & the subpena issued to Alfred Stacy not being executor & subpena directed to the sheriff of Mongomery Co. against Gabriel Baker as admin. of Byram Stacy, decd. & William Stacy had not been returned & a pluries subpena issued against the said Alfred Stacy & also against the said Gabriel Baker as admin. of Byram Stacy decd. & William Stacy to the sheriff of Montgomery Co. Dec. 28, 1854. p. 140

White Co, AR
Chancery Court Records

p. 139, Dec. 29, 1854
Richard C. Johnson & Charles N. Lildue, complts. vs James Barnett Senr. & Elizabeth, his wife, William Stacy, Alfred Stacy, John Stacy, Nancy? Stacy, Henry Stacy, Seuk Kelly & Minerva his wife, and Gabriel Baker as admin. of Byram Stacy, deceased... John Stacy admin.? of above named defendants has been duly served with subpoena in case more than 30 days previous...John Stacy failed to appear...Court says that complaints...be taken as true & confessed as against the said John Stacy...And the subpoena issued against Alfred Stacy no being executed & subpoena directed to Sheriff of Montgomery Co. against Gabriel Baker as admin. of Byram Stacy, decd. & William Stacy had not been returned...on motion of the complts...ordered that a pluries subpoena issue against the said Alfred Stacy, & also against the said Gabriel Baker as admin. of Byram Stacy dec'd. & William Stacy to the Sheriff of Montgomery Co. returnable to next term.

===
In a short letter written to my mother, she questioned the truth of the stories she was hearing that we have some Indian blood in our lines. In a letter responding back to her by Wanda Andrako, a cousin to my father, she was told that Serena Adeline Bynum and her husband, Hiram Morton Stacey were BOTH of Indian descent. She said that Hiram's Indian Ancestry comes through the Sizemore line and his father (not sure what this means exactly... Is it through 2 of his lines or just the Sizemore line? I don't know yet). She also said his wife Serena was also of Indian descent. I found that the Sizemore in my line was the mother of Shadrack Meshack Stacey, her name was Mildred "Milla" Sizemore. She was a descendant of Edward "Old Ned" Sizemore who was Cherokee Indian (It is said Ned's real

name was Ned Sixkillers). Shadrack Meshack Stacey also married Betsey Elizebeth Hawkins, it is said of her that she was an "Indian Maiden". It appears that there are some discrepancies over some of these stories, and skepticism on whether or not "Old Ned" is full blooded Cherokee Indian or not, but there are many more who have searched it and believe it. It's only been in these lines connected to these two, Bynum/Stacey that I have heard stories of Indian ancestry, which leads me to believe there must be some truth to it. I also remember my mother hiring a genealogist who told her that she believed my father had a Grandma (many greats back) that she suspected may be Indian because she found her buried in an Indian Cemetery. To this day, I do not know which Great Grandma she was talking about. I'd like to see some DNA evidence on these lines... I am as white as WHITE CAN BE! Hard to believe I could have Indian blood in me, but I do have high cheek bones and many in our family have strong facial features, sooo I suppose it's a possibility... I really don't know!!! :)

~Stacey Arnett LeFevre

Byram married **Millie Sizemore**, daughter of **Edward Sizemore**. Millie died after 1830 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

105. John Stacy (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1780-1790 and died after 1830 of Jackson County, Tennessee.

John appears in the 1820 and 1830 census of Jackson County, TN. He is not discernible in the census records after 1830.

Combs-Families.org researchers seem to think this John is a son of Benjamin Stacy.
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/tn/jack.htm

John, Byram or Jesse Stacy could be the father of the Meshack Stacy b. 1806 who ended up in Hardin County, IL.
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52357440

106. Winnie Stacy (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1781.

On 27 Feb 1801 in Green Co, KY, Benjamin and Ann STACY signed a parental consent for their daughter, Winney STACY, to marry John JACKSON. Benjamin is documented as a s/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy, Sr., and Ann is documented as the d/o Mason & Sarah Combs by the Overwharton Parish Register of Stafford Co, VA.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm

Marriage record source: Original data: Dodd, Jordan, Comp.. Kentucky Marriages to 1850. Electronic transcription of marriage records held by the individual counties in Kentucky.

Winnie married **John Jackson** on February 27, 1801 in Green County, Kentucky.

107. Mason Stacy (*Benjamin[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1785 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Crittenden County, Kentucky.

The 1850 census gives age as 64 and he first appears in the tithables of Green County, KY in 1806; he must have been 21 at that point and likely turned 21 that year. This places his birth in the year 1785.

He married 10 Jan 1809, Green Co, KY, Charlotte CARTER. He appears on the 1830 and 1840 Hickman Co, KY census, and was in Coahama Co, MS in 1850.

Charley STACY [typo for George Stacy?], son of Mason and Charlotte CARTER Stacy (m 1809, Greene Co, KY) is also listed in this [Coahama] county, in HH 1309/1311, age 35. This Stacy family (Mason and sons and daughter's) had moved from KY to IL to MS by the 1850 census.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ms/
===

1830 census Hickman KY: Mason and Benjamin Stacy--- Mason born 1780-90; Benj. born 1790-1800.

1840 census Hickman KY:

Jesse b. 1810-20 (son of Mason)
Benjamin b. 1790-1800 (unknown--wrong column marked fo Benjamin Jr?)
William b. 1810-20 (b. 1803, likely son of Benjamin Stacy Jr)
Bryan (Biram) b. 1810-20 (unidentified)
Mason b. 1820-25 (unidentified, or wrong column marked)

(William, Benjamin and Jesse are next-door neighbors. William and Jesse are in their twenties. Benjamin is in his forties. Mason and Byram are next-door neighbors on a different page. Mason is 15-20 years old, Byram is in his twenties. Best guess is Mason's column was just marked wrong).

1850 census Coahama Co., MS:

(Mason, Lewis and George are all next-door neighbors on same page)

Mason Stacey M 64 Tennessee
Charlotte Stacey F 60 North Carolina
Benjamin Stacey M 24 Kentucky
Elizah Stacey M 23 Tennessee
Elias Stacey M 23 Tennessee
Pleasant Henderson M 10 Alabama

Lewis Stacy M 29 Indiana
Elizabeth Stacy F 19 Illinois
William Stacy M 1 Mississippi

George Stacy M 35 Indiana
Rachel Stacy F 34 Kentucky
Elizabeth Stacy F 16 Kentucky
Chesley Stacy M 14 Kentucky
Mary A Stacy F 13 Kentucky
Melinda Stacy F 10 Illinois
Lucinda Stacy F 9 Illinois
Edney Stacy F 4 Illinois
Thomas Stacy M 1 Mississippi

James Stacy M 27 Tennessee
Mary Stacy F 25 Tennessee
Sirena Stacy F 7 Illinois
Thomas Stacy M 4 Illinois
James M Stacy M 1 Mississippi
James Henderson M 21 Alabama

NOTE: This family disappeared from Mississippi before the 1860 census.

1860 census Crittenden Co, KY

Justenian Hood M 62 Virginia
Lucy Hood F 52 Tennessee
Wm D Hood M 16 Kentucky
Justenian T Hood M 8 Kentucky
Mary A Shelby F 19 Kentucky
Mason Stacy M 78 Tennessee

Mason married **Charlotte Carter** on January 10, 1809 in Green County, Kentucky. Charlotte was born about 1790 in North Carolina and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

Children from this marriage were:

263 F i. **Lucy Stacy** was born about 1809 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Crittenden County, Kentucky.

Lucy married **Justinian Hood**. Justinian was born about 1798 in Virginia and died after 1860 of Crittenden County, Kentucky.

264 M ii. **George Stacy** was born about 1815 in Indiana and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

265 M iii. **Jesse Stacy** was born about 1819 in Indiana and died after 1860 of Milburn, Ballard County, Kentucky.

Jesse married **Emeline**. Emeline was born about 1822 in Kentucky and died after 1860 of Milburn, Ballard County, Kentucky.

266 M iv. **Lewis Stacy** was born about 1821 in Indiana and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

267 M v. **James Stacy** was born about 1823 in Tennessee and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

James married **Mary**. Mary was born about 1825 in Tennessee and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

268 M vi. **Benjamin Stacy** was born about 1824 in Kentucky and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

269 M vii. **Elias Stacy** was born about 1827 in Tennessee and died after 1850 of Coahoma County, Mississippi.

108. John Combs (*Sith Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).
John Combs (William, Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), b pre-1765, probably in Frederick Co, VA or Rowan Co, NC; possibly d in Clay Co, KY; possibly m bef 1781, possibly a Sarah ????

John Combs the Tory, a.k.a. John "May Have Been" Combs, is documented as a son of William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr. by the Estate File of William RIDGE. He may have been one of the John Combs in the early 1780s in Surry Co, NC (and/or may have been in Wilkes Co, NC); he may have been the John Combs who removed to Greenville SC, thence to Washington TN in the later 1780s where he may have been the John COMAY (mis-transcribed?) of the Dec 1787 Watauga Petition (Frontier Tennessee) listed only a few names below William Combs, William Combs, Jr., Henry Combs and Adam COUMB; he may have been the John Combs of the 1788 Sullivan Co, TN Militia List; he may have been the John

Combs with William Combs, Sr. in the 1790s and early 1800s in Russell Co, VA; he may have been the John Combs with the William Combs (who may have been William Combs, Sr.) in early Clay Co, KY (and/or the John Combs of Floyd Co, KY); and he may have been confused with his first cousin, RW John "8" Combs (a.k.a. John Combs the Patriot) and he may have been "The Other John Combs [III]", possible father of Jeremiah "Long" Combs, Shadrach Combs, Mason Combs and Millie Combs Smith) of East Kentucky, whom The Combes Genealogy… states were all children of a John Combs who may have been (but probably was not) the children of RW John "8" Combs by a putative, but totally undocumented, first wife.

In other words, so far, other than his Tory activity in Surry Co, NC, we know nothing of this John other than that he existed…… Research in Progress…

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-w1740.htm#winnifred

109. William Combs Jr. (*Sith Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

William Combs, Jr. (William, Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), b 1760-1765(?), possibly in Frederick Co, VA or Rowan Co, NC; possibly d in Greene Co, KY aft 1830; possibly m bef 1804, possibly in Russell Co, VA, Polly SKAGGS, b 1770-1774, d/o Henry SKAGGS, Sr.

William Combs, Jr., a.k.a. William "Possibly" Combs, is Totally Undocumented, both as a son of William Combs, Sr. and as the h/o Polly SKAGGS. Moreover, not only is it possible that he never existed, it's also more than possible that the William Combs, Jr. of Russell Co, VA was not William Combs of Greene Co, KY. However, he is most certainly worth "keeping an eye on" since he seems to have disappeared from Russell Co, VA, where he was listed as a Jr. with William Combs, Sr., abt the same time that William Combs, possible h/o Polly SKAGGS, appears in Greene Co, KY,* which also happens to be abt the same time that Benjamin and Ann Combs Stacy (brother and sister of William & Seth STACY Combs, Sr.) also appear in Greene Co, KY… Research in Progress…

*William Combs, Jr. is listed on the 1798 Russell Co, VA tax list, but not the 1799. William Combs is not listed on the 1797 Greene Co, KY Tax List, but does appear on the 1799 Greene Co, KY tax list. See also the Dec 1787 Watauga Petition (Frontier Tennessee) which included William Combs, Jr. listed immediately after William Combs.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-w1740.htm#winnifred

110. Winnifred Combs (*Sith Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1765-1770 in Frederick County, Virginia and died after 1840 of Wright County, Missouri.

Winnifred Combs (William, Mason, Sr., John, Archdale), b 1765-1770, probably in Frederick Co, VA or Rowan Co, NC; d aft 1840 in Wright Co, MO; m (1) bef 1784, possibly in Montgomery Co, VA, Samuel SUMNER; d 1787/1788, of Montgomery Co, VA; m (2) bef 1798, Rev. Robert HICKS, Sr., b 1765-1775, d aft 1840, probably in Indiana or Missouri.

Winnifred is documented as a daughter of William and Seth STACY Combs, Sr., and the wife of Samuel SUMNER and Robert HICKS by Stacy Family History, Dickey Diary Interviews and records and materials located in the applicable Combs Counties of Record herein. She probably m Samuel SUMNER by 1785 in Montgomery Co, VA (based on 1783-5 VA birth of daughter, Elizabeth per Wright Co, MO Census). The 1787 Montgomery Co, VA tax list includes Winnifred's first husband, Samuel SUMNER, and he is also recorded in 1788 as having been "kild, wife gone to Washington." It is not known if Winnifred went to Washington Co, VA or Washington Co, TN, but by 1797 she had married Rev. Robert HICKS, probably in Virginia (based on 1797-98 Virginia birth of son, James HICKS). Robert may have been a widower, and the Robert HICKS who m 1794, Washington Co, VA, Susannah THOMPSON. In 1800, Robert HICKS is found on a Russell Co, VA tax list with Winnifred's father, William, and by 1807, Robert was listed on Clay Co, KY tax lists. He continued to appear on Clay Co, KY tax lists through 1820, and on the 1810 and 1820 Clay Co, KY census enumerations. Robert and Winnifred and various of their children are also found in the records of Perry Co, KY following it's creation from Clay and Floyd Cos in 1820-1, but before 1830, had left for Indiana. The 1830 Jackson Co, IN census includes Robert HICKS and son-in-law, John CODY. Sons-in-law, George STACY (m Mary SUMNER) and Joshua RIPPEE (m Mary Sarah HICKS), are found on the 1830 Monroe Co, IN census. Robert HICKS patented BLM land in 1835, which was in Monroe Co, IN, in the same township and section as that of William Riley Combs (ancestry undetermined, but b KY in 1810), and only a few miles away from the 1838 Brown Co, IN patent of a Henry Combs. The 1840 Brown Co, IN census includes a Robert HICKS (record still to be read), and it is not known if this is him, nor whether he died in Indiana or Missouri. A number of descendants of Winnifred removed to Missouri in the 1830s and 1840s, and are found in the records of Ray, Pulaski and Wright Cos, MO. According to the 1889 Wright Co, MO biography of Winnifred Combs' grandson, Samuel CODAY, Winnifred died in that county "at a very old age." Samuel CODAY also states that his grandfather, Samuel SUMNER was a miller by occupation and that he was "waylaid and shot;" however, the Dickey Diary Interview of Winnifred's grandson, John S. Combs (s/o Jeremiah C. "Chunky" and Synthia SUMNER Combs), states that he was killed "resisting arrest" (not necessarily mutually exclusive).

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-w1740.htm#winnifred

Winnifred married **Samuel Sumner** before 1784. Samuel died in 1788 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

270 M i. **John Sumner** was born in 1783-1786 in Virginia and died of Wright County, Missouri.

John married **Judah Steward**.

271 F ii. **Syntha Sumner** was born in 1785-1788 in Virginia.

Syntha married **Jeremiah C. "Chunky" Combs** before 1807.

272 F iii. **Mary Sumner** was born about 1796 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Wright County, Missouri.

Mary married **George Stacy,** son of **Simon Stacy Jr.** and **Elizabeth Davidson,** in 1812 in Clay County, Kentucky. George was born about 1793 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1860 of Wright County, Missouri.

Winnifred next married **Rev. Robert Hicks** about 1798. Robert was born in 1765-1775 and died after 1840 of Wright County, Missouri.

Children from this marriage were:

273 M i. **James Hicks** was born in 1797-1798 in Virginia and died after 1870 of Douglas County, Missouri.

James married **Rebecca Riley**.

274 F ii. **Sarah Hicks** was born on January 22, 1801 in Kentucky and died after 1870 of Wright County, Missouri.

Sarah married **Joshua Rippee**. Joshua was born about 1797 in North Carolina and died after 1840 of Wright County, Missouri.

275 M iii. **Robert Hicks** was born about 1804 in Kentucky and died after 1850 in Ozark County, Missouri.

Robert married **Catherine Sweeten**.

276 F iv. **Frances Hicks** was born about 1806 in Kentucky and died after 1850 of Wright County, Missouri.

Frances married **George Rogers**.

111. Mary Everage (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in May 1770 in Virginia, died on January 28, 1852 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

Revolutionary War Service Pension Application of William Cornett, Thomas Cody of Perry Co., KY, 25 January 1853. "Thomas Cody declares he was born in 1783 and has been a resident of Kentucky since 1804. His grandmother Judah Stacy raised Mary (Everage Cornett) as a child until she married William Cornett. Mary married about 55 or 56 years ago. William was then a middle aged man and had children. Mary had two children but was never married before she married Cornett. She had Sally and Polly before she married. Sally was the eldest and married Thomas McDaniel and Polly married Robt. S. Brashers, Probate Judge of Perry County. Mary was considered one of his family and was married at the house of George Morrison in Sullivan Co., Tenn. Squire Gaines, a justice of the peace, married them. A short time after they were married Cornet left for the mountains of Kentucky and seven or eight years afterward he [Thomas Cody] left for Kentucky with his father, hunting for elk and buffalo, and found William Cornett and his wife in a camp at the mouth of Bull Creek, a branch of the north fork of the Kentucky River. This was in 1804. Mary and Cornett were marrried but a short distance from where his father lived, as all the family were present, as his grandmother Stacy had helped to raise Mary. William had children Robert, Nancy, Roger, Samuel, Nathaniel, Rachael, Joseph E. and an infant not named. These were the children Mary had by him after their marriage."

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

NOTE: The dates and burial information for Mary Everage and her children came from their entries on Findagrave. Family appears to be thoroughly documented with extant tombstones that yielded original dates. Mary's full death date came from her Revolutionary War widow's pension application. The application gives somewhat conflicting accounts of her marriage date and place and age at marriage. See: https://revwarapps.org/w6723.pdf

Mary had a relationship with **Unknown**.

Children from this marriage were:

277 F i. **Sally Everage** was born about 1791 in Virginia and was buried in McDaniel Cemetery, Breathitt County, KY.

Sally married **Thomas McDaniel**. Thomas was born in 1785, died on October 15, 1852 in Quicksand, Kentucky, and was buried in McDaniel Cemetery, Breathitt County, KY.

278 F ii. **Polly Everage** was born about 1796 in Virginia and died in Perry County, Kentucky.

Polly married **Robert S. Brashear**. Robert was born on April 13, 1793 in Sullivan County, Tennessee, died in 1864 in Tennessee, and was buried in Arcadia United Methodist Church Cem., Kingsport, TN.

Mary next married **William Cornett** in April 1796 in Sullivan County, Tennessee. William was born in April 1761 in Henrico County, Virginia, died on November 26, 1836 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

CORNETT, William (a.k.a. William CORNITT)(also see N. A. Acc #874 #050036 not ½ Pay, VA Line), solwas b in Henrico Co, VA & lived in Buckingham Co,VA at enlistment, applied12 Aug 1833 Perry Co KY aged 71[b ca 1761] & died there 26 Nov 1836; m 2nd (his 1st wife not named) Mary EVERAGE in Apr 1796 in what later became Washington Co or Sullivan Co TN & she was b in May 1770. His widow applied 31 May 1850 Perry Co, KY. She d 28 Jan 1852. CORNETT had children by his 1st wife but only a son Archibald who was b 12 Jan 1789 was named, children by 2nd wife were: Margaret b in 1798 or 1799 & d in infancy, Roger who m Polly LEWIS, Nancy who m Samuel Combs, Samuel whom Polly ADAMS, Nathaniel whom Lydia CAUDLE, Rachael who m John CAUDLE & Joseph E. who m Sally BROWN.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/military/rw3.htm

Mary Everage, who married William Cornett, the pensioner, was raised by her grandmother, Judith (Judah) Tolson Stacy Pettit. William and Mary were married in Sullivan County, Tennessee "but a short distance from where his [Thomas Cody] father lived" which was in Russell County, a few miles from the present state line. Samuel Cornett was a brother of William Cornett, and his land in Russell County adjoined William and Sinai Stacy Cody, David and Nancy Cody Thompson, William and Sythe Stacy Combs, and James Davidson, father of and Elizabeth Stacy who married Simon Stacy, all on Big Moccasin Creek (26)

1799 May 13 Granted...unto David Thompson a certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred acres by survey bearing date the eighteen day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety five lying and being in the County of Russell on big Mockeson Creek and bounded as followeth

to wit, Beginning at three Buckeyes in the North west bank of said Creek and in a line of Samuel Cornett...to two white oaks and black oak on the top of a ridge...to two hickories and white oak on the top of a ridge in or near a line of William Turners survey...by a road.

The above patent was granted following survey of Treasury warrant 1951 that had previously issued 18 December 1781. This same warrant included land patented by William Benham, assignee of James Davidson in 1799 (27):

1799 May 11 Granted...unto William Benham assignee of James Davidson a certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred one hundred acres by survey bearing date the fifteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and nintey five lying and being in the County of Russell on big Mockerson Creek a branch of the North fork of Holstein River and bounded as followeth to wit, Beginning at three black oaks and white oak corner to the land of Samuel Cornett...south side of a spur of Clinch Mountain...

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

Death date does not appear on his tombstone; it is from his widow's Revolutionar War pension application. His widow stated on May 31, 1850 that her husband "died 14 years ago on November 26." She also notes that her parents informed her that she was 22 years old when she married Cornett in Washington County (now Tennessee), and that in 1850 she was 80 years old. "Some time during this month 58 years ago she married William Cornett." She had no record of the ages of her children but said there were ten and named those then living as Sally McDaniel, Polly Beshears, Robert Cornett, Nancy Combs, Roger Cornett, Rachel Cordill, Samuel Cornett, Nathanael Cornett, Joseph Cornett. See source: https://revwarapps.org/w6723.pdf

Children from this marriage were:

279 M i. **Robert Bustard Cornett** was born on January 17, 1798 in Virginia, died in 1870 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

Robert married **Louisa Combs**. Louisa was born in 1803, died in 1870, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

280 F ii. **Margaret Cornett** was born about 1799 in Perry County, Kentucky, died about 1800 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

281 F iii. **Nancy Cornett** was born on December 24, 1803 in Perry County, Kentucky, died on May 15, 1881 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Combs-Campbell Cemetery, Owsley County, KY.

Nancy married **Samuel Combs** on December 13, 1819 in Clay County, Kentucky. Samuel was born on January 16, 1799 in Montgomery County, Tennessee, died on November 11, 1881 in Boonesville, Kentucky, and was buried in Combs-Campbell Cemetery, Owsley County, KY.

282 M iv. **Roger Cornett** was born on January 6, 1805 in Cornettsville, Kentucky, died on September 27, 1885 in Hazard, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

Roger married **Polly Lewis**. Polly was born on November 23, 1809 in North Carolina, died on March 20, 1873 in Hazard, Kentucky, and was buried in Cornett Cemetery, Cornettsville, KY.

283 M v. **Samuel Cornett** was born about 1806.
Samuel married **Polly Adams**.

284 F vi. **Rachel Cornett** was born on February 10, 1807 in Perry County, Kentucky, died on April 15, 1887 in Letcher County, Kentucky, and was buried in Sandlick Creek Cemetery, Whitesburg, KY.

Rachel married **John Adams Caudill** on March 20, 1824. John was born on January 1, 1798 in Wilkes County, North Carolina, died on May 10, 1873 in Letcher County, Kentucky, and was buried in Sandlick Creek Cemetery, Whitesburg, KY.

285 M vii. **Nathaniel Cornett** was born on April 2, 1811 in Perry County, Kentucky, died on January 12, 1889 in Knott County, Kentucky, and was buried in Neil Cornett Cemetery, Sassafras, KY.

Nathaniel married **Lydia Caudill**. Lydia was born on July 19, 1816 in Perry County, Kentucky, died in February 1860 in Knott County, Kentucky, and was buried in Neil Cornett Cemetery, Sassafras, KY.

286 M viii. **Joseph Enoch Cornett** was born on April 28, 1814 in Perry County, Kentucky, died on May 30, 1891 in Letcher County, Kentucky, and was buried in Sandlick Creek Cemetery, Whitesburg, KY.

Joseph married **Sally Brown**. Sally was born on April 23, 1815 in Perry County, Kentucky, died on April 12, 1892 in Letcher County,

Kentucky, and was buried in Sandlick Creek Cemetery, Whitesburg, KY.

112. Nellie Everage (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

113. Joseph Everage (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1780-1790 in Surry County, North Carolina and died after 1830 of Perry County, Kentucky.

Joseph Everage migrated to Perry County, KY before 1830, where he appears in census records on the same page as the Combs, Cornett, Brashears and Stacy families. He is in his forties and has four sons and two daughters.

Some genealogists claim his date of birth as February 7, 1780 but list no source.

114. Solomon Everage (*Mary Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1789 in Surry County, North Carolina and died after 1860 of Buffalo Township, Arkansas.

Solomon Everidge first appears in the 1830 US census in Perry County, KY between George and Gideon Isam. He has three sons and a wife. He is in his thirties, with his wife in his twenties.

In the 1850 US census, a Solomon Everidge, age 61 born in NC who is the correct age to be the son of Abner and Mary appears in the household of Clinton Comb in Perry County, Kentucky.

A Solomon Everidge appears again in the 1860 census with a Katherine, age 54 born KY (genealogists say his wife was a Catherine Isom), again born NC but this time in 1792 and his family is found in Buffalo Township, AR. He does not appear in 1870.

Genealogists have stated on Findagrave.com that Solomon was born in 1786 and died Apr. 16, 1878 in Floyd County, Kentucky, but no sources were given and this has not been independently confirmed.

115. Zedekiah Cody (*Sinai Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1782 in North Carolina and died after 1850 of Hancock County, Tennessee. In 1820 Zedekiah is found in the Scott County, VA federal census.

Zedekiah Cody along with wife Tabitha and daughters Nancy and Delilah are found in the 1850 census of Hancock County, TN. Zedekiah's age is given as 67, and his occupation is "farmer."

1840 US Census, Scott County, Virginia
Zedekiah Codey 1m50-60, 1f15-20, 1f20-30, 1f50-60 [Zedekiah b.1780-1790]
James Codey 2mu5, 1m5-10, 1m30-40, 2f5-10, 1f10-15, 1f30-40 [James b. 1800-1810]

James Cody was the son of Zedekiah and Tabitha Osborne Cody. James married Eve Saunders in Scott County on 9 March 1829 (32). He moved down the Clinch Valley to Hancock County, Tennessee by 1850.

1850 US Census, Hancock County, Tennessee
James Coda 41 VA [James b. 1809 m. Even Saunders in 1829 Scott Co., VA]
Eave Coda 42 VA
Tabitha Coda 21 VA
Margaret Coda 17 VA
Nancy Coda 16 VA
Zedric Coda 12 VA
Frederick Coda 10 VA
Thomas Coda 9 VA
Mary Coda 7 VA
James Coda 3 VA

Zedekiah married **Tabitha Osbourne**. Tabitha was born about 1785 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Hancock County, Tennessee.

Her full name appears in "Virginia Select Marriages." Ancestry.com

Children from this marriage were:

287 M i. **James Cody** was born about 1809 in Virginia and died after 1880 of Hancock County, Tennessee.

James married **Eve Saunders** on March 9, 1829 in Scott County, Virginia. Eve was born about 1808 in Virginia and died after 1870 of Hancock County, Tennessee.

288 F ii. **Nancy Cody** was born about 1822 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Hancock County, Tennessee.

289 F iii. **Delilah Cody** was born about 1826 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Hancock County, Tennessee.

116. Thomas Cody (*Sinai Stacy*[4], *Simon*[3], *John*[2], *Simon*[1]) was born in 1783 in Virginia and died after January 25, 1853 of Perry County, Kentucky.

Thomas Cody was enumerated in the 1820 census of Scott County, VA.

Revolutionary War Service Pension Application of William Cornett, Thomas Cody of Perry Co., KY, 25 January 1853. "Thomas Cody declares he was born in 1783 and has been a resident of Kentucky since 1804. His grandmother Judah Stacy raised Mary (Everage Cornett) as a child until she married William Cornett. Mary married about 55 or 56 years ago. William was then a middle aged man and had children. Mary had two children but was never married before she married Cornett. She had Sally and Polly before she married. Sally was the eldest and married Thomas McDaniel and Polly married Robt. S. Brashers, Probate Judge of Perry County. Mary was considered one of his family and was married at the house of George Morrison in Sullivan Co., Tenn. Squire Gaines, a justice of the peace, married them. A short time after they were married Cornet left for the mountains of Kentucky and seven or eight years afterward he [Thomas Cody] left for Kentucky with his father, hunting for elk and buffalo, and found William Cornett and his wife in a camp at the mouth of Bull Creek, a branch of the north fork of the Kentucky River. This was in 1804. Mary and Cornett were marrried but a short distance from where his father lived, as all the family were present, as his grandmother Stacy had helped to raise Mary. William had children Robert, Nancy, Roger, Samuel, Nathaniel, Rachael, Joseph E. and an infant not named. These were the children Mary had by him after their marriage."

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm

117. Nancy Cody (*Sinai Stacy[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1785 and died after 1820 of Warren County, Tennessee.

William and Sinai's daughter, Nancy Thompson lived in Russell County through at least 1806 when they sold their 100 acres of patented land (30).

1806 March 4 Deed Book 3, p. 710. Indenture between David Thompson & Nancy, his wife and John Godsey, all of Russell County, £100, 100 acres land in Russell County on Mockerson Creek and in a line of Samuel Cornet. Signed: David Thompson, Nancy Thompson. Nancy, his wife reliquished dower rights. Recorded March Court 1806; survey warrant dated 18 December 1781, surveyed & recorded November 18, 1795

By 1814, David and Nancy Cody Thompson had moved to Warren County, Tennessee. David Thompson was in the local militia company of Capt. Tait in 1814 during the Creek Indian War (Sgt. Martin Johnson, husband of Sarah Combs). Reuben and Dolly Cody Price also moved to middle Tennessee, possibly Warren County. Dolly died in 1849 in Coffee County, Tennessee. Other family members moved to Warren County, including some of the children of Mason and Dorothy Combs.

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm
Found in Warren County, TN 1820 census: 100010-1010001

Nancy married **David Thompson**. David died after 1820 of Warren County, Tennessee.

118. Elizabeth Stacy (*William[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1785 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1840 of Hawkins County, Tennessee. "Elizabeth Morelock" in her father's will. She and Samuel are found in the 1840 census of Hawkins Co., TN, but were likely deceased before 1850.

Elizabeth married **Samuel Morelock**. Samuel was born in 1780-1790 and died after 1840 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

119. Sarah Stacy (*William[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1790 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died before 1850 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

"Sarah Mullins" named in her father's will.

Sarah married **Wright Mullins**. Wright was born about 1790 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

His age is given as 60 in the 1850 census, 67 in 1860. (Hawkins Co., TN). He does not appear in 1870. He was a farmer.

1850 Hawkins Co., TN

Wright Mullins M 60 Tennessee
Emely Mullins F 28 Tennessee
Jesse Mullins F 7 Tennessee
Sarah Mullins F 5 Tennessee
Mary Mullins F 3 Tennessee

1860, Hawkins Co., TN

Wright Mullins M 67 Tennessee
Emily Mullins F 43 Virginia
Jesse Mullins M 16 Tennessee
Sallie Mullins F 14 Tennessee
Mary J Mullins F 12 Tennessee

Nancy C Mullins F 10 Tennessee
John Mullins M 3 Tennessee

120. Thomas Stacy (*William[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1794 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1850 of Miller, Marion County, Missouri.

In the 1840 census there were two Thomas Stacys in Maury County, TN, both in their forties. Cannot confirm if either is the son of William Stacy.

1850 census, Miller, Mario Co., MO. Thomas was a farmer.

Thomas Stacey M 56 Tennessee
Priscilla Stacey F 47 Tennessee
Jane Stacey F 21 Tennessee
Eliza Stacey F 18 Missouri
Andrew J Stacey M 17 Missouri
William R Stacey M 15 Missouri
Thomas Stacey M 14 Missouri

He appears in no further census records.

Thomas married **Priscilla Armstrong**. Priscilla was born about 1803 in Tennessee and died after 1850 of Miller, Marion County, Missouri.

121. Judith Stacy (*William[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1799 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1870 of Greene County, Tennessee.

Her husband last appears in the 1840 census in the same place. The census indicates David is in his thirties while his wife is in her forties.

"Judah Morelock" age 51, appears in 1850 census of Greene County, TN. Evidently widowed. She does not appear in the 1860 census, but reappears in the 1870 census in the same place, age given as 73.

Judith married **David Morelock**. David was born in 1800-1810 and died after 1840 of Greene County, Tennessee.

122. William Zachariah Stacy (*William[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1801 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1870 of Campbell, Douglas County, Missouri.

There is much debate among descendants as to this William and Rebecca Stacy. Some believe William was Zachariah Stacy, or William Zachariah Stacy, son of William Stacy of Hawkins Co., TN who after trouble with the law,(counterfeiting) left the area in a hurry and went to Jackson Co., TN where he had relatives, Uncle Ben and family. He had left behind a wife and two children. He then married Rebecca Griffy [Griffin] and had a large family in IL (briefly) back to TN and then on the trail of tears as Rebecca was an indian, then left trail at Springfield, MO. -- http://www.combs-families.org/archives/1997/97-03-16.htm

Marriage record from "Tennessee Marriages, 1780-2002." Ancestry.com

He is likely the "William Stacy" who appears in the 1840 census of Hawkins County just two homes away from Wright Mullins. His age is given as 30-40. This is consistent with the William Stacy, born TN, found much later remarried to a Rebecca from Tennessee in Douglas County, MO in the 1870 census. He is age 69, wife is 65 and they have two small children in their home by the last name of Huff that were born in Missouri.

DNA testing of descendant Donald G. Stacy of Oregon, Robert Lee Stacy of CA and Hiram Stacy of NY indicate William Zachariah belonged to the G haplogroup.

William married **Sallie Morelock** on June 27, 1819 in Greene County, Tennessee.

123. Richard Henry Stacy (*William[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1808 in Hawkins County, Tennessee, died after 1860 of Hawkins County, Tennessee, and was buried in Stacy Cemetery, Hawkins Co., TN.

1860 Census, Hawkins County, TN. Whole family b. TN. Richard was a farmer.

Richd H Stacy 52
Nancy A Stacy 31
Dollie Stacy 10
Ebbmaida Stacy 7
William Stacy 3
Sophronia Stacy 5/12
Mathew Russell 19

Richard married **Nancy Ann Britton**. Nancy was born about 1829 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Hawkins County, Tennessee.

124. George Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1793 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1860 of Wright County, Missouri.

The 1812 Clay Co, KY marriage bond of George STACY & Mary SUMMERS [sic] included a parental consent signed by both Robert HICKS and Winnifret [Winnifred] HICKS, which identified Mary as Robert's "stept daughter" (Original document can be viewed at Barbara Stacy Mathews' Stacy Journal site).

Ed Note: For many years, it was mistakenly thought that it was George STACY whose grandmother was a Combs; however, George was the s/o Simon STACY, Jr. (s/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy (Pettit), Sr.) and Elizabeth DAVIDSON (d/o James II of Russell Co, VA).

--Combs-Families.org. http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm#ben2

The George Stacy who appears in Wright Co. MO in the 1850 census is very likely the same George who married Mary Sumner/Summers from the oral history of Clarice Stacy, since Wright County is mentioned as the location this line settled after Kentucky. See http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm

In the 1850 census his children are listed as Judy, 22, Sylva, 17, and Mary, 13, all born in Indiana.

1860 census. Wright Co. MO:

George Stacy M 67 Virginia
Mary Stacy F 53 Virginia
Julia Stacy F 33 Indiana
Sylvia Stacy F 27 Indiana

George married **Mary Sumner,** daughter of **Samuel Sumner** and **Winnifred Combs,** in 1812 in Clay County, Kentucky. Mary was born about 1796 in Tennessee and died after 1860 of Wright County, Missouri.

Mary SUMNER was b ca 1796, TN (1850 Wright Co, MO Census) and may have been the d/o a SUMNER other than Samuel, indicating a possible marriage for Winnifred between those to Samuel SUMNER and Robert HICKS.

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-w1740.htm#winnifred

27 Nov 1812 Marriage Bonds, Clay Co., KY: "November 20th 1812 This is to satisfi that I have no objectshun agants Gorge STACY marring my stept daughter Mary SUMMERS. Robert HICKS. Winnifort HICK. Mr. Abner C--- C of C C C (Provided by Combs Researcher Barbara Mathews)

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/clay/

125. John Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1795 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1830 of Clay County, Kentucky.

Not a perfect fit, but could be the John Stacy who appears in Clay County, KY 1830 US census: 1100100000000-11001. John is b. 1800-1810. Simon Stacy Jr. seems to be the only Stacy who passed through Clay County who could be his father. Simon Stacy appears in the Clay Co., KY tithables in 1807. http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/clay/

126. Jesse Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1799 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1840 of Perry County, Kentucky.

5 Jun 1823 Kentucky Land Grant, p. 711: Grantee: STACEY, Jesse; Acres: 50; Book: O, Page: 335; Date Survey: 6- 5-1823; County: Perry; Watercourse: North Fork Kentucky River

Notes: son of Benjamin STACY, Jr. & Barbara Combs who married 24 Dec 1798, Lincoln, KY; maternal grandson of John Combs and paternal grandson of Benjamin & Ann Combs Stacy. [Note--no further reason is provided why this Jesse would be a son of Benjamin Stacy, given that this land was granted in Perry County, KY and Benjamin lived way out in TN.-JF]

11 Sep 1826 (PC-KY COBA:114). Road order: Taton [sic] Combs, Robert BRASHEARS, Jesse STACY appointed to view the road from Jane Combs.....(Abstracted by Sue Elfving from original book.)

SE NOTE: 1835 court records regarding the estate of Mason COMBS deceased show Jesse STACY to be an heir [as a son-law].

http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/ky/perry/
===

A Jesse Stacy appears in the 1830 census of Perry County, KY near Benjamin Stacy who is listed as 50-60 years old (Benjamin Stacy Jr. would have been 67, but the Perry County Benjamin is known to be him via other records). Census records give his age as 30-40 years. He has seven children. He is a strong candidate for a son of Benjamin Stacy Jr., given the age and proximity. There are a number of Combs families on the same page as well.

This same Jesse appears very near a Shadrack Stacy in Perry County, 1840 census. By then his age is given as 40-50 years. He has a wife and eight children.

Jesse Stacy cannot clearly be discerned in later census records.

127. James Downey "Rough Jim" Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1800 in Russell County, Virginia, died on December 30, 1866 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Bradley Cemetery, Knott County, KY.

Death record of his son S.L. Stacy names his parents as James Stacy, b. VA and Polly Whitley. His daughter Nancy's next of kin named her parents as James Stacy and Polly Owens.

James Stacy was married in March 1822. It does not name his wife. (Kentucky, County Marriage Records, 1783-1965).

According to whoever wrote his Findagrave.com entry, he was known as "Rough Jim" Stacy. His wife was said to be the daughter of William Whitley and Frances Lee Owens. He lived near his father on the North Fork of the Kentucky River.

1850 US census, Perry County, KY. James was a farmer:

James Stacy 59 b. VA
Polly Stacy 48 b. VA
James Stacy 21 b. KY (all children)
William Stacy 17
Shadrick Stacy 15
Francis Stacy 13
Joseph Stacy 11
Octavia Stacy 9
Nancy Stacy 7

1860 US census, Perry County, KY:

Jas Stacy 60 b. VA
Polly Stacy 55
Joe P Stacy 17
Octava Stacy 14
Nancy Stacy 12

James married **Mary Whitley** in March 1822 in Perry County, Kentucky. Mary was born on February 2, 1802 in Russell County, Virginia, died on July 3, 1896 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Bradley Cemetery, Knott County, KY.

128. William "Big Billy" Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1801 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1870 of Knox Creek, Buchanan County, Virginia.

“On 20 July 1835 Big Bill sold to Joseph Back 100 acres of land on Quicksand Creek, Perry County, KY (now Breathitt County). William and Rebecca left this area soon after the sale (note from Lorene Profitt database.) He lived near his father, on the north fork of the Kentucky river. He moved to Buchanan Co., Va. in about 1835. He was nicknamed “ Big Billy” being 6’ 6” tall and weighing 350 pounds. He was buied on the Big Sandy River, in Buchanan County, Va.”
https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bass-setters&id=I111730
===

1850 CENSUS TAZEWELL VA

Wm Stacy M 49 Virginia
Rebecca Stacy F 22 Virginia (second wife)
Matilda Stacy F 21 Virginia
Lucinda Stacy F 19 Virginia
Wm Stacy M 17 Virginia
Wily Stacy M 14 Virginia
Patsy Stacy F 12 Virginia
Polly Stacy F 9 Virginia
Louisa Stacy F 7 Virginia
Therissa Stacy F 4 Virginia
Pricilla Stacy F 0 Virginia
Louisa Stacy F 3 Virginia

1860 CENSUS BUCHANAN Co VA

William Stacy M 59 Virginia
Rebecca Stacy F 38 Virginia
Mary Stacy F 17 Virginia
Lavica Stacy F 16 Virginia
Priscy Stacy F 12 Virginia
Priscilla Stacy F 10 Virginia
Hezekiah Stacy M 8 Virginia
Connelly Stacy M 5 Virginia
Julia Stacy F 4 Virginia
Rachael Stacy F 2 Virginia

1870 CENSUS GRUNDY, BUCHANAN Co. VA

William Stacy M 66 Virginia (occupation: farmer)
Rebecca Stacy F 47 Virginia
Pricy Stacy F 23 Virginia
Pricilla Stacy F 20 Virginia
Hesekiah Stacy M 17 Virginia
Conley Stacy M 15 Virginia
Julia A Stacy F 13 Virginia
Rachel Stacy F 11 Virginia

James Stacy M 9 Virginia
Presley Stacy M 6 Virginia

William married **Rebecca Proffit** on June 24, 1819 in Floyd County, Kentucky. Rebecca was born about 1802 and died before 1845 of Tazewell County, Virginia.

William next married **Rebecca Blankenship** on May 9, 1845 in Tazewell County, Virginia. Rebecca was born about 1828 in Virginia and died about 1899 in Buchanan County, Virginia.

One credible genealogist says she's the daughter of Conley Blankenship and Martha Lester. (Wikitree)

129. Sarah Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1805 in Russell County, Virginia and died after 1870 of Kanawha County, West Virginia.
1850 US Census, Tazewell County, VA:

Thos Davis M 50 Virginia
Sally Davis F 45 Virginia
Wesly Davis M 18 Virginia
Jane Davis F 16 Virginia
Polly Davis F 14 Virginia
Amanda Davis F 10 Virginia
Henry Davis M 9 Virginia
Benjamin Davis M 6 Virginia
Louisa Davis F 2 Virginia

1860 US Census, Kanawha County, VA (now WV):

Thomas Davis M 56 Virginia
Sarah Davis F 49 Virginia
Benjamin Davis M 19 Virginia
Harriet Davis F 16 Virginia
Minerva Davis F 13 Virginia
James Clark M 30 Virginia

1870 US Census, Kanawha County, WV

Thomas Davis M 65 Virginia
Sarah Davis F 60 Virginia
Harriet Davis F 26 Virginia
Liona Davis F 20 Virginia
Thomas A Davis M 16 Virginia
Thomas Bays M 20 Virginia

Sarah married **Thomas Davis**. Thomas was born about 1800 in Virginia and died after 1870 of Kanawha County, West Virginia.

130. Simon S. Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1808 in Floyd County, Kentucky.

Could be the Simon Stacy b. 1800-1810 living in Washington Co. IL 1830.

Could be the Simon Stacy living in Pulaski Co. KY in 1830: 000110001000000000101001. There's an elderly couple in this household, male in his sixties, female in her fifties, and a teenage male and a male in his twenties.

Could be the Simon Stacy who appears in a tax list of 1836, Wilson, TN (Tennessee, Early Tax List Records 1783-1895, Ancestry.com)

Could also be the Simon Stacy b. 1800-1810 living in White Co. AR in 1840, same page as Biram Stacy (b. 1790-1800).

131. Benjamin Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1810 in Floyd County, Kentucky and died after 1870 of Garden, Buchanan County, Virginia.

TAZEWELL CO. VA 1850: Must be brother of Big Billy Stacy, also in Tazewell.

Ben Stacy M 40 Virginia
Roda Stacy F 40 Kentucky
Preston Stacy M 15 Virginia (so back in VA by 1835)
Polly Stacy F 13 Virginia
Huldy Stacy F 12 Virginia
Shad Stacy M 8 Virginia
Louise Stacy F 10 Virginia
Simon Stacy M 2 Virginia

GARDEN BUCHANAN CO. VA 1870

Benjamin Stacy 60 W M farmer b. KY
Rhoda Stacy 55 W F house keeper b. KY

Next door is their son Simon Stacy, age 22. Elsewhere on the page are Sewell Stacy and John Stacy. Everyone is a farmer.

His Findagrave... no idea if its accurate:
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/79402553
Several genealogists claim his birthdate as June 10, 1810 and his death as 1893, but none of them are original sources.

The unincorporated community of Stacy, Virginia (Buchanan County) was evidently named for this Benjamin Stacy.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stacy,_Virginia

Benjamin married **Rhoda Davis** about 1834. Rhoda was born about 1810 in Kentucky and died after 1870 of Garden, Buchanan County, Virginia.

132. "One-Eyed" Shadrack Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on September 12, 1812 in Clay County, Kentucky, died on October 28, 1888 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Vicco Baptist Church Cemetery, Perry Co., KY.

Shadrach STACY, a.k.a. One-Eyed Shade (s/o Simon & Elizabeth DAVIDSON Stacy, Jr., gs/o Simon & Judith TOLSON Stacy, Sr.), m 16 Dec 1832, (Salt Creek) Lawrence Co, IN, Sarah "Sallie" Combs (d/o Jeremiah "Long" Combs according to The Combes Genealogy...). They apparently remained in Indiana only a short time as their eldest known child, Elizabeth, was born ca 1835, in Kentucky, and they appear on both the 1840 and 1850 Perry Co, KY Census.

--From Combs-Families.org. http://www.combs-families.org/combs/assoc/stacy.htm#ben2

Birth and death data from gravestones. Seen here:
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/89909026/shadrach-stacy

Known colloquially as "One Eyed Shade."

Shadrack married **Sarah Combs** on December 16, 1832 in Lawrence County, Indiana. Sarah was born on September 12, 1812, died on September 18, 1892 in Perry County, Kentucky, and was buried in Vicco Baptist Church Cemetery, Perry Co., KY.

133. Margaret Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1814 in Kentucky.

134. Julia Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1816 in Kentucky.

135. Elizabeth Stacy (*Simon Jr.[4], Simon[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1818 in Kentucky.

136. Joseph Kenton Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on June 6, 1782 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on March 27, 1869 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Carbo Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

He was a farmer on Clinch River. According to the book *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky*, his children were: Warren, Margaret, James S., Dicie, Simeon, Ephraim Mayfield, Mary, Joseph, Noah S., Abraham, Mahala, Matilda. Evidently, family accounts claim Joseph's parents came to Russell County from Shenandoah County. Since his father appears in Washington (precursor to Russell) in 1783, it is probable Joseph Kenton Kiser was born in Shenandoah County, but later children were born in Washington County and after 1785, Russell County.

Joseph married **Mary Ellen Childers**. Mary was born on April 9, 1787, died on April 14, 1891 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Carbo Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

137. Rev. Abednego Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1784 in Washington County, Virginia, died in October 1814 in Norfolk, Virginia, and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Norfolk, VA.

Abednego married **Mary Jessee** on September 8, 1803.

138. John C. Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 8, 1786 in Russell County, Virginia, died on April 15, 1852 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Kiser Cemetery, Carbo, VA.
John C "Jack" Kiser was the son of Joseph Kenton Kiser, Sr, 1856-1816 and Susannah "Sukie" Stacy, 1754-1860.

John married Nancy Long about 1814 and they had the following children:
Joseph 1814-1824
Warren 1814-1848
Andrew Anthony "Andy" 1816-1905
Elizabeth Mary 1818-
Matilda "Tilda" 1820-1891
John Mulkey "Jack" 1824-1907
Nancy 1826-1907
Margaret 1828-
Harvey G 1830-
Melvena "Malarney" 1832-1910
Priscilla "Prissie" 1837-1893
Mary "Polly" 1837-1893

James D “Black Jim” 1840-1909
Lafayette 1843-1920

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179772020/john-c-kiser

John married **Nancy Long**. Nancy was born on March 4, 1796 in Russell County, Virginia, died on June 12, 1868 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Kiser Cemetery, Carbo, VA.

139. Nimrod Kiser (*Susannah “Suky” Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1788 in Russell County, Virginia, died in 1828 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Breeding Cemetery, Russell County, VA.

Children named in his will as Elizabeth, Gould, Winnie, Washington, Naman, Nimrod.

Nimrod married **Mary Breeding**.

140. Ephraim Kiser (*Susannah “Suky” Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1790 in Russell County, Virginia, died on October 11, 1885 in Carbo, Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Ephraim Kiser Cem., Russell County, VA.

Ephraim was born in 1790, most likely in what was then Washington County, Virginia to Joseph & Susannah (Stacey) Kiser/Keyser. Some have suggested, even his daughter Rachel Kiser, that he was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia. We know that his father Joseph had settled in Washington County by 1783 (later to become Russell County). It could be possible that Joseph & Susannah were back in Shenandoah visiting when Ephraim was born.

On 16 Sept 1813, at the age of 23, Ephraim enlisted in Russell County, Virginia into Lt. Andrew Caldwell’s Company of the Military Infantry, 72nd Regiment of Virginia Militia. They then marched to Norfolk where they were attached to the 4th Virginia Regiment. On 22nd of October 1813 he was then transferred to Capt. George W. Camp’s Company of the Military Infantry, 4th Regiment of Virginia Militia and served as a cannoneer in the artillery on Craney’s Island. He served for 6 months and honorably discharged on 13th of March 1814. The government granted him 80 acres of land in New Mexico for his service but he never established his claim.

When he returned to Russell County he found that his brother Abednego was preparing to serve in the war as well. Ephraim tried to persuade him not to go by telling him that he was a single man without a family to support and the he would gladly serve in his place. Abednego refused by saying, “No brother, you’ve served

your turn, I'll serve mine." Abednego died during his service of a fever on 4th of October 1814 and is buried at Norfolk. He left behind his wife, Mary (Jesse) and six children.

Ephraim married on 31 Aug 1815 in Russell County, Virginia to Mary "Polly" Sutherland, daughter of James & Sarah (Buchanan) Sutherland. Her father was an immigrant from Scotland.

They were both members of the Dumps Creek Baptist Church. All their children except Elijah, were baptized.

Mary became sick in September of 1857 and lived until 21 Mar 1858 when she died of dropsy. Ephraim died of black erysipelas (an infection on his arm) on 11 Oct 1885. A doctor Harden treated him.

(Written by Mark R. Kiser, a descendant)

Thank you to Sherida Childers for providing the photo of Pvt. Ephraim Kiser

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/24899844/ephraim-kiser

His children, named in the book *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky*:

Abednego, John, Henry, Nimrod, James M., Ephraim, Elijah, Joseph, Rachel, Elihu, Jeptha, Daniel Sutherland, Noah.

Information confirmed by the book *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky*.

Ephraim married **Mary Sutherland** on August 31, 1815. Mary was born in 1801 in Virginia, died on March 22, 1859 in Russell County, Virginia, and was buried in Old Ephraim Kiser Cem., Russell County, VA.

141. Susannah Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1792 in Russell County, Virginia, died on July 23, 1860, and was buried in Breeding Cemetery, Russell County, VA.

Steven, age 18, married Susannah Kiser in Clinch River, Russell Co, VA on Nov. 8, 1806. They lived on a farm near St. Paul, VA.

Their children were:
1. John Skeen b - June 4, 1814
2. James Melvin Skeen - June 28, 1815
3. Archibald J "Archer" Skeen - October 18, 1816

4. Henry Skeen - December 25, 1817
5. Mary Polly Skeen - February 27, 1818
6. Martha Ann "Patsy" Skeen - April 17, 1819
7. Margaret Skeen - May 10, 1820
8. Franklin Skeen - July 12, 1822
9. Joseph Dayton Skeen - February 12, 1824
10. Samuel Skeen - September 12, 1825
11. Stephen Skeen - April 16, 1827
12. Susan Skeen - November 13, 1828
13. Elizabeth J. Skeen - June 9, 1830
14. William Skeen - January 6, 1832
15. Nancy Skeen - August 7, 1833
16. Richard S. Skeen - March 15, 1836
17. George Hopkins Skeen - October 12, 1837

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/101758776/stephen-sargent_plunkett-skeen

The book *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky* confirms most of this data, although it appears less thorough, and includes another daughter, Sarah Jane and does not include John.

Susannah married **Stephen Sargeant Plunkett Skeen**. Stephen was born in 1788 in Newberry County, South Carolina, died in 1870 in Wise County, Virginia, and was buried in Skeen Cemetery, Wise, VA.

142. Mary Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1794 in Russell County, Virginia and died of Artrip, Virginia.

Children named in Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky as William, John, James, Elizabeth, Polly, Joseph, Nancy, Sarah, Jasper, Winnie, Jennie, Harvey, Susannah. This family lived on a farm on Clinch River, Artrip, VA.

Mary married **James Artrip**.

143. Charles Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1796 in Russell County, Virginia and died on June 5, 1880 of Russell County, Virginia.

Children named in *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky* as Susannah, Sarah, Joseph,

Martin, Chaney, Charles, James, Mary, Snidesta, Warren, Catherine, Elizabeth, Elijah. Book confirms dates.

Charles married **Nancy LaForce**. Nancy was born about 1803 in Botentourt County, Virginia and died in 1891 in Russell County, Virginia.

144. Elizabeth Kiser (*Susannah "Suky" Stacy[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1798 in Russell County, Virginia and died after February 6, 1816 in Kentucky.

Children listed in *Mead Relations: Mead-Brown-Powell-Keyser, Kelly-Trumbo-Austin, Toler-Prichard: Virginia-Kentucky* as William and Daniel Hurst. Book says this family moved to Kentucky.

Elizabeth married **Henry Hurst**.

145. Simon Stacy (*Shadrack "Meshack"[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1790-1800 in Virginia and died after 1830 of Russell County, Virginia.
Simon Stacy b. 1790s, living in Russell CO VA 1830. Since Meshack was the only Stacy to remain in Russell County this late, could only be his son.

146. Meshack Stacy Jr. (*Shadrack "Meshack"[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1791 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and died after 1870 of Caney, Morgan County, Kentucky.

Census records usually give Meshack's birthplace as Tennessee, though some say Virginia. He was likely born during his father's brief foray into Hawkins County, TN, where he was recorded in land transactions of 1792. He later went back to Russell County, VA, where Meshack Jr. grew up and remained (later in Scott County) until after 1820.

Stacy Fork, Kentucky is evidently named for Meshack Stacy Jr., who traveled through the Cumberland Gap from Tennessee and settled the area in the early 19th century.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stacy_Fork,_Kentucky.

Marriage of Meshack Stacy and Violet Barker, Dec. 6, 1815, Scott Co. VA, found in "Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850" Ancestry.com
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1820 US Census, Scott County, Virginia
Thomas Cody 210010-20010 [Thomas b. 1783, m. Molly Bays, later in Perry Co., KY]

William Cody 000001-00001 [and Sinai Stacy Cody]
Zedekiah Cody 010010-10010 [Zedekiah b. 1775-1794, m. Tabitha Osborne]
George Stacy 100001-30101 [George b.< 1775]
John Stacy 000100-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Jr., 000010-30100 [Meshack b. 1794-1804]
Meshick Stacy Sr., 030111-20101 [Meshack b.<1775]
John Summers 200010-10010 [John b. 1794-1804]
James Davison Sr. - 000001-10001 [James b.<1775]

http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/cody/william.htm
===

He appears in the 1830 and 1840 census in Hickman County, Kentucky.
http://www.combs-families.org/combs/families/c-ann1742.htm

1840 census Hickman KY:

Jesse b. 1810-20 (son of Mason? Son of Meshack Jr?)
Benjamin b. 1790-1800 (Benjamin son of Meshack Jr.?)
William b. 1810-20 (b. 1803, likely son of Benjamin Stacy Jr/possible son of Meshack Jr)
Bryan (Biram) b. 1810-20 (unidentified/son of Meshack Jr.?)
Mason b. 1820-25 (unidentified; son of Meshack Jr?)

(William, Benjamin and Jesse are next-door neighbors. William and Jesse are in their twenties. Benjamin is in his forties. Mason and Byram are next-door neighbors on a different page. Mason is 15-20 years old, Byram is in his twenties. These names an ages aren't a good fit with other known Stacys. Seem likely to be sons of Meshack...)

Mashack Stacy, b. 1791 TN, wife Vilette b. 1797 VA, dau. Nancy b. 1823 KY and another person, James Rose, found in Morgan County KY census 1850. This same Mashack found in 1860 census of Morgan County, KY. He was still alive in 1870 Morgan County, age 84 with his wife, working as a farmer, just a few homes away from a Henderson Stacy who has a son named Meshack.

Given that Mashack lived in both Hickman and Morgan Counties, KY, he is likely the father of the Stacy men that appear in the early 19th century in those areas.

A Meshack Stacy appears in the Morgan County, KY federal census of 1850. Born TN, age 59, wife Vilett age 53 b. VA, dau. Nancy age 17 b. KY. Also appearing is a James Rosa, age 21 b. KY.

Census records show from 1820 through 1850 this Meshack is the only Meshack Stacy of this generation.

Meshack married **Violet Barker** on December 6, 1815 in Scott County, Virginia. Violet was born about 1797 in Virginia and died after 1870 of Caney, Morgan County, Kentucky.

Most census records give her birthplace as VA; 1860 gives it as NC. The death certificate of her son Henderson Stacy names his parents as Meshack Stacy and Violet Barker.

Children from this marriage were:

290 M i. **Jesse Stacy** was born in 1810-1820 and died after 1840 of Hickman County, Kentucky.

291 M ii. **Benjamin Stacy** .

292 M iii. **Henderson Stacy** was born on March 31, 1820 in Scott County, Virginia and died on April 9, 1914 in Morgan County, Kentucky.

293 M iv. **Hugh A. Stacy** was born about 1825 in Kentucky and died after 1850 of Morgan County, Kentucky.

294 F v. **Nancy Stacy** was born about 1833 in Tennessee.

147. John Stacy (*Shadrack "Meshack"[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1798 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Morgan County, Kentucky.
Of Scott County, Virginia.

Supposedly moved to Morgan Co., KY according to a Combs researcher. There is a John Stacy, 52, b. VA in Morgan Co. in the 1850 census with wife Margarett 48, b. VA, children listed as Lizana, Nancy, Mashack, Salathiel and Riley Stacy. All children born in VA.

John married **Margarett**. Margarett was born about 1802 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Morgan County, Kentucky.

148. William Stacy (*Shadrack "Meshack"[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1800 in Scott County, Virginia and died after 1850 of Russell County, Virginia.

William Stacy (b.1800-1810) appeared in the 1830 census of Morgan Co., KY. One male under 5, two males 20-30. One female under 5, one female 5-10, one female 20-30.

There's also a John Stacy in Morgan County KY in 1840 us census, b. 1790-1800.

This William Stacy seems to have gone back to Russell County, Virginia to be near the Meshack Sr. family, where he appears in the 1850 US Census.

William Stacy M 50 Scott Co Virginia, United States
Delila Stacy F 50 Scott Co Virginia, United States
Sarah Stacy F 23 Kentucky, United States
Margaret Stacy F 18 Kentucky, United States
George Stacy M 16 Kentucky, United States
William E Stacy M 14 Kentucky, United States
Nancy Stacy F 10 Kentucky, United States
Evalene Stacy F 9 Kentucky, United States

William married **Delila** about 1825. Delila was born about 1800 in Scott County, Virginia and died after 1850 of Russell County, Virginia.

149. Jemima Stacy (*George[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1787 in North Carolina and died in December 1857-May 1860 of Marion, Indiana.

Jeremiah Culbertson b 1789 North Carolina.
1820 Scott County, Virginia
1830-60 Hendricks County, Indiana
He married Jemimah b 1787 in North Carolina.

(Birth dates and places confirmed by 1850 census of Marion, Hendricks Co., IN)

Children:

i. Nancy married Mr. WITHROW.
ii. Lucretia married Mr. LEWIS.
iii. Mary m 1840 Thomas REID.
iv. George S. b 1822 Virginia, m 1847 Nancy DEVENPORT, ch Tighman\\Tillman b 1849, Sarah b 1851, Vashti b 1853, Joseph W b 1856
v. David R. m 1847 Mary CHADD.
vi. Vashti b 1830, Kentucky, m 1863 William HOUSH.
vii. Taswell b 1832 Kentucky, m1 1856 Hannah DODD, m2 1860 Salvina KING.

Mabry Benson
62 Eureka Ave, Kensington, California 94707

(From old Rootsweb message boards--Now Genealogy.com)

Jemima married **Jeremiah Culbertson** about 1807 in North Carolina. Jeremiah was born about 1789 in North Carolina and died after 1850 of Marion, Indiana.

p. 78 of the 1923 Culbertson book says that the Settlement records of Scott Co VA show that on 13 Dec 1820, George Stacy, adm. of the estate of Joseph Culbertson made settlement with: Jeremiah Culbertson, James Culbertson, David Culbertson, and "Zachiriah Wills" in the sum of $1124.

p 84 says Jerimiah/Jerry Culbertson moved to IN, does not give issue. David Culbertson m Miss Livingstone, lived in Scott Co, VA. No more information.

https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/culbertson/1656/

150. Isabella Stacy (*Peter[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1797 in Kentucky, died after 1860 of Jackson, Indiana, and was buried in Spring Creek Cemetery, Kosciusko County, IN.

Death record of her son Martin gives her birth as KY; 1860 census gives it as VA.

Marriage date source: Ancestry.com. Kentucky, Compiled Marriages, 1802-1850 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1997.

Moved to Preble County, Ohio after the death of her father. https://web.archive.org/web/19990503145627/http://www.otn.net/stacy/ibby.htm

Isabella married **Abner McCortney** on September 12, 1813 in Clay County, Indiana. Abner was born on February 6, 1793 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, died on April 12, 1871 in Kosciusko County, Indiana, and was buried in Spring Creek Cemetery, Kosciusko County, IN.

Children from this marriage were:

295 F i. **Elma McCortney** was born about 1815 in Kentucky.

Elma married **Samuel Abbott** on June 5, 1834 in Montgomery County, Ohio.

296 F ii. **Vianna McCortney** was born on November 13, 1818 in Ohio and died on December 10, 1902 in Chester, Indiana.

Vianna married **James Abbott**.

297 M iii. **Robert H. McCortney** was born on December 25, 1826 in Ohio and died on August 21, 1907 in Reed City, Michigan.

298 M iv. **Hiram Martin McCortney** was born on October 16, 1832 in Ohio and died on May 6, 1910 in Reed City, Michigan.

299 M v. **William McCortney** was born on May 16, 1836 in Kosciusko County, Indiana, died on September 17, 1865 in Pierceton, Indiana, and was buried in Spring Creek Cemetery, Kosciusko County, IN.

300 M vi. **Henry C. McCortney** was born about 1844 in Indiana.

151. Sarah Stacy (*Peter[4], John Jr.[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1800 in Kentucky and died after June 1820 of Preble County, Ohio.

"The John Jay Dickey Diary states that Peter was 'killed with a knife' by his son-in-law, but does not state which one. Peter had two known son's-in-law; John Spencer and Abner McCortney. I suspect strongly that it was John Spencer, and have much circumstantial evidence that this is the fact."

From www.otn.net/stacy

Marriage date (first marriage) from: Ancestry.com. Kentucky, Compiled Marriages, 1802-1850 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1997.

Her father had to give permission for her marriage, suggesting she was 16 years old or younger. (The Stacy Journal)

Second marriage: "I do hereby certify that on the tenth day of this June I joined together John Aikman and Sally Stacy in holy matrimony both of the county given under my hand this 11th day of June 1819. Daniel [Lewis?]" (Preble County, Ohio Marriage Records)

Her second marriage didn't last long; Aikman filed for divorce on June 30, 1820 stating Sally Stacy "is and was the wife of John Spencer." Divorce granted by Ohio Supreme Court June 30, 1821. (Preble County, Ohio Common Pleas Court Records)

No further trace on Sarah/Sally Stacy.

Sarah married **John Spencer** on February 3, 1816 in Clay County, Kentucky.

Sarah next married **John Samuel Aikman** on June 10, 1819 in Preble County, Ohio. John was born about 1755 in New Jersey, died on January 11, 1830 in Preble County, Ohio, and was buried in Roselawn Cemetery, Preble County, OH.

152. John Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1765.

153. William Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1767 in Virginia.

154. Joseph Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1769 in Virginia.

155. Nathaniel Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1773 in Fauquier County, Virginia.
Settled in Muskingum County, Ohio.

Nathaniel married **Betsey Whitney**.

156. Eli Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1775 in Virginia.

Settled in Alexandria, VA (according to Holmes book). Marriage date comes from "Virginia Marriages 1740-1850." Ancestry.com. Eli evidently fought in the War of 1812: Prvt. 36th Regt., VA Militia.

Eli married **Caroline Whitney** on January 3, 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

157. Edward Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1777 in Virginia.

158. Andrew Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1779 in Virginia.

Andrew and James Holmes were twins, according to "The Descendants of George Holmes." pg. 8.

159. James Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1779 in Virginia.

160. Simon Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 18, 1780 in Virginia.

161. Peter Holmes Esq. (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 18, 1780 in Virginia and died on July 27, 1862 in Muskingum County, Ohio.

Dates of birth and death (and that of his wife) from SAR membership application of Rutherford B. Hayes b. 1895, applied 1945. George Holmes, Peter's father, was a Revolutionary War veteran.

Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970. Louisville, Kentucky: National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Microfilm, 508 rolls.

The book "The Descendants of George Holmes" notes that Simon and Peter Holmes were twins (pg. 8). The book also says Peter moved to the "Tanner Settlement" Muskingum County, Ohio in the fall of 1815. He campaigned for both William Henry Harrison in 1840 and threw a party in honor of Abraham Lincoln's inauguration in 1861.

Peter married **Elizabeth Redman** in 1804 in Prince William County, Virginia. Elizabeth was born on June 2, 1786 in Virginia and died on May 2, 1869 in Muskingum County, Ohio.

162. Sabitha Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1782 in Virginia.

163. Polly Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1784 in Virginia.

164. Katie Holmes (*Anna Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1787 in Virginia.

165. James Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1767 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after January 15, 1830 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Appeared in 1810 and 1820 census of Fauquier Co., VA.

166. Mary Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1771 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Harrison County, Kentucky.

Marriage date derived from: Coppage Coppedge Chronicle 1542 - 1975, Coppage Coppedge Chronicle 1542 - 1975 in no series (n.p.: Coppage, Arthur Max and Manahan, John E, n.d.).

Via http://www.johntippet.com/tippe0002.htm#id233

Mary married **William Coppage** on July 15, 1791.

167. William Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1773 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after March 24, 1834 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Appears in the 1810 and 1820 census of Fauquier County, VA.

William married **Martha**.

168. Catherine Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1775 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1820 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Note: Catharine was living with her mother, Sarah, in the household of her brother, James, when the 1820 census was enumerated. She and John H Pettit appeared on the census of 1830 Fauquier County, VA.

Catherine married **John H. Pettit**.

169. John Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1775-1784 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1810 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Found in US census of 1810 in Fauquier County, VA.

170. Elizabeth Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1780-1784 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after November 1843 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Elizabeth was living with her mother, Sarah, in the household of her brother, James, when the 1810 and 1820 censuses were enumerated. She appeared on the census of 1830 Fauquier County, VA. She appeared on the census of 1840 in Hamilton Parish, Fauquier County, VA. She probably died a spinster, although she had a female child living with her (born c 1817) according to the 1830 census.

http://www.johntippet.com/tippe0001.htm#id229

171. Nancy Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1788 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died before January 9, 1830.

Marriage source: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999.
Nancy married **Enoch Foxworthy** on March 2, 1808 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

172. Sarah Tippett (*Sarah Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1794 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Marriage source: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

Census data indicates she was born 1784-1794. Note: Sarah was living with her mother, Sarah, in the household of her brother, James when the 1810 and 1820 censuses were enumerated.

Sarah married **Jonathan Campbell** on December 24, 1820 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

173. Susana Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on May 15, 1785 in Virginia, died on August 11, 1824 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

Dates for this couple come from their gravestones as photographed on Findagrave.com

Susana married **Beedy Redman**. Beedy was born on April 4, 1781 in Fauquier County, Virginia, died on July 4, 1854 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

174. Dorothy Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on June 14, 1787 in Virginia, died on April 1, 1859 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Old Jim Scott Farm, Hopewell, OH.

Old Jim Scott farm once belonged to Jesse and Dorothy Hill Redman. Their graves are on top of hill on border of Redman and Hill property back in 1840. Under a tree with Tombstones laid up against a tree.
9600-9658 Macedonia Rd
Hopewell, OH 43746
39.987304, -82.159607

From on-site research of Robert Hill, via Findagrave.com

Dorothy married **Jesse Redman**. Jesse was born in 1784 in Prince William County, Virginia, died on December 25, 1863 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Old Jim Scott Farm, Hopewell, OH.

175. Lucy Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1789 in Virginia.

Named as a child of Simon and Margaret Hill in this book. Nothing further known:

Margie Ellis Howell / 8741 Chestnut Circle Apt. 207 Kansas City, MO 64131, Benear of Virginia and Shaw, Holmes, Allen, Clark (McDowell Publications / 11129 Plesant Ridge Rd. Utica Kentucky 42376)

176. Sarah Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1791 in Virginia and died after 1830 of Hopewell, Ohio.

Marriage date sourced from: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

Jeremiah Redman is found in the 1830 federal census, Hopewell, Muskingum Co., OH. 20130001-112001

Sarah married **Jeremiah Redman** on February 14, 1810 in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Jeremiah was born in Virginia and died after 1830 of Hopewell, Ohio.

177. Simon Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 20, 1793 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on November 8, 1868 in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and was buried in Centennial Cemetery, Winneshiek County, OA.

Simon was married and had several children; wife unknown. Data from gravestone in Centennial Cemetery and research of Robert Hill.

178. Catherine Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 20, 1794 in Virginia, died on January 13, 1875 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive Cemetery, Zanesville, OH.

Birth and death dates taken directly from gravestones, as photographed on Findagrave.com

Catherine married **Osborn Shaw**. Osborn was born on April 18, 1791, died on August 30, 1875 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive Cemetery, Zanesville, OH.

179. William Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born in 1797 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died in 1860 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

William Hill married Mahala Henslee on 1/29/1818. On 11/11/1819 at 22 years of age he buys 177 acres on Plesant Valley Rd. (Range 9, Township 1, Section 7, Part. Location SW, Vol 4 page 321 Muskingum County Land records State of Ohio) Although related families share ownership of this farm, it grows in later generations to 640 acres and is owned by the Hill family until 1954.

Information taken from gravestones and research of Robert Hill (via Findagrave.com)

William married **Mahala Henslee** on January 29, 1818. Mahala was born on October 10, 1795, died on January 12, 1860 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

180. Elizabeth Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on February 9, 1802 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on March 24, 1854 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

Birth and death dates derived from photos of gravestones as seen on Findagrave.com

Elizabeth married **John Henslee**. John was born on August 8, 1788, died on February 17, 1870 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

181. Jesse Hill (*Simon Hill[4], Catherine Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 17, 1808 in Shenandoah County, Virginia, died on March 9, 1837 in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was buried in Mount Olive United Methodist Church Cem., Gratiot, OH.

Birth and death dates from photograph of gravestone via Findagrave.com

Marriage recorded: Ancestry.com. Ohio, County Marriage Records, 1774-1993 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016.

Jesse married **Mary Holmes** on February 25, 1830 in Muskingum County, Ohio.

182. Malinda A. Robinson (*Nathaniel Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) died after 1815.

183. William Robinson (*Nathaniel Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born before 1783 in Virginia and died after 1799 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

184. Lydia Campbell (*Catherine Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1775 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after 1830 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Marriage data from: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

Found in 1810, 1820 and 1830 census of Fauquier County, VA, both husband and wife still living in 1830, ages 50 to 59 years.

Lydia married **Ziba Newhouse** on January 6, 1796 in Fauquier County, Virginia. Ziba was born in 1770-1780 and died after 1830 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

185. Nathaniel Campbell (*Catherine Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1780 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died on September 16, 1823 in Washington County, Kentucky.

"I'm Tom Lee and am happy to find a cousin in John McMullen, especially with the great website he has devoted to our Robinson ancestors, among others. Benjamin Robinson (b. ca 1720 Stafford Co, VA; d. 1785 Fauquier Co, VA) is our common ancestor. Benjamin and Sarah Stac(e)y Robinson's daughter Catharine is my ggg-grandmother. John has indicated the lineage backward from Benjamin which he covers very thoroughly on his website. Catherine was born in Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co, VA, 8 Feb 1752. She died in Fauquier Co, VA, probably 1822, but there is some question in this regard (a subject for discussion at a later time?). She married a Campbell, whom I believe was George Campbell of Prince William Co, VA. I descend from their son Nathaniel and Sarah "Sally" O. Pettit (m. 17 Jan 1805 in Fauquier Co, VA). Nathaniel served as a soldier from Virginia in the War of 1812. He and his family relocated first to Shelbyville, KY, then to Washington Co, KY, where Nathaniel died 16 September 1823. Sally married second Andrew Gwin 26 July 1831. Sally, daughter of Thomas and Be(t)hethelon Owens Pettit, was born 3 April 1786 in Fauquier Co, and died 16 Aug 1861 in Washington Co, KY. She and Nathaniel had 8 children."

Fauquier Co., Va Guardian Bonds 1759-1871 by John Gott
Stephen Robinson, gdn of Nathaniel Campbell orph of Catherine Campbell, dec'd. 23 January 1797. For: $400. Security: Dixon Robinson. J.P.: Ambrose Bernett, Thomas Fitzhugh, John Bronaugh, Aquilla Davis, Gent.

[Brøderbund Family Archive #313, Ed. 1, Census Index: U.S. Selected Counties, 1810, Date of Import: Mar 26, 1999, Internal Ref. #1.313.1.665.17]
Individual: Campbell, Nathaniel
County/State: Fauquier Co., VA
Page #: 254
Year: 1810
Age ranges in household: 00010-2001002

https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=johndmcmullen&id=I03802

Nathaniel married **Sarah O. Pettit** on January 17, 1805 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

186. Frances Campbell (*Catherine Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1782 in Fauquier County, Virginia and died after April 1822 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Marriage data from: Ancestry.com. Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

Frances married **Richard Bradley** on August 4, 1803 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

187. Henry Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

188. Mary Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

189. Fanny Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

190. Jachin Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).
191. Sally Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

192. Anne Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

193. Dixon Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

194. Felicia Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

195. Nathaniel Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

196. Lydia Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

197. Elizabeth Robinson (*Dixon Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*).

198. Presley George (*Lydia Robinson[4], Sarah Stacy[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born before September 26, 1791 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

199. William Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 22, 1780 in East Huntington, Pennsylvania and died in December 1849 in Clark County, Indiana.

?/M William STACY
Birth: 1760-1770
Birth: 1776-1794
Birth: 22 Oct 1780 East Huntington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. , , ,
Baptism: 24 May 1781 Zion Church Lutheran and Reformed, East Huntington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. , ,
Birth: cir __ ___ 1783 Indiana.
Birth: __ ___ 1783 Kentucky. ,
Witness: 30 Jul 1799 Witness; Taxed; Peter STACY; Jenkin Phillips District, Jefferson county, Kentucky.
Daughter: 1800-1810 girl STACY
Witness: 20 Sep 1803 Witness; Milit-Beg; Rezin REDMAN; Ensign in militia, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantor: 06 Sep 1805 Peter STACY (1760-1810); 100ac Clark's Grant #70, Clark, Indiana. , ,
Marriage: bef __ ___ 1807 Elizabeth GOODWIN (1784-1859)
Son: __ ___ 1807 **George W. STACY**; Indiana. ,
Census: __ ___ 1807 Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 09 Apr 1809 Witness; Voter; Abraham EPPLER; Clarksville, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Residence: 07 May 1810 Clark co., Ind.
Voter: 07 Sep 1811 Springville township, Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 1811-1811 Witness; Milit-Beg; Bazil PRATHER; Indiana.
Milit-Beg: __ ___ 1812 John Norris' Infantry Company, Clark, Indiana.
Son: 22 Apr 1813 **Amos B. STACY**; On the banks of the Ohio, Clark county, Indiana.
Son: 1815-1820 boy STACY
Grantor: 20 Apr 1816 Witness; Benjamin REDMAN and Joshua W. REDMAN; Lot #69, Clark county, Indiana.
Son: __ ___ 1818 **Milo B. STACY**; Indiana. , ,
Census: __ ___ 1820 Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Son: 04 Jan 1825 **William W. STACY**; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Son: __ ___ 1826 **Pleasant A. STACY**; Indiana.
Daughter: 21 Feb 1826 Indiana STACY; Indiana. ,
Census: __ ___ 1830 Clark co., Ind.
Grantor: 14 May 1832 Thomas DOWNS (1765-1824); 1ac Grant #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantor: 31 Jan 1839 100ac Lot#188 Illinois Grant, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1840 Clark co., Ind.
Grantor: 31 Dec 1845 Milo B. STACY (1818-1900); 104.26ac Lot #32 Illinois

Grant, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantee: 31 Mar 1848 Milo B. STACY (1818-1900); 30ac #70 Illinois Grant, Clark county, Indiana.
Death: __ Dec 1849 Clark co., Ind. , , ,
Death: __ Dec 1849
Burial: cir 30 Jan 1850 Family Burying Yard, Clark county, Indiana.
Will: 30 Jan 1850 Clark county, Indiana. ,
Grantee: 30 Jan 1850 Pleasant A. STACY (1826-1897); 70ac #70 Illinois Grant, Clark county, Indiana.

200. George Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1784 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania and died after October 27, 1848 of Clark County, Indiana.
?/M George STACY
Note: __ ___ _____
Birth: 1776-1794
Birth: __ ___ 1783
Birth: __ ___ 1784 Kentucky.
Birth: cir __ ___ 1785
Milit-Beg: __ ___ 1811 John Norris' Company of Infantry, Clark county, Indiana.
Marriage: 03 Nov 1818 Mary Ann SHINDLER (1792-1860); Shelby county, Kentucky. , , ,
Son: aft 03 Nov 1818 **James Madison STACY**; Indiana.
Grantor: 22 Feb 1819 James STACY (1795-1836); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Jeffersonville, Clark, Ind.
Probate: 12 Nov 1821 Clark, Indiana. , ,
Death: 24 Nov 1821 Clark county, Indiana. ,
Probate: 24 Nov 1821 Clark co., Ind.
Probate: 24 Nov 1821 ,
Daughter: __ ___ 1822 **Hannah E. STACY**; Indiana. , ,
Administrr: bef 11 Nov 1822 George SHINDLER
Burial: bef __ ___ 1823 Stacy Cemetery, Utica township, Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Grantee: 24 Sep 1831 Lot #232, Jeffersonville, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantor: 27 Oct 1848 Witness; Mary Ann SHINDLER and James Madison STACY; 107ac in Lot #49 Illinois Grant, Clark county, Indiana.

201. Nancy Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 26, 1787 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania and died on January 15, 1850 in Driftwood, Indiana.
?/F Nancy STACY
Name-Marr: DOWDEN
Name-Marr: HOLMES

Birth: 26 Apr 1787 Jefferson county, Kentucky. , , ,
Birth: 06 May 1787 Indiana.
Marriage: 21 May 1808 Thomas DOWDEN (1784-1812); Clark, Indiana. , , ,
Son: 24 Oct 1809 Zephaniah DOWDEN; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Son: __ ___ 1812 Robert S. HOLMES; Driftwood twp, Jackson, Indiana. ,
Grantee: __ ___ 1812 50 ac NW qtr Section #17 Tsp4 Northof Range 4E, Harrison, Indiana.
Witness: 12 Oct 1812 Witness; Probate; Thomas DOWDEN; Clark, Indiana. ,
Son: 19 Apr 1813 James B. HOLMES; Jackson county, Indiana.
Marriage: 29 Nov 1813 Robert HOLMES (1782-1836); Clark, Indiana. , , , , ,
Marriage: 29 Nov 1813 Robert HOLMES (1782-1836); Clark county, Indiana.
Son: 01 Sep 1814 Peter Stacy HOLMES; Jackson co, Indiana.
Son: 04 Aug 1815 William H. HOLMES; Jackson co, Indiana.
Grantor: 20 Sep 1815 Anna Catherine UNKNOWN (1765-1822); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Son: 04 Dec 1820 James Milton HOLMES; Jackson county, Indiana. ,
Son: 28 Jan 1822 Benjamin S. HOLMES; Jackson co, Indiana. ,
Witness: 31 Aug 1822 Witness; Will; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Son: 28 Feb 1823 John Wesley HOLMES; Jackson co, Indiana. ,
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 12 Nov 1823 Witness; Probate; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark, Indiana. , ,
Son: 20 Jun 1825 Andrew HOLMES; Jackson co, Indiana.
Son: 20 Jun 1825 Andrew HOLMES; Jackson co, IN.
Daughter: 14 Feb 1828 Sally Ann HOLMES; Jackson county, Indiana. ,
Son: aft 19 Apr 1831 Ambrose HOLMES
Census: __ ___ 1840 Jackson county, Indiana.
Death: 15 Jan 1850 Driftwood township, Jackson county, Indiana. , , ,
Burial: 16 Jan 1850 Empson Cemetery, Driftwood township, Jackson, Indiana. ,
Probate: 30 Jan 1850 Jackson county, Indiana. ,

Nancy married **Thomas Dowden** on May 21, 1808. Thomas was born in 1784 and died in 1812 in Indiana.

Nancy next married **Robert S. Holmes** about 1812.

202. Elizabeth Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1790 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died before September 1810 of Clark County, Indiana.
?/F Elizabeth STACY
Name-Marr: REDMAN

Birth: __ ____ 1783 Pennsylvania.
Birth: __ ____ 1790 Jefferson county, Kentucky.
Son: cir __ ____ 1808 Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Marriage: 02 Jun 1808 Rezin REDMAN (1778-1837); Clark, Indiana. ,
Death: bef __ Sep 1810 Clark county, Indiana.
Death: bef __ Dec 1810 Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.

Elizabeth married **Rezin Redman** on June 2, 1808 in Clark County, Indiana.

203. James Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1795 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died after November 1836 of Clark County, Indiana.
?/M James STACY
Birth: __ ____ _____ New Jersey.
Birth: __ ____ 1794 Indiana.
Birth: __ ____ 1794 Kentucky.
Birth: cir __ ____ 1795
Birth: 1795-1800 ,
Grantor: 22 Feb 1819 George STACY (1784-1821); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Grantor: 13 Sep 1819 John Washington ROYSE (1780-1836); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ____ 1820 Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Daughter: __ ____ 1822 **Nancy Catherine STACY**; Indiana.
Marriage: 02 Jan 1822 Sarah Ewing BOWEN (1804-); Clark, Indiana. , , ,
Witness: 31 Aug 1822 Witness; Will; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Grantor: 09 Nov 1822 Henry STACY (1801-1861); 94ac in Grant #70, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Grantor: 09 Nov 1822 Henry STACY (1801-1861); 69ac Lot #70, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Grantor: 26 Aug 1823 Witness; George BOTTORFF and Peter STACY; Any interest #70 Illinois Grant, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 12 Nov 1823 Witness; Probate; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark, Indiana. , ,
Son: __ ____ 1825 **William H. STACY**; Clark county, Indiana. , , ,
Grantor: 29 Dec 1826 1/2ac Lot #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Son: __ Nov 1829 **John Wesley STACY**; Indiana. ,
Census: __ ____ 1830 Clark co., Ind.
Daughter: 07 Aug 1832 **Mary Eliza Jane STACY**; Clark county, Indiana. , , , ,
Death: aft __ Nov 1836 Clark, Indiana. , ,

Son: __ ___ 1837 **James H. STACY**; OH. ,
Death: __ ___ 1837 Clark co., Ind.

James married **Sarah Ewing Bowen** on January 2, 1822 in Clark County, Indiana.

204. Patsy Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born before December 16, 1798 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died before 1860 of Jeffersonville, Indiana.
?/F Patsy STACY
Name-Var: GRISAMORE
Name-Var: Martha STACY
Birth: bef 16 Dec 1798 Jefferson county, Kentucky.
Birth: __ ___ 1799 Kentucky. ,
Grantor: 16 Dec 1819 Henry STACY (1801-1861); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Son: __ ___ 1820 Adrian Albert Abraham GRISAMORE; Jeffersonville, Clark, Ind.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Marriage: 02 Feb 1820 George GRISAMORE (1794-1863); Clark, Indiana. , , , , , ,
Marriage: 20 Feb 1820 George GRISAMORE (1794-1863); Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 31 Aug 1822 Witness; Will; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Daughter: __ ___ 1823 Mary A. GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Daughter: __ ___ 1823 Mary A. GRISAMORE; IN.
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 12 Nov 1823 Witness; Probate; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark, Indiana. , ,
Daughter: __ ___ 1829 Eliza A. GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Daughter: __ ___ 1829 Eliza A. GRISAMORE; IN.
Daughter: __ ___ 1830 Rebecca GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Daughter: __ ___ 1830 Rebecca GRISAMORE; IN.
Son: __ ___ 1831 John Henry GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Son: __ ___ 1832 John Henry GRISAMORE; IN.
Son: __ ___ 1834 David GRISAMORE; IN.
Son: __ ___ 1836 George GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Son: __ ___ 1836 George GRISAMORE; IN.
Son: __ ___ 1837 David GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Son: __ ___ 1840 James M. GRISAMORE; Indiana.
Son: __ ___ 1840 James M. GRISAMORE; IN.
Census: __ ___ 1850 Witness; George GRISAMORE; Jeffersonville, Utica, Clark, Indiana.
Death: bef __ ___ 1860

Patsy married **George Grisamore** on February 2, 1820 in Clark County, Indiana.

205. Henry Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 21, 1801 in Charlestown Township, Indiana and died on January 20, 1861 in Charlestown Township, Indiana.

?/M Henry STACY
Occupation: __ ___ _____
Birth: 21 Oct 1801 Charlestown township, Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Birth: 26 Oct 1801 Indiana. , ,
Grantor: 16 Dec 1819 Patsy STACY (1799-1860); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Witness; James STACY; Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 31 Aug 1822 Witness; Will; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Grantor: 09 Nov 1822 James STACY (1795-1836); 94ac in Grant #70, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Grantor: 09 Nov 1822 James STACY (1795-1836); 69ac Lot #70, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 12 Nov 1823 Witness; Probate; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark, Indiana. , ,
Marriage: 25 Jun 1829 Nancy LEWMAN (1809-1887); Clark county, Indiana. , , , , , ,
Census: __ ___ 1830 Clark county, Indiana.
Daughter: 1830-1835 girl STACY
Grantor: 18 Aug 1830 Witness; Aaron David LEWMAN; Iredell, North Carolina.
Son: 27 Jan 1835 John Wesley STACY; Utica township, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Census: __ ___ 1840 Clark county, Indiana.
Daughter: 25 Nov 1841 Nancy Jane STACY; Utica, Clark, Indiana. , , ,
Daughter: __ ___ 1846 Christian Anna STACY; IN. ,
Grantor: 02 Nov 1847 Milas LEWMAN (1807-1887); Grant #70; 69ac, Clark, Indiana.
Daughter: 28 Feb 1848 Martha STACY; Clark county, Indiana. , , , ,
Daughter: __ Nov 1849 Rebecca Ann STACY; Utica, Clark, Indiana. ,
Census: __ ___ 1850 Utica, Clark, Indiana. ,
Son: __ ___ 1851 Thomas STACY; Clark county, Indiana.
Son: 24 May 1853 James Athon STACY; Clark county, Indiana. , , , ,
Census: __ ___ 1860 Utica, Clark, Indiana.
Death: 10 Jan 1861 Utica, Clark, Indiana. , ,
Death: 20 Jan 1861 Charlestown township, Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Burial: aft 20 Jan 1861 Stacy Cemetery, Charlestown township, Clark county, Indiana. , , , ,

Henry married **Nancy Lewman** on June 25, 1829 in Clark County, Indiana.

206. Lucy Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1804 in Clark County, Indiana and died after 1850 in Missouri.

?/F Lucy STACY
Name-Marr: BOTTORFF
Name-Var: Louisa Ann STACY
Name-Var: Anna STACY
Name-Var: Lucy Ann STACY
Birth: 1805-1810
Birth: __ ___ 1806 Utica, Clark, Indiana. , , ,
Birth: __ ___ 1806 New Albany, Floyd, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Witness; James STACY; Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 31 Aug 1822 Witness; Will; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Marriage: 18 Jan 1823 George BOTTORFF (1802-1883); Clark county, Indiana. , , , , ,
Grantor: 26 Aug 1823 Witness; George BOTTORFF and Peter STACY; Any interest #70 Illinois Grant, Clark county, Indiana. ,
Witness: 12 Nov 1823 Witness; Probate; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark, Indiana. , ,
Son: 15 Aug 1824 Peter Stacy BOTTORFF; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Daughter: 14 Aug 1826 Catherine Elizabeth BOTTORFF; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Daughter: 02 Oct 1828 Sarah Ann BOTTORFF; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Daughter: __ ___ 1831 Mary Jane BOTTORFF; IN.
Daughter: 16 Mar 1833 Nancy R. Sophia BOTTORFF; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Son: 01 Nov 1835 George Milton E. BOTTORFF
Son: __ ___ 1836 George Washington BOTTORFF; IN.
Daughter: 15 Oct 1837 Martha Melvina BOTTORFF; Clark county, Indiana. ,
Son: __ ___ 1838 M. E. BOTTORFF; Indiana.
Son: 03 Feb 1840 William Marion BOTTORFF
Son: __ ___ 1841 B. M. BOTTORFF; IN.
Daughter: 22 Dec 1841 Rebecca Matilda BOTTORFF; Indiana.
Daughter: 29 Mar 1843 Hannah Margarite BOTTORFF
Daughter: 30 Aug 1844 Lucinda Ellen BOTTORFF; MO.
Daughter: __ ___ 1845 L. E. BOTTORFF; MO.
Daughter: 09 Feb 1847 James B. Milo BOTTORFF; MO.
Daughter: __ Sep 1849 L. E. BOTTORFF; MO.
Census: __ ___ 1850 Crawford co, MO.
Death: aft __ ___ 1850
Death: 18 Oct 1865 Rolla, Phelps county, Missouri. , ,
BaptismLDS: 31 Aug 1929 SLAKE, SLAKE.
Endowment: bef __ ___ 1970

Lucy married **George Bottorff** on January 18, 1823 in Clark County, Indiana.

207. Sarah Stacy (*Peter[4], Peter[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born about 1806 in Clark County, Indiana and died before January 7, 1859 in Clark County, Indiana.

?/F Sarah STACY
Name-Var: Sally HON
Name-Marr: HAWN
Birth: 1776-1794
Birth: bef 20 Sep 1794 Jefferson county, Kentucky. ,
Birth: __ ___ 1810
Grantor: 20 Sep 1815 Anna Catherine UNKNOWN (1765-1822); 17-7/9ac(1/9 of 160ac)of #70, Clark county, Indiana.
Census: __ ___ 1820 Witness; James STACY; Charlestown twp, Clark county, Indiana.
Marriage: 04 Apr 1821 John HAWN (1791-1838); Clark county, Indiana. , , ,
Daughter: 28 Aug 1822 Sarah Ann HAWN
Witness: 31 Aug 1822 Witness; Will; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark county, Indiana. , ,
Daughter: 26 Sep 1823 Mary M. HAWN; Ohio. ,
Witness: bef 08 Oct 1823 Witness; Probate; Adin REDMAN; Clark county, Indiana.
Witness: 12 Nov 1823 Witness; Probate; Anna Catherine UNKNOWN; Clark, Indiana. , ,
Daughter: __ ___ 1826 Mary HAWN; Indiana.
Daughter: __ ___ 1826 Mary HAWN; IN.
Daughter: __ ___ 1829 Nancy C. HAWN; Indiana.
Daughter: __ ___ 1829 Nancy C. HAWN; IN.
Census: __ ___ 1830 Witness; John HAWN; Clark county, Indiana.
Daughter: 24 Jun 1832 Susan M. HAWN; Indiana. ,
Daughter: 24 Jun 1832 Susan M. HAWN; IN.
Census: __ ___ 1840 Clark co., Ind.
Census: __ ___ 1850 Utica, Clark, Indiana.
Death: __ ___ 1859 Clark co., Ind.
Probate: 07 Jan 1859 Clark co., Ind.

Sarah married **John Hawn** on April 4, 1821 in Clark County, Indiana.

208. John Stacy (*George[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 8, 1779 in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, died after 1840 in Montgomery County, Alabama, and was buried in Pintala Churchyard Cemetery, Montgomery County, AL.

He appears next to his father in both the 1800 and 1810 census in Sumter County, SC. He appears in South Carolina until the 1820 census, and seems to have moved with his family to Alabama in 1822. In 1830 and 1840 he appears in the census records of Montgomery County, AL. In 1830 he is age "40-50" while the oldest female in the house is in her thirties. He had four daughters and four sons: 1110101---101201

John Stacy is the best candidate for father of Peter B. Stacy of Chesterfield County, SC, since he had a fourth son in the 1830 US census.

John married **Elizabeth**. Elizabeth was born in 1800-1810 and died after 1840 of Montgomery County, Alabama.

Children from this marriage were:

301 M i. **Jack Stacy** was born about 1807 in South Carolina and died after 1860 of Montgomery County, Alabama.

302 M ii. **William Stacy** was born in 1820 in Clarendon County, South Carolina and died after 1850 of Montgomery County, Alabama.

303 M iii. **Peter B. Stacy** was born about 1824 in South Carolina and died after 1860 of Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

Peter married **Elizabeth** about 1849. Elizabeth was born about 1825 in South Carolina and died after 1860 of Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

304 M iv. **Thomas J. Stacy** was born about 1830 in Montgomery County, Alabama and died after 1850 of Montgomery County, Alabama.

209. George Washington Stacy (*George[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on June 10, 1792 in Clarendon County, South Carolina, died after February 16, 1882 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Found in the 1820 census---- not definitely son--- may be George Sr. George W. Stacy had removed to Alabama by 1825. In the 1830 census of Monroe County he is called "George Stacey Junior."

George appears in the 1850 census Monroe Co., AL:

George Stacy M 56 South Carolina
Cathrin Stacy F 46 South Carolina
J James Stacy M 25 Alabama

Henry Stacy M 23 Alabama
Jessee Stacy M 21 Alabama
Harry Stacy M 18 Alabama
Sara Stacy F 19 Alabama
Wm Stacy M 17 Alabama
Martha A Stacy F 10 Alabama
Louis Burtrum F 12 Alabama

"George W. Stacy of Monroe County, Alabama" granted "119 acres and 77 and 1/2 hundreths of an acre" of federal land, Nov. 1, 1858. Ancestry.com. U.S. General Land Office Records, 1776-2015 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008.

A George Stacy appears in Monroe Co., AL in the 1860 census (age 63 b. SC farmer) with no wife, but a Henry Stacy age 33, William, 26, Nancy 20, Wesley, 1.

September 8, 1864. Monroe County, AL. Marriage Book A. pg. 241.G.W. Stacey and Mary Jane Eddins Grimes, widow of William J. Grimes, were married by Robert D. Thompson, J.P. Security was signed by James Lowremoure. The marriage record indicates they were married at Claiborne, AL.

June 28, 1870 U.S. Census, Beat 2, (Claiborne) Monroe County, AL. The Stacey household was recorded with George W. Stacey, Sr., aged 78, Mary Jane Stacey, 60, and children from her marriage to William J. Grimes, John Grimes, 20, Amy*, (Ann) 16, and Susan 13. Their neighbors were the Sarah Hillburn family and the John Hall family.

George was still living in Monroe co AL in the 1880 census. Birthplace and parents birthplaces all given as SC.

February 16, 1882. Monroe County, AL. Deed Book 41, pg. 173.G.W. Stacey and Mary Jane Stacey sold to Lewis H. Hale* (Louis Harmon Hayles) the SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 8, the SW1/4 of SW1/4 in Section 9, Township 5N, Range 6E, Monroe County, AL. James L. Eddins & J.D. Frye, J.P., witnesses.

George Washington Stacy, Sr. is probably buried at Polar Bridge Cemetery located in Section 32, Township 6N, Range 6E, Monroe County, AL. The grave is not marked. His 2nd wife, Mary Jane Eddins Grimes, is buried at Polar Bridge and this cemetery is closest to his property. January 9, 1857: Book A, Monroe County Marriage Records. (From research of Steve Stacy)
==========
See sources:
https://www.ancestry.com/boards/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=1400&p=localities.northam.usa.states.alabama.counties.monroe

George married **Catharine Snowden**. Catharine was born in 1804 in South Carolina and died in 1850-1860 in Monroe County, Alabama.

Identified as a Snowden by research of Steve Stacey.

Children from this marriage were:

305 M i. **J. James Stacey** .

306 M ii. **Henry Stacey** .

307 M iii. **Jesse Stacey** .

308 M iv. **Harry Stacey** .

309 F v. **Sarah Stacey** .

310 M vi. **William Stacey** .

311 F vii. **Martha Stacey** .

George next married **Mary Jane Eddins** on September 10, 1864 in Clairborne, Alabama. Mary was born on September 14, 1814 in South Carolina, died on February 25, 1887 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Dates transcribed by Steve Stacey from tombstone. In census records she gave her birthplace as South Carolina.

210. Naomey Stacy (*George[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on September 10, 1795 in Clarendon County, South Carolina and died after 1880 in Conecuh County, Alabama.

"Naoma Johnson" appears in the 1850 US census with 7 of her children in Conecuh Co., AL. She was the only family member born in SC.

"Naoma Johnson" last appears in 1880 census of Fork of Sepulga, Conecuh Co., AL, mother-in-law of the head of household Stephen Wright. She is 84, born in SC, parents born in SC.

Naomey married **William Burton Johnson**. William was born about 1783 in South Carolina and died in July 1849 in Conecuh County, Alabama.

Death date and age and places of birth and death derived from the 1850 mortality schedule, Conecuh County, AL US federal census. Death given as July in "year ending June 1, 1850." Cause of death was "unknown."

Children from this marriage were:

312 F i. **Mary S. Johnson** was born about 1822 in Alabama and died after 1880 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

Mary married **Stephen Wright**. Stephen was born about 1821 in North Carolina and died after 1880 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

313 F ii. **Anne Johnson** was born about 1826 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

314 M iii. **James Johnson** was born about 1827 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

315 F iv. **Elizabeth Johnson** was born about 1830 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

316 F v. **Cytha Johnson** was born about 1833 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

317 M vi. **Ramsey Johnson** was born about 1835 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

318 F vii. **Myriam Johnson** was born about 1837 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Conecuh County, Alabama.

211. William Stacy (*George[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 8, 1802 in Clarendon County, South Carolina, died in January 1858 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Antioch #1 Church Cemetery, Tunnel Springs, AL.

William Stacy had removed to Alabama by 1822.

1850 Census, Monroe Co., AL

William Stacy M 50 South Carolina
Sarah Stacy F 49 South Carolina
Louisa Stacy F 28 Alabama
William H Stacy M 26 Alabama
Sarah E Stacy F 22 Alabama
Manning Stacy M 18 Alabama

Emma J Stacy F 14 Alabama
Milton S Stacy M 11 Alabama
Mary B Stacy F 8 Alabama

His gravestone reads: “William Stacey 1802-1858”

William married **Sarah**. Sarah was born about 1802 in South Carolina and died after 1860 of Monroe County, Alabama.

Children from this marriage were:

319 F i. **Louisa Stacey** .

320 M ii. **William H. Stacey** .

321 F iii. **Sarah E. Stacey** .

322 M iv. **Manning Stacey** .

323 F v. **Emma Stacey** .

324 M vi. **Milton Stacey** .

325 F vii. **Mary Stacey** .

212. Amos Stacy (*George[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on May 3, 1803 in Clarendon County, South Carolina, died on June 4, 1899 in Manistee, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

His birthdate, marriage date, birth and marriage dates of his children and many of his grandchildren were recorded in his family bible.

Amos was enumerated as “James Stacey” in the 1850 census and in 1860 as Amos. Could be James was a first or middle name, or that the census taker misheard a twangy “Amess” as “James”. His gravestone and family bible give his name simply as Amos.

James Stacey M 47 South Carolina
Elizabeth Stacey F 43 South Carolina
Eliza Stacey F 23 Alabama
Wm Stacey M 22 Alabama
Stacey M 20 Alabama
Stacey M 17 Alabama
Stacey M 16 Alabama
Thomas Stacey M 14 Alabama

Harrison Stacey M 7 Alabama
Monroe Stacey M 5 Alabama
Andrew Stacey M 0 Alabama
Sarah Stacey F 12 Alabama
Jane Stacey F 10 Alabama
Amanda Stacey F 4 Alabama

His gravestone reads “Amos Stacey 1803-1899.”

Amos married **Elizabeth Kearley** on July 8 1826. Elizabeth was born about 1806 in South Carolina, died on January 4, 1891 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Children from this marriage were:

326 F i. **Eliza Stacey** was born on June 11, 1827 in Conecuh County, Alabama, died on May 27, 1894 in Manistee, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

327 M ii. **William J. Stacey** was born in September 1828 in Alabama and died after 1900 of Mobile, Alabama.

William married **Caroline Sophia Jones** on January 6, 1851 in Lowndes, Alabama.

328 M iii. **John Advill Stacey** was born in 1830 in Alabama, died on October 9, 1863 in Macon, Georgia, and was buried in Marietta Confederate Cemetery, Cobb Co., GA.

John married **Mary J. Massingale** about 1855. Mary was born about 1833 in Georgia and died after May 12, 1893 of Escambia County, Alabama.

329 M iv. **Edward A. Stacey** was born on May 18, 1833 in Conecuh County, Alabama, died on May 30, 1908 in Monroe County, Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Edward married **Hannah Hester Hendrix** on September 4, 1856 in Monroe County, Alabama.

Edward next married **Frances Sampey** on March 6, 1858 in Monroe County, Alabama. Frances was born about 1834 in Alabama and died after 1880 of Pollard, Escambia County, Alabama.

Edward next married **Mary Louisa Jane King** on November 12, 1868 in Wilcox County, Alabama.

Edward next married **Mary Ann Myrick** on March 10, 1892 in Butler County, Alabama.

330 M v. **James Marion Stacey** was born about 1834 in Conecuh County, Alabama, died after 1909 in Palatka, Florida, and was buried in Sweetwater Cemetery, Palatka, Florida.

331 M vi. **Thomas Stacey** was born on May 18, 1837 in Alabama, died on March 3, 1925 in Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Thomas married **Mary Taylor** about 1862. Mary was born in 1842, died on April 23, 1878 in Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

332 F vii. **Sarah Stacey** was born on April 19, 1839 in Alabama, died on March 2, 1920 in Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Sarah married **William Murdock McLeod**. William was born on November 8, 1840, died on June 22, 1914, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

333 F viii. **Mary Jane Stacey** was born on February 19, 1841 in Alabama, died on November 3, 1868 in Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

Mary married **Arthur Bagby Hale**. Arthur was born on March 9, 1840, died on March 25, 1936, and was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Monroe Co., AL.

334 M ix. **Harrison Stacey** was born about 1843 in Alabama, died on July 29, 1917, and was buried in Confederate Cemetery #2, Chilton County, AL.

335 M x. **John Monroe Stacey** was born on December 23, 1844 in Alabama, died on January 12, 1921 in Alabama, and was buried in Polar Bridge Cemetery, Manistee, AL.

John married **Octavia Wagoner** on May 27, 1866 in Monroe County, Alabama.

336 F xi. **Amanda Stacey** was born on September 20, 1847 in Alabama, died on February 12, 1904 in Alabama, and was buried in Antioch West Cemetery, Bolling, AL.

Amanda married **Benjamin A. Fussell** on April 14, 1867 in Monroe County, Alabama. Benjamin was born about 1844, died on July 27, 1925 in Chapman, Alabama, and was buried in Brushey Creek Cemetery, Greenville, AL.

337 M xii. **Andrew Jackson Stacey** was born about 1850 in Alabama and died on September 11, 1917 in Pensacola, Florida.

Andrew married **Mary Jane Eliza Grimes** on January 31, 1869 in Monroe County, Alabama. Mary was born on September 12, 1852 in Monroe County, Alabama and died on July 14, 1914 in Jones Mill, Alabama.

213. Nancy Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 25, 1785 in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, died on October 15, 1860 in Starkville, Mississippi, and was buried in Quinn Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

The Robert Stacy family bible gives Nancy Stacy's birthdate as Jan. 25, 1785.

She married John "Jackie" Quinn about 1807 in South Carolina and moved to Bibb County, Alabama between 1815 and 1821, according to census and later accounts of the births of her children. The family moved on to Mississippi by 1834.

There is a Quinn family tradition that Nancy Stacy Quinn was scalped by the Indians about 1835 and left for dead. She made a miraculous recovery and lived with what remained of her scalp an additional 25 years.

Just months before her death, Nancy Quinn was recorded in U.S. census of 1860 living in Starkville, Oktibbeha Co., Mississippi, so it is presumably there that she died.

Her gravestone reads: "Nancy Quinn died Oct. 15, 1860, age 73 years. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." She was buried on the Quinn family farm with her husband and at least two of her children.

Nancy married **John Quinn,** son of **Hugh Quinn,** about 1807. John was born in 1785 in York County, South Carolina, died on January 6, 1877 in Whitfield, Mississippi, and was buried in Quinn Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

John Quinn's birth is confirmed as 1785 in South Carolina in the 1850, 1860 and 1870 U.S. census. The Quinn family were from York County, so he was likely born there. In 1850 and 1860 he reported his employment as farming, but seemed to be retired by 1870. Quinn genealogists generally believe him to be the son of Hugh Quinn.

He could be the John Quin who appears in the 1810 census of Spartanburg District, SC with a wife and four children, although this man was recorded having 3 sons and 1 daughter, which seems inconsistent. No other John Quinns in York or Union counties seem as likely to be him, unless he is the "John Quin Jr." of York. He doesn't seem to have been recorded in the 1820 or 1830 census in SC, AL or MS.

A John Quinn appears as a witness in Spartanburg District land transactions in 1806 and 1815, the latter involving Robert Stacy.

On Dec. 1, 1826 he purchased 80 acres in Bibb County, AL from the federal government. (U.S. General Land Office Records, 1776-2015)

By 1834 he was recorded owning land in Mississippi. (U.S., Indexed Early Land Ownership and Township Plats, 1785-1898). Oddly enough, he had just patented 39 acres in Bibb County, Alabama in April 1834. (U.S. General Land Office Records, 1776-2015)

He appears in a number of census records, including the Mississippi state census of 1841.

In the 1850 federal census, John and Nancy, both 65, b. SC, were living with their children Oliver, 17, Robert, 14, Nancy, 16, and Julia, 22, born in AL, MS, AL and AL, respectively. John Quinn was a farmer. Given the significant disparity in ages, Nancy Stacy Quinn was too old to have given birth to these children, suggesting that aside from Julia they are probably grandchildren.

His wife Nancy died in 1860 and by 1870, he had remarried to a Susan, age 66, born in South Carolina. According to his widow Susan's pension application, John Quinn served in the War of 1812 in Capt. Joe Greene's Company, SC militia.

Since his last known residence was Whitfield, Oktibbeha Co., Mississippi (1870 U.S. census), it is likely there that he died.

His gravestone reads: "John Quinn, died Jan. 6, 1877, age 93 years. The memory of the just is blessed."

Children from this marriage were:

338 F i. **Mary Jane Quinn** was born about 1808 in South Carolina and died about 1840 of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Mary married **James E. Henry** on December 10, 1829 in Bibb County, Alabama. James died before September 28, 1840 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

339 F ii. **Amanda Quinn** was born in 1809 in South Carolina, died in 1897, and was buried in Quinn Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

Amanda married **Jonathan Lewis** on January 18, 1825 in Bibb County, Alabama. Jonathan was born in 1804, died about 1860, and was buried in Quinn Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

340 M iii. **Wiley P. Quinn** was born in 1810 in South Carolina, died about 1858 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Quinn Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

Wiley married **Nancy**. Nancy was born about 1796 in Virginia and died after 1850 of Choctaw County, Mississippi.

341 M iv. **Oliver Stacy Quinn** was born on January 26, 1813 in South Carolina, died on March 14, 1877 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Bibb County, AL.

Oliver married **Martha Lee** on January 31, 1833 in Bibb County, Alabama. Martha was born on June 24, 1818 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on May 21, 1867 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Bibb County, AL.

Oliver next married **Elizabeth Huey Johnson** on November 5, 1867 in Bibb County, Alabama.

342 M v. **Robert Quinn** was born on January 21, 1815 in South Carolina, died on November 25, 1906 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Wake Forest Cemetery, Sturgis, MS.

Robert married **Caroline Wilkins** about 1837. Caroline was born about 1820 in Alabama and died after 1850 of Noxubee County, Mississippi.

Robert next married **Sarah Francis Adams** about 1859. Sarah was born on March 4, 1841 in Mississippi, died on August 31, 1905 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, Ackerman, MS.

343 M vi. **Peter Quinn** was born on March 11, 1821 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on November 11, 1893 in Sturgis, Mississippi, and was buried in Big Creek Cemetery, Double Springs, MS.

Peter married **Barbara McKinney** about 1848 in Mississippi. Barbara was born on March 17, 1830 in Alabama, died on July 14, 1898 in Sturgis, Mississippi, and was buried in Big Creek Cemetery, Double Springs, MS.

344 F vii. **Nancy Quinn** was born on March 2, 1824 in Bibb County, Alabama and died on September 23, 1903 in Clay County, Mississippi.

Nancy married **George Edward Real** about 1840 in Mississippi. George was born on September 27, 1815 in Tennessee, died on May 15, 1858 in Mississippi, and was buried in Real Family Cemetery, Marion County, AL.

Nancy next married **Benjamin F. Albritton** about 1861. Benjamin was born about 1839 in Georgia and died before April 11, 1896 of Choctaw County, Mississippi.

345 M viii. **John Quinn** was born in 1826 in Bibb County, Alabama and died on January 22, 1847 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

346 F ix. **Julia Ann Quinn** was born on February 20, 1828 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on November 28, 1890 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and was buried in Sudduth-Bridges Cemetery, Bells, MS.

Julia married **Albert Lee Bridges** about 1860. Albert was born on February 13, 1832 in Georgia, died on July 4, 1897 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and was buried in Sudduth-Bridges Cemetery, Bells, MS.

347 M x. **Martin Quinn** was born about 1831 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1880 of Choctaw County, Mississippi.

Martin married **Sarah** about 1856. Sarah was born about 1831 in Mississippi and died before 1880 of Choctaw County, Mississippi.

348 F xi. **Sarah Quinn** was born about 1832 in Bibb County, Alabama and died before 1900 in Mississippi.

Sarah married **Pressley Davis** in 1850 in Mississippi. Pressley was born about 1829 in Tennessee and died about 1853 of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Sarah next married **John W. Christopher** about 1866. John was born in January 1841 in Alabama and died after 1900 of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

214. Delilah Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 8, 1788 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died in 1849-1850 in Bibb County, Alabama.

Robert Stacy family bible clearly gives Delilah's birthdate as Oct. 8, 1788 but also says her first name is "Delia," though several different spellings are found in the bible alone.

Delilah Lockhart was named and presumed living May 15, 1849 in a newspaper bulletin that requested the children of Robert Stacy make any objection to his land sale known before August 6. She was deceased by Oct. 26, 1850 when the census of Bibb County, Alabama was enumerated, showing her husband, age 64, and daughter Nancy, age 35. Curiously, she does not appear in the 1850 census mortality schedules, which recorded deaths that occurred between June 1849 and May 1850.

Delilah married **James Lockhart** about 1804 in South Carolina. James was born about 1786 in Ireland and died in 1854 in Bibb County, Alabama.

A biography of James Lockhart's grandson, Joab Lockhart, indicates the family moved from South Carolina to Alabama when Stacy Lockhart was age 14. This would have been around 1819. (Source: *History of Arkansas*, pg. 774, Grant County. 1889)

A James M. Lockhart, age 37, from County Antrim, Ireland, enlisted in the army for a five-year term on Nov. 6, 1821 at Washington DC. His trade was listed as "farmer," complexion fair, hair sandy, eyes blue. He was named among a list of men from Charleston. He was discharged July 26, 1822. (Register of Enlistments in the U.S. Army, 1798-1914; National Archives Microfilm Publication M233, 81 rolls; Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

James Lockhart appears in the 1830 US census of Tuscaloosa, Alabama: 0011101-0001001

James was enumerated in US census of Bibb County, Alabama on Oct. 26, 1850. Reportedly age 64, born in Ireland, farmer. Only his daughter Nancy, 35, b. SC appears in his household, indicating his wife was deceased.

James Lockhart was deceased by Sep. 28, 1854 when his estate was probated. Oliver Stacy Quinn (O.S. Quinn) and Bryant Lee purchased a number of items from his estate on Oct. 11, 1854. (Probate Court Special Term, Nov. 20, 1854; Alabama Wills & Probate Records, 1753-1999, Vol. G)

Children from this marriage were:

349 M i. **Stacy Lockhart** was born about 1805 in South Carolina and died after 1860 in Saline County, Arkansas.

Stacy married **Elizabeth Lowe** on December 27, 1829 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Elizabeth was born about 1807 in Tennessee and died in 1873 in Saline County, Arkansas.

350 M ii. **John Lockhart** was born about 1806 in South Carolina and died after 1850 of Bibb County, Alabama.

351 M iii. **James Lockhart Jr.** was born in 1808 in South Carolina, died after 1880 of Monroe County, Mississippi, and was buried in Lockhart Cemetery, Gattman, MS.

James married **Anna Springfield** about 1839. Anna was born about 1811 in South Carolina, died before 1880 of Monroe County, Mississippi, and was buried in Lockhart Cemetery, Gattman, MS.

352 M iv. **William Lockhart** was born about 1810 in South Carolina and died before 1840.

William married **Nancy Kellum** on January 8, 1831 in Bibb County, Alabama.

353 F v. **Nancy Lockhart** was born about 1814 in South Carolina and died after July 18, 1860 of Bibb County, Alabama.

354 M vi. **Daniel L. Lockhart** was born on June 4, 1816 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on June 8, 1897 in Monroe County, Mississippi, and was buried in Lockhart Cemetery, Gattman, MS.

Daniel married **Didema Liles Dill** on December 10, 1846 in Bibb County, Alabama. Didema was born on March 31, 1826 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on July 3, 1904 in Beaverton, Alabama, and was buried in Campgrounds Cemetery, Beaverton, AL.

215. Sally Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 16, 1790 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after June 26, 1860 in Tunnell Hill, Georgia.

Sally Stacy's birthdate is fully legible in the Robert Stacy family bible, and given clearly as Jan. 16, 1790.

"Sally, wife of James Boyd" was named in her father's 1840 will.

She appears in the 1860 census in Tunnel Hill, Whitfield County, Georgia. By then "Sarah Boyd" was reportedly age 76. Her husband was listed as 70 and her son Martin was head of the next household, age 30. James Boyd Jr. was in the same township.

Sarah "Sally" Stacy Boyd appears in no further records.

Sally married **James Boyd** about 1810. James was born in 1788 in North Carolina and died after June 26, 1860 in Tunnell Hill, Georgia.
James Boyd first appears in Hall County, Georgia in the 1820 US census. 100010-400100. Evidently he had four daughters and one son (Colonel Hopson) by 1820.

In 1830, he appears again in Hall County. 2101001-1030001

By 1840 the family moved to Murray County. 01310001-0011001

"James Boyd Sr." appears in the 1850 US census of Murray Co., Georgia. Age 62, farmer b. NC; Sarah Boyd, age 60, b. SC; Martin W. Boyd age 20, b. GA; Thomas K. Boyd, 17, b. GA. His son, James Boyd Jr., is in the very next household.

He last appears in the 1860 census of Tunnell Hill, Whitfield County, Georgia, age given as 70.

Children from this marriage were:

355 F i. **Delilah Boyd** was born about 1811 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died before August 11, 1860 of Rusk County, Texas.

Delilah married **James Barton** on February 25, 1829 in Hall County, Georgia. James was born about 1806 in South Carolina and died after 1850 of Rusk County, Texas.

356 M ii. **Colonel Hopson Boyd** was born in 1812 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on July 23, 1880 in Hall County, Georgia, and was buried in Boyd Family Cemetery, Clermont, GA.

Colonel married **Martha Blackwell** about 1834. Martha was born on January 28, 1818 in South Carolina, died on June 19, 1889 in Hall County, Georgia, and was buried in Boyd Family Cemetery, Clermont, GA.

357 F iii. **Elizabeth Boyd** was born about 1815 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after 1870 of Whitfield County, Georgia.

Elizabeth married **Adam Calhoun** on September 15, 1837 in Lumpkin County, Georgia. Adam was born about 1807 in Georgia and died after 1870 of Whitfield County, Georgia.

358 F iv. **Tempy Ann Boyd** was born about 1821 in Lumpkin County, Georgia and died on April 25, 1892 near Moreland, Arkansas.

Tempy married **Stephen Crow** on January 23, 1841 in Murray County, Georgia. Stephen was born on March 12, 1802 in Spartanburg, South Carolina and died on August 29, 1887 near Caglesville, Arkansas.

359 M v. **James Young Boyd** was born on June 14, 1824 in Hall County, Georgia, died on August 18, 1908 in Beaverdale, Georgia, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Cohutta, GA.

James married **Mary Montgomery** on December 31, 1844 in Hall County, Georgia. Mary was born on September 28, 1825 in North Carolina, died on May 19, 1885 in Whitfield County, Georgia, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Cohutta, GA.

James next married **Adaline King** on October 12, 1885 in Whitfield County, Georgia.

360 F vi. **Milley Boyd** was born about 1826 in Hall County, Georgia and died before August 10, 1848 in Murray County, Georgia.

Milley married **Stephen Barton** on January 31, 1847 in Murray County, Georgia.

361 M vii. **John Alexander Boyd** was born about 1828 in Hall County, Georgia and died after August 10, 1848.

John married **Lucinda Eliza George** on August 10, 1848 in Murray County, Georgia.

362 M viii. **Martin W. Boyd** was born about 1830 in Hall County, Georgia, died about 1896 in Rocky Face, Georgia, and was buried in Mill Creek Community Cemetery, Mill Creek, GA.

Martin married **Sarah Cox** on February 9, 1855 in Whitfield County, Georgia. Sarah was born about 1840 in Georgia and died about 1872 in Whitfield County, Georgia.

Martin next married **Mary S. Bowen** on November 23, 1873 in Whitfield County, Georgia. Mary was born on May 29, 1850 in Georgia, died on December 2, 1938 in Whitfield County, Georgia, and was buried in Mill Creek Community Cemetery, Mill Creek, GA.

363 M ix. **Thomas K. Boyd** was born about 1833 in Hall County, Georgia and died after May 23, 1864.

216. William Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on December 16, 1792 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died on April 11, 1817 in South Carolina.

William Stacy's birth date is _____ 16, 1792 in the original Robert Stacy family bible, birth month having been rendered illegible by water damage. However, a transcript of the bible's births page that Miriam Stacy McLeod received from "a descendant of Thomas Jefferson Stacy" gives William's date of birth as December 16. The bible gives his death date as April 11, 1817.

William Stacy served under Capt. Michael Gaffney from October 1, 1814 until March 7, 1815 in the South Carolina State Militia.

William's estate entered probate on April 6, 1818. His father was administrator of his estate in Apr.-Aug., 1818 and apparently adopted his young daughter, Denicy as her presence is noted in the Robert Stacy household in the 1820 and 1830 census and her birth is recorded in the family bible with Robert's children as Dec. 15, 1814.

William married **Jennie Leek,** daughter of **John Leek** and **Sarah,** about 1813. Jennie was born about 1795 and died on an unknown date.

The identification of Jennie Leek as the wife of William Stacy comes from Leek genealogists. John Leek was a neighbor of Robert Stacy on the west side of Broad River. He lived further south, in Union District.

The child from this marriage was:

364 F i. **Denicy Stacy** was born on December 15, 1814 in South Carolina and died between 1830 and 1840 in South Carolina.

Denicy married **Thomas Davis**. Thomas died after August 4, 1840.

217. Robert Stacy Jr. (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 16, 1795 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died in July or August 1862 in Bibb County, Alabama.

In his father's family bible, only the year of birth is completely legible; Miriam Stacy McLeod's pre-water damage transcript states Robert was born Oct. 16, 1795.

We can glean from census records that Robert Jr. was still living at his father's farm at age 25 in 1820, moving to Alabama within six years.

His marriage intention to “Eadith Lee” was recorded in the civil register of Bibb County, AL as Dec. 28, 1826, with the marriage occuring on Jan. 9, 1827 (pg. 136, Bibb Co. AL marriage records).

Curiously, he is recorded having again married an “Edith Lee” on Nov. 2, 1843 in Bibb County (AL County Marriage Records; marriage bond signed Oct. 31, 1843 by Robert Stacy and Hopkins Lee, presumed father of bride). Census records indicate this second Edith was born in 1818, indicating she must be a separate person.

Robert served as a grand juror in Bibb Co. AL in session of August 1, 1829. (Commissioner’s Court Minutes, Bibb Co. AL, 1828-31, pg. 24.)

On Jan. 10, 1832 he was granted federal land in Bibb County, but had been living there several years prior.

Robert was enumerated in the 1850 US census on the west side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama. Farmer, age 56, b. SC; Edith 31 b. SC; Hopkins, 23, Irvin, 17, Albert 13, Noah 6, Milton 5, Marion 4, Albritha, 15, Melissa 3, Lucretia 1 all born in AL. Also in household is laborer Absolom Duncan, 25.

He makes his final appearance in the 1860 US census of Bibb County, age 64, with his wife Eady, 42, and children Noah, Milton, Marion, Malissa, Lucretia, Margaret and Caroline.

Robert’s estate papers indicate he evidently took ill in March 1861, at which time he began racking up expenses for doctor visits and treatments for himself and his wife. He and the family were treated with quinine, volatile liniment, and morphine several times over the year. There were other doctor expenses for “vaccinating all the family” on Jan. 5, 1863, and “morphine for Mrs. Stacy” on Feb. 9, 1863, suggesting a severely contagious illness had swept through the home and taken Robert.

Robert’s death date is not clear, but it occurred between July 2, 1862, when he bought 20 bushels of corn from Daniel Kornegay, and September 4, 1862, when his estate administrator, James M. Williams, entered into bond. The estate appraisal on September 13 showed a few slaves, livestock and farming equipment along with shoemaking and blacksmithing gear.

The estate papers note that the family’s serious medical expenses led to unpaid debts that persisted in court until 1879.

Robert married **Eadith Lee,** daughter of **Hopkins Lee,** on January 9, 1827 in Bibb County, Alabama. Eadith was born about 1808 in North Carolina and died about 1837 in Bibb County, Alabama.

Children from this marriage were:

365 M i. **Hopkins Stacy** was born about 1827 in Bibb County, Alabama and died before September 14, 1854 in Bibb County, Alabama.

Hopkins married **Jane Parker** on February 19, 1851 in Bibb County, Alabama. Jane was born on December 25, 1833 in Alabama, died on January 16, 1903 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Haysop Baptist Church Cemetery, Eoline, Alabama.

366 M ii. **Ervin Stacy** was born on March 7, 1833 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on June 10, 1898 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Bibb County, AL.

Ervin married **Edith Melvina Parker** on October 28, 1867 in Bibb County, Alabama. Edith was born on March 9, 1839 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after January 30, 1921 of Bibb County, Alabama.

367 F iii. **Tabitha Ann Stacy** was born about 1835 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1880 of Jefferson County, Alabama.

Tabitha married **Isaac J. Caddell** on August 25, 1853 in Bibb County, Alabama. Isaac was born in 1833 in Alabama, died after 1880 of Jefferson County, Alabama, and was buried in Warrior Cemetery, Warrior, Alabama.

368 M iv. **Albert Stacy** was born about 1837 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1850 of Bibb County, Alabama.

Robert next married **Edith Lee** on November 22, 1843 in Bibb County, Alabama. Edith was born in 1818 in North Carolina and died in 1876-1880 of Bibb County, Alabama.

In various census records she gave her birthplace as both North Carolina and Alabama.

Her husband's probate papers and subsequent debt suit dated Jan. 3, 1876 name his entire family, including his wife "Edith Stacy" and notes she was a resident of Bibb County, Alabama.

Also named are:

Irvin Stacy of Bibb County; Tabitha Coddell, wife of Isaac Coddell; "the children of Hopkins Stacy N. L. and R. L. Stacy of Bibb County"; Milton Stacy of Bibb County; Marion Stacy of Bibb County; Leuentia Parker, wife of Henry Parker of Bibb County; Melissa Mills [sic], wife of Ezekiel Mills of Bibb County; Margaret Oglesby wife of Samuel Oglesby of Bibb County; Cornelia Stacy, a minor, lives

with her mother in Bibb County.
Edith Stacy was deceased before the 1880 census.

Children from this marriage were:

369 M i. **Noah Stacy** was born about 1844 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1860 of Bibb County, Alabama.

370 M ii. **Milton Stacy** was born in May 1845 in Bibb County, Alabama and died on July 20, 1914 in Bibb County, Alabama.

371 M iii. **Marion Stacy** was born on March 7, 1847 in Centreville, Alabama and died after 1920 of James, Alabama.

372 F iv. **Malissa Stacy** was born on April 22, 1848 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on September 9, 1921 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, and was buried in Clay Memorial Cemetery, Cuba, AL.

Malissa married **Ezekiel Miller** on December 17, 1868 in Bibb County, Alabama. Ezekiel was born on April 12, 1845 in Alabama, died on June 16, 1922 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, and was buried in Clay Memorial Cemetery, Cuba, AL.

373 F v. **Lucretia Stacy** was born on May 6, 1850 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on January 1, 1908 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Centreville Memorial Cemetery, Centreville, AL.

Lucretia married **Henry Parker** on February 5, 1873 in Bibb County, Alabama. Henry was born on March 6, 1826 in North Carolina, died on October 12, 1897 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Centreville Memorial Cemetery, Centreville, AL.

374 F vi. **Margaret Austelle Stacy** was born on February 1, 1851 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on March 3, 1914 in Jefferson County, Alabama, and was buried in Green Pond Presbyterian Cemetery, Bibb Co., AL.

Margaret married **Rev. Samuel Simpson Oglesby** on December 17, 1872 in Bibb County, Alabama. Samuel was born on October 17, 1845 in Alabama, died on December 26, 1925 in Jefferson County, Alabama, and was buried in Green Pond Presbyterian Cemetery, Bibb Co., AL.

375 F vii. **Cornelia Alice Stacy** was born in February 1855 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1900 in Bibb County, Alabama.

Cornelia married **James Oglesby** on November 26, 1886 in Bibb County, Alabama. James was born in February 1843 in Alabama, died on August 8, 1921 in Centreville, Alabama, and was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Bibb County, AL.

218. George Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on October 20, 1797 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died on February 17, 1832 in Pickens County, Alabama.

In the Robert Stacy bible, only the year of George Stacy's birth-- 1797-- is legible. The Oct. 20, 1797 birthdate comes from Miriam's S. McLeod's info, a transcript of the bible by a descendant of Thomas Jefferson Stacy from many decades ago. George's death date appears in the bible's death page as Feb. 17, 1832.

George Stacy was recorded three times in South Carolina deeds: the first, when he bought 200 acres from Henry Kennedy on Nov. 29, 1816, likely to establish his homestead on Gilkey Creek. (Original grant Feb. 26, 1800 to Samuel Sparks). The second time was as a witness in his father's land transaction of Dec. 28, 1820 (Findal W. Robertson to Robert Stacy Sr.) He sold his Gilkey Creek property to his father in 1829.

Judging by census records of his children, George appears to have moved to Pickens County, Alabama in 1827 or 1828; he appears in the 1830 census in Pickens County. He died there just two years later.

George Stacy's children are named in Robert Stacy Sr.'s probate papers as Hopson, William, Miles, Eliza, Elizabeth and George Stacy. They are named in his widow's probated estate in January 1853 as "Hopson Stacy, Eliza (consort of Samuel Fitch), Elizabeth (Wife of William B. Akins, administrator), Nancy Stacy, William Stacy, Miles C. Stacy, and George Stacy, all age 21 except Nancy Stacy who has Mark Russell as her guardian."

Given his significant land ownership, George was likely a farmer.

George married **Elizabeth** about 1816. Elizabeth was born about 1791 in South Carolina and died in December 1852 in Fayette County, Alabama.

Genealogists have speculated that her maiden name may have been Hopson based on the name of her first child, and the fact that there was a Hopson family in Spartanburg District, South Carolina. The name Hopson also appears among the children of Sally Stacy Boyd.

Appears in 1850 US census of Fayette Co., AL as Elizabeth Stacy b. SC age 59. Also, in household are Miles C. Stacy, 29 b. SC, Nancy Stacy, 19 b. AL, and George W. Stacy, age 4, b. AL.

Her children appeared in court to sell her estate, January 1853. Only Nancy was not yet age 21.

Children from this marriage were:

376 M i. **Hopson Stacy** was born on July 3, 1817 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on September 24, 1897 in Lamar County, Alabama, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lamar Co., AL.

Hopson married **Lucrecia** about 1842. Lucrecia was born on August 8, 1821 in Alabama, died on July 2, 1903 in Lamar County, Alabama, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lamar Co., AL.

377 M ii. **Miles C. Stacy** was born about 1821 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died about 1862 in Rankin County, Mississippi.

Miles married **Christine** about 1845. Christine was born about 1835 in South Carolina and died after 1870 of Rankin County, Mississippi.

378 M iii. **William Stacy** was born about 1823 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after January 1853.

379 M iv. **George P. Stacy** was born in September 1825 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after 1900 of Cleburne County, Arkansas.

George married **Charlotte Hardin** in 1850 in Chickasaw County, Mississippi. Charlotte was born in January 1833 in Alabama and died after 1900 of Cleburne County, Arkansas.

380 F v. **Eliza Stacy** was born about 1827 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died before 1880 in Lavaca County, Texas.

Eliza married **Samuel Fitch** before January 1853 in Alabama. Samuel was born about 1824 in South Carolina and died after 1880 of Lavaca County, Texas.

381 F vi. **Mary Emily Elizabeth Stacy** was born on March 8, 1828 in Pickens County, Alabama, died on March 16, 1883 in Lamar County, Alabama, and was buried in Macedonia Cemetery, Shaw, Alabama.

Mary married **William B. Atkins** before December 18, 1850. William was born on December 12, 1827 in Tennessee, died on December 1, 1902 in Millport, Alabama, and was buried in Macedonia Cemetery, Shaw, Alabama.

382 F vii. **Nancy Stacy** was born in 1832 in Pickens County, Alabama and died after January 1853 in Alabama.

219. Elizabeth Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 26, 1799 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after May 15, 1849.

Birth date in Robert Stacy family bible is illegible, but year is probably 1799, same as the Miriam McLeod transcript of the dates before the water damage, which gives a date of Jan. 26, 1799.

In 1830, Elizabeth's whereabouts are unknown, but by 1840 she was back living with and probably taking care of her elderly father. She had no known husband and was named as "Elizabeth Stacy" in her father's probate materials (1849). As of May 15, 1849, she was said to be living out of state in a newspaper announcement by Chester that beckoned his siblings to reply to the proposed estate sale of their father.

220. Amelia Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on April 14, 1802 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after July 18, 1860 of Bibb County, Alabama.

Robert Stacy's family bible clearly gives Amelia's birthdate as April 14, 1802.

The Ducalion Yeagher family bible notes that Ducalion's wife Sarah was the daughter of "Henry and Amelia Gilllum." He is probably the Henry Gilliam who appears in the US census of 1830 in Pickens County, Alabama with a wife, one daughter and another adult male. They migrated to Alabama some time before the first of their first child in August 1829, per later census records.

Bryant Lee and "Milly Gillum" were married in Bibb County, Alabama on January 6 or 8, 1837. It was a second marriage for both--Bryant Lee had been married to the deceased Effie Clark in 1827. Source: Alabama Select Marriages 1816-1942 via Ancestry.com

Amelia Lee was last recorded living in the 1860 US census of Bibb County, Alabama. Near Isaac Caddell and Robert Stacy Jr. West Side of Cahaba River, July 18, 1860.

Amelia married **Henry Gillum** about 1828. Henry was born about 1800 and died about 1835 of Pickens County, Alabama.

Children from this marriage were:

383 F i. **Sarah Ann Gillum** was born on August 1, 1829 in Alabama, died on May 25, 1917 in Sherman, Texas, and was buried in Kingston Cemetery, Kingston, TX.

Sarah married **Rev. Ducalion W. Yeagher** on December 5, 1849 in Bibb County, Alabama. Rev. was born on April 12, 1828 in Alabama, died on April 24, 1890 in Kingston, Texas, and was buried in Kingston Cemetery, Kingston, TX.

384 F ii. **Narcissa Jane Gillum** was born on September 1, 1831 in Alabama, died on August 20, 1895 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and was buried in Big Creek Cemetery, Oktibbeha, MS.

Narcissa married **Lemuel D. Friday** on November 6, 1849 in Bibb County, Alabama. Lemuel was born on November 8, 1825 in South Carolina, died on July 24, 1903 in Mississippi, and was buried in Big Creek Cemetery, Oktibbeha, MS.

385 F iii. **Mary E. Gillum** was born on October 17, 1833 in Alabama, died on November 30, 1904 in Tyler County, Texas, and was buried in Mount Pisgah Community Center, Woodville, TX.

Mary married **Absolum L. Duncan** on December 16, 1850 in Bibb County, Alabama. Absolum was born on May 10, 1826 in South Carolina, died on January 6, 1859 in Tyler County, Texas, and was buried in Mount Pisgah Community Center, Woodville, TX.

Amelia next married **Bryant Lee,** son of **Hopkins Lee,** on January 6, 1837 in Bibb County, Alabama. Bryant was born about 1805 in Cumberland County, North Carolina and died before October 5, 1872 in Bibb County, Alabama.

Bryant Lee's likely father, Hopkins Lee, was living in Cumberland County, North Carolina in the 1800 and 1810 census, so it is likely that Bryant was born there. Census records agree his birth occurred around 1805 in North Carolina. Some genealogists give it as November 1, 1804.

The 1860 census notes he lived on the west side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama. He was employed as a farmer, his wife was born in South Carolina and his children with her were all born in Alabama.
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Probate of Bryant Lee, dated Oct. 14, 1872, from
http://www.algenweb.org/bibb/court/wills/leebryant.html

Submitted by Becky Madruga
Bibb County, AL Estate Files.
Bryant Lee Box 10 Folder 28.
J. C. Lee admin.
Bond of Bryant Lee decd.
Recorded in Book K of admin accounts pages 529 and 530.
T. J. Smitherman, Judge of Probate.
Entered pages 4.22 in October.
State of Alabama, Bibb County.

Know all men by these presents that we John C. Lee, J. S. Gardner, J. H. Moore, and J. N. A. Brown are held and firmly bound unto Jackson Gardner Judge of Probate Court of the County aforesaid, in the sum of thirty six hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Jackson Gardner or to his successors in office to which payment will and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly, severally and firmly, by these presents: Sealed with our seals and dated this 14th day of October AD eighteen hundred and seventy two. The condition of the above obligations is such: That whereas, the above bound John C. Lee is duly appointed administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Bryant Lee decd. Now if said John C. Lee shall well and truly perform all the duties which are, or may be by law required of him as such administrator then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force. Signed, sealed and acknowledged in open court before me. Approved the 14th day of October 1872. Jackson Gardner, Judge of Probate. Signed: J. C. Lee, Jno. S. Gardner, J. M. Moore, JNC Brown.Item 1 ~ E.E. Lee Consent not to Probate Will Bryant Lee. October 5, 1872 We hereby resend the will of our father by mutual agreement between us. Signed J. C. Lee and E. E. Lee.

Item 2 ~ Bryant Lee appraisal bill. Recorded in Book K Admin acc pages 530. Thos J. Smitherman, Judge of Probate. State of Bibb County, October 18, 1872. The following is a true invoice of goods and chattels belonging to the estate of Bryant Lee deceased as under said:

One cow and calf 16.00
One pale red cow 15.00
One red heifer 7.00
One brindle bull 7.00
One red sided cow 15.00
One Ivory back sur 15.00
One red bull 15.00
One pony mare 100.00
One lot corn 1.00 per bushel
120 acres of land 800.00

Signed Ervin Stacy and Alex Avery Jr. and J N Nabley? The of above is a true praise bill signed and sworn to before me the day and date above named. Signed Jackson Gardner, Judge of Probate. Signed J. C. Lee admin.Item 3 ~ J. C. Lee

petition to sell personal property. Recorded in Book K acct page 530 Thos. J. Smitherman, Judge of Probate. 19th October 1872, Order Granted page 422. The State of Alabama Bibb County. To Jackson Gardner, Judge of Probate the undersigned administrator of the estate of Bryant Lee decd respectfully shows that said decd died possessed with the following personal property to viz cows , 1 mare, and some young cattle and that the same is perishable and likely to waist and prays your honor to grant him to sell said property for the payment of accounts accrued 12 months. Sworn to before me the 19th October 1872. Jackson Gardner, Judge of Probate. Signed J. C. Lee.Item 4 ~ Sale Bill of Bryant Lee decd. Recorded in Book K administrator accts page 380. Thos. J. Smitherman Judge of Probate. 26th February 1873. entered Page 23 and 39. M. Connell acc sent to him also the note. November 16, 1872. account of sale of goods and chattels belonging to the estate of Bryant Lee deceased.

J. C. Lee 1 pony 65.00
E. E. Lee 1 heifer yearling 13.00
J. C. Lee 1 cow 14.00
E. E. Lee 1 yearling 5.00
J. C. Lee 1 bull 5.00
Eady Stacy cow and calf 13.00
Henry Avir 1 lot tools 1.30
(total) $116.30

Sworn to before me in open court this 26th February 1873. Signed Jackson Gardner Judge of Probate. Signed J. C. LeeItem 5 ~ heirs Bryant Lee deceased estate of account for final settlement. Filed September 10th 1880. Thos. J. Smitherman, judge of probate. Entered in minute book L page 691, 702 and 703. Recorded in Book K admins accts page 530. Thos. J. Smitherman Judge of Probate. Set to 11th October 1880.. J. C. Lee in account concerning on final settlement of his administration upon the estate of Bryant Lee decd.
1872

November 16 for admin of sale bill 116.50
By total debts 15.26
The total just for distribution 101.04By oduis? Cost 5.81
Court cost on final 9.45
(total) 15.26
the following is a correct list of the heirs of said estate to wit
J.C. Lee \endash Effe Oaglesby wife of Oaglesby \endash all of full age and all residents of Bibb County, Alabama. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of September 1880. Thomas J. Smitherman, Judge of Probate.

Children from this marriage were:

386 F i. **Effie Lee** was born on June 7, 1838 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on May 9, 1888 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Hickman Chapel Cemetery, Tuscaloosa, AL.

Effie married **Oliver Oglesby** on September 18, 1879 in Bibb County, Alabama. Oliver was born on June 13, 1837 in Alabama, died on June 30, 1916 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Hickman Chapel Cemetery, Tuscaloosa, AL.

387 M ii. **Fulton Monroe Lee** was born on October 15, 1840 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on May 15, 1921 in Mashulaville, Mississippi, and was buried in Lee Cemetery, Noxubee County, MS.

Fulton married **Mary Frances Rogers** on August 28, 1867 in Noxubee County, Mississippi. Mary was born on December 23, 1842 in Alabama, died on April 7, 1912 in Mashulaville, Mississippi, and was buried in Lee Cemetery, Noxubee County, MS.

388 F iii. **Dinsey Lee** was born about 1842 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1850 of Bibb County, Alabama.

389 M iv. **Melford Lee** was born about 1846 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1860 of Bibb County, Alabama.

221. Amos Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on March 11, 1804 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on December 17, 1876 in Hughes Springs, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

Amos Stacy (or "Joseph Amos Stacy", according to his descendants) was almost certainly named for his uncle Amos Austell. He had slightly older first cousin of the same name, born to George Stacy in Camden Dist., South Carolina who settled in Monroe County, Alabama. His date of birth are confirmed in both his father's bible and his own as March 11, 1804. His bible also gives his death date as Dec. 17, 1876.

Amos first appears in records as a witness to his father's purchase of the Lawson's Fork property near Spartanburg City on Oct. 10, 1822. His whereabouts for much of his early life is unclear: Amos is not a head of household in either the 1830 or 1840 census, and does not seem to have been enumerated in his father's household.

Amos reappears in Pickens County, Alabama by 1844 where he married a woman 22 years his junior and settled down for a few years before removing to Choctaw

County, Mississippi in 1847 or 1848 (according to census records showing his childrens' birthplaces). He lived directly next door to his brother, Isham. Both men were farmers. Some time after 1867 he moved a final time to Texas where he is buried.

Amos Stacy Family Bible:

Birth Page

Amos Stacy was borne March 11, 1804
Elvira Allen was borne February 26, 1826
Births of A. Stacy and Elvira Stacys children
E. Mary Francis Stacy was borne January 27, 1845
Robert Franklin Stacy was borne November 4, 1846
Nancy Ventura Stacy was borne A.D. December 15, 1848
Isham Harrison Stacy was born A.D. June 9, 1851
Miles Allen Stacy was borne February 21, 1856
James Amos Stacy was borne September 21, 1860
William Chester Stacy was borne January 19, 1862
George Washington Stacy was borne June 7, 1864
Sallie Elvira Stacy was borne June 29, 1867
Stacy Earl Delacney born August 8, 1916
Frances Mozella Delacney born March 14, 1918
Nan Delacney born January 14, 1920
John Scevar Delacney born February 2, 1928

Marriage Page

R.S. Pearson and Mary F. Stacy was married March 7, 1861
G.I. McCafferity and Nancy Ventura Stacy was married October 7, 1869
Miles Stacy and Mayotta Tally was married March 9, 1876
W.C. Stacy and Marthy Nibbelt was married September 14, 1882
W.C. Wise and Sally Stacy was married October 26, 1889
J. A. Stacy and Mary Jane was married January 28, 1885
G.W. Stacy and Mary Elizabeth was married September 27, 1885
I. H. Stacy and Lydia Parr was married August 18, 1880

Death Page

Amos Stacy departed this life December 17, 1876
Mary Elvira Stacy Departed this life on November 5, 1890
Robert Franklin Stacy departed this life June 1864
Isham Harrison Stacy departed this life September 27, 1883
George Washington Stacy departed this life January 11, 1929

Marriage Certificate

This certifies that the rite of Holy Matrimony was celebrated between Amos Stacy of Pickens Co, AL and Elvira Allen of Pickens Co, AL on the 11th day of April 1844 at Miles Allen's by James T. Burdine, J.P.

Amos married **Mary Elvira Allen** on April 11, 1844 in Pickens County, Alabama. Mary was born on February 26, 1826 in Alabama, died on November 5, 1890 in Hughes Springs, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

Her name, birth and death dates come from her husband's family bible. She self-reported being born in Alabama in census records.

Children from this marriage were:

390 F i. **Elizabeth Mary Frances Stacy** was born on January 27, 1845 in Pickens County, Alabama, died before 1900 of Morris County, Texas, and was buried in Niblett Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

Elizabeth married **Robert Pearson,** son of **James L. Pearson** and **Dicy Stacy,** on March 7, 1861. Robert was born in June 1836 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died after 1900 of Morris County, Texas, and was buried in Niblett Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

391 M ii. **Robert Franklin Stacy** was born on November 4, 1846 in Pickens County, Alabama and died in June 1864 in Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia.

392 F iii. **Nancy Ventura Stacy** was born on December 15, 1848 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on May 22, 1925 in Morris County, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

Nancy married **Green A. McCaffity** on October 7, 1869. Green was born in November 1848 in Mississippi and died after May 11, 1910 of Morris County, Texas.

393 M iv. **Isham Harrison Stacy** was born on June 9, 1851 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and died on September 27, 1883 in Morris County, Texas.

Isham married **Lydia E. Parr** on August 18, 1880. Lydia was born in 1859, died in 1944 in California, and was buried in Evergreen Memorial Park, Riverside, CA.

394 M v. **Miles Allen Stacy** was born on February 21, 1856 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on January 12, 1916 in Hopkins County, Texas, and was buried in Richland Cemetery, Brinker, TX.

Miles married **Mayotta Tally** on March 9, 1876 in Cass County, Texas. Mayotta was born about 1854 in Mississippi and died about 1886 in Texas.

Miles next married **Daisy Kiser** on September 5, 1897 in Hopkins County, Texas. Daisy was born on October 19, 1877 in Texas, died on September 21, 1922 in Parker County, Texas, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Weatherford, TX.

395 M vi. **James Amos Stacy** was born on September 21, 1860 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and died after June 11, 1900 of Cass County, Texas.

James married **Mary Jane Parragin** on January 28, 1885 in Morris County, Texas. Mary died before 1900 in Texas.

396 M vii. **William Chester Stacy** was born on January 19, 1862 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on January 19, 1938 in Hughes Springs, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

William married **Martha Elizabeth Niblett** on September 14, 1882 in Cass County, Texas. Martha was born on May 18, 1861 in Mississippi, died on November 8, 1926 in Cass County, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

397 M viii. **George Washington Stacy** was born on June 7, 1864 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on January 11, 1929 in San Angelo, Texas, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery, San Angelo, TX.

George married **Mary Elizabeth Stevens** on September 27, 1885. Mary was born on March 26, 1867 in Texas, died on May 15, 1937 in Dallas, Texas, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery, San Angelo, TX.

398 F ix. **Sally Elvira Stacy** was born on June 29, 1867 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on May 14, 1932 in Hughes Springs, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

Sally married **William Chapman Wise** on October 26, 1889. William was born on February 21, 1861 in Texas, died on May 16, 1946 in Hughes Springs, Texas, and was buried in Hughes Springs Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

222. Isham Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on January 12, 1805 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on May 18, 1885 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Choctaw County, MS.

Isham Stacy was also called “Isam” (family bible) and “Isom” (descendant genealogist info). The Robert Stacy bible gives his birthdate as Jan. 12, 1805. He was likely named for Isham Harrison, judge and sheriff of Spartanburg District at the turn of the 19th century. According to numerous census records, he was a farmer.

Isham Stacy stayed in South Carolina until at least 1830, when he last appears in the US census. He likely moved to Bibb County, Alabama in 1832 or 1833. According to the 1850 US census of Bibb Co., Alabama, Julia was his last child born in South Carolina; the next child, Robert, was born in Alabama, as were all of his children with Catherine.

On Sep. 20, 1839, “Isam Stacy of Bibb County, Alabama” bought 39 acres in Bibb County. (Source: Doc # 21688. Original data: United States. Bureau of Land Management. Alabama Pre-1908 Homestead and Cash Entry Patent and Cadastral Survey Plat Index. General Land Office Automated Records Project, 1996.)

He appears in the 1850 US census of Bibb County, Alabama: Isam Stacy, 46, b. SC; Catharine 46, b. SC; Sally, 20, b. SC; Juliann 17, b. SC; Robert, 16, b. AL; Dilly, 15, b. AL; Nancy 11, b. AL; Sylvester, 9, b. AL; Luther C. 7, b. AL; Penina 6, b. AL; Mary J. 4, b. AL; Richard M. 1, b. AL. Also Samuel Thompson, age 22, b. AL. His oldest son, Pleasant M. Stacy appears right next door.

Isham bought 39 acres in Choctaw County, Mississippi from the federal government’s land office on Oct. 1, 1859 and relocated. (Source: Original data: United States, Bureau of Land Management. Mississippi Pre-1908 Patents: Homesteads, Cash Entry, Choctaw Indian Scrip and Chickasaw Cession Lands. General Land Office Automated Records Project, 1997.)

He appears in Choctaw County in the US census of 1860. His first wife died the following year, and he remarried about 1865 to a woman 35 years his junior. They had two children.

By the 1880 census, the elderly Isham Stacy was living with his son Luther in Supervisor District 1, northwest of what is now Chester, Mississippi.

Isham Stacy died in Choctaw County, Mississippi in 1885. His gravestone reads: “Isham Stacy Jan. 12, 1805 May 18, 1885. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.”

Isham married **Catherine Robinson** about 1823. Catherine was born on July 13, 1803 in South Carolina, died on June 30, 1861 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Choctaw County, MS.

Her gravestone reads: “Catherine Stacy July 13, 1803 June 30, 1861. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.”

Tradition has it that her maiden name was Robinson. Note that I’ve included her maiden name here, as well as the middle names of all of her children, even though they are abbreviated in virtually every official record. The extensive record of middle names points to the probable existence of a bible or other family documentation they were derived from, particularly since they line up well with the abbreviations found in documents.

Children from this marriage were:

399 M i. **Pleasant M. Stacy** was born about 1824 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on July 3, 1864 in New Orleans, Louisiana, and was buried in Chalmette National Cemetery, Chalmette, LA.

Pleasant married **Susan Dill** on October 26, 1846 in Bibb County, Alabama. Susan was born about 1828 in South Carolina, died on July 14, 1915 in Winn County, Louisiana, and was buried in Zion Hill Cemetery, Tannehill, LA.

400 F ii. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born on April 23, 1826 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on January 13, 1911 in Anderson County, Texas, and was buried in Broyles Chapel Cemetery, Palestine, TX.

Elizabeth married **John Lewis** on April 25, 1844 in Bibb County, Alabama. John was born in June 1820 in Alabama, died on October 1, 1910 in Palestine, Texas, and was buried in Broyles Chapel Cemetery, Palestine, TX.

401 F iii. **Sarah Stacy** was born on February 29, 1828 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on September 8, 1892 in Harmon, Alabama, and was buried in Haysop Baptist Church Cemetery, Eoline, Alabama.

Sarah married **Daniel Milton Robinson** on January 20, 1852 in Bibb County, Alabama. Daniel was born about 1832 in Alabama and died after 1852 of Bibb County, Alabama.

402 F iv. **Julia Ann Stacy** was born on December 13, 1832 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on March 10, 1862 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Kornegay Cemetery, Bibb County, AL.

Julia married **Daniel Kornegay** on December 11, 1851 in Bibb County, Alabama. Daniel was born on March 26, 1829 in Alabama, died on June 12, 1900 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Haysop Baptist Church Cemetery, Eoline, Alabama.

403 M v. **Robert Stacy** was born in 1834 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after 1850 of Bibb County, Alabama.

404 F vi. **Aradellia Stacy** was born in October 1835 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on June 22, 1908 in Bibb County, Alabama, and was buried in Blocton, Alabama.

Aradellia married **Joseph A. Pinnix,** son of **Green Pinnex** and **Sarah Austell,** about 1854. Joseph was born about 1833 in Alabama and died about 1864 of Choctaw County, Mississippi.

Aradellia next married **P. H. Foreman** about 1875. P. was born about 1810 in Pennsylvania and died after 1880 of Choctaw County, Mississippi.

405 F vii. **Nancy Louise Stacy** was born on May 28, 1838 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on March 10, 1917 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Nebo Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

Nancy married **Charles McCafferty**. Charles was born on November 15, 1833 in South Carolina, died on July 28, 1898 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Nebo Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

406 M viii. **Sylvester Stacy** was born about 1841 in Bibb County, Alabama and died after October 21, 1850 of Bibb County, Alabama.

407 M ix. **Luther Clinton Stacy** was born on February 7, 1842 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on July 2, 1920 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Antioch Community Church Cemetery, Reform, MS.

Luther married **Sarah Jane Dudley** in 1866. Sarah was born on November 1, 1848 in Mississippi, died on October 9, 1929 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Antioch Community Church Cemetery, Reform, MS.

408 F x. **Penina Melvina Stacy** was born on February 4, 1844 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on May 2, 1886 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

Penina married **Edwin B. Stedman** about 1876. Edwin was born on January 17, 1842 in Mississippi, died on October 3, 1878 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

409 F xi. **Mary Jane Stacy** was born in 1846 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on July 3, 1926 in Drew, Mississippi, and was buried in Drew, Mississippi.

410 M xii. **Richard Monroe Stacy** was born on December 11, 1849 in Bibb County, Alabama, died on October 12, 1883 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Antioch Community Church Cemetery, Reform, MS.

Richard married **Savannah Pinnex** about 1872. Savannah was born on December 15, 1850 in Mississippi, died on October 2, 1936 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Antioch Community Church Cemetery, Reform, MS.

Isham next married **Mary Elizabeth Lowery** about 1865. Mary was born on January 1, 1844 in Alabama, died on January 16, 1916 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Airy Cemetery, Choctaw County, MS.

She was enumerated as "Mary E. Lawrey" in the 1860 US census of Choctaw County, Mississippi, age 20, b. AL, with her sister Lucinda, age 11 b. MS (who later appears with her in 1870) among other siblings in the home of J. T. and Eveline Lawrey.

1870 US census, Choctaw County, Mississippi: I. Stacy, farmer, 65 b. SC; Mary E., 29, b. AL; Rodella, 5, b. MS; Joseph A., 2, b. MS; Elizabeth Thomson, 10 b. MS; Nancy Thomson, 8, b. MS; Lilda Lowry, 16 b. MS.

Dates of birth and death transcribed from her tombstone.

Children from this marriage were:

411 F i. **Rodella Stacy** was born on June 3, 1866 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on June 17, 1900 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Airy Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

Rodella married **William L. Malone** about 1882. William was born on March 31, 1861 in Mississippi, died on September 28, 1933 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Airy Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

412 M ii. **Joseph A. Stacy** was born on November 23, 1868 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, died on May 20, 1947 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Airy Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

Joseph married **Mary Louisa Conway** in 1900. Mary was born on February 29, 1868 in Mississippi, died on June 24, 1943 in Choctaw County, Mississippi, and was buried in Mount Airy Cemetery, Choctaw Co., MS.

223. Dicy Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on November 6, 1806 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after 1880 in Draytonville, Union County, South Carolina.

The Robert Stacy family bible clearly states the birth date of "Dicy Stacy" as Nov. 6, 1806. In most records she is called Dicy or Dici but in the 1880 census she is called "Lou" and even "Ludy" in her son James's death certificate.

The Pearsons are an unusual family. They had only four children, three of whom never married. Only oldest son Robert, who moved to Texas, had a family. The remaining three stayed in South Carolina near their parents. Two of the children are buried in Gaffney's Oakland Cemetery, so it is possible the parents are as well, in an unmarked grave.

Dicy married **James L. Pearson,** son of **Uphemia Lawrence,** about 1835. James was born in 1806-1807 in South Carolina and died after 1880 in Draytonville, Union County, South Carolina.

James L. Pearson was co-executor of the will of his father-in-law, Robert Stacy. He lived in Spartanburg and later Union County, South Carolina where he made his living as a farmer.

1860 US census, Union Co., South Carolina
James Pearson, 54 b. SC; Disa Pearson, 54 b. SC; Elizabeth Pearson, 21 b. SC; James Pearson, 17 b. SC; Mary Pearson, 15 b. SC

Children from this marriage were:

413 M i. **Robert Pearson** was born in June 1836 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died after 1900 of Morris County, Texas, and was buried in Niblett Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

Robert married **Elizabeth Mary Frances Stacy,** daughter of **Amos Stacy** and **Mary Elvira Allen,** on March 7, 1861. Elizabeth was born on January 27, 1845 in Pickens County, Alabama, died before 1900 of Morris County, Texas, and was buried in Niblett Cemetery, Hughes Springs, TX.

414 F ii. **Elizabeth Pearson** was born in 1838 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina and died after 1880 of Union County, South Carolina.

415 M iii. **James A. Pearson** was born in March 1842 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on November 9, 1923 in Columbia, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

416 F iv. **Mary Ann Pearson** was born on January 27, 1845 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on January 7, 1924 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

Mary married **John Jamison** about 1879. John was born on September 30, 1840 in Union District, South Carolina, died on April 14, 1915 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

224. Martin Chester Stacy (*Robert[4], George[3], John[2], Simon[1]*) was born on August 1, 1811 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on September 17, 1895 in Limestone Springs, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

Robert and Sally Stacy's youngest son, Martin Chester Stacy, was born on August 1, 1811 on his father's sizeable plantation northeast of what is today the town of Gaffney. He was the only one of his siblings who remained in South Carolina. He married a German/Scotch-Irish woman from nearby Draytonville on December 28, 1838 and they had their own family of thirteen children. He attended Mt. Ararat Church in his wife's native Union District for many years.

Chester is only recorded buying land twice, once from his father on Feb. 25, 1846 (228 acres) and the second from I. B. Mintz in 1856 (295 acres). The 1846 land had been purchased by his father in 1840 and bordered Robert's homeplace to the northwest, situated on both sides of Cherokee Creek. This property is now occupied by the industrial park on Commerce Drive, and referencing a 1907 NGS map shows his likely house was approximately where Core Molding Technologies now sits. Chester relocated his home to what is now Shelby Highway in 1856, and gave 25 acres of his Cherokee Creek land along with his original house to his son Amos before July 1890 (as mentioned in his will).

When his father died in February 1849, Chester and James L. Pearson executed the old man's will. Besides the troubling legal disputes that arose over that (and, around this time, the death of his sister Delilah), Chester was informed on October 27, 1849 by Martin Pennington of a plot to kill him by four of his father's slaves: Lucy, Abe, Henry, Gilly and Harry, slave of his neighbor Robert Lipscomb.

According to Pennington's deposition, the conspiracy began three nights earlier when Lucy asked Pennington if he would buy her and grant her freedom after the co-conspirators murdered Stacy. The death of Robert Stacy had temporarily put the ownership of his slaves in a gray area while they were property of his estate, but they would inevitably belong to either Chester or end up sold on the market. Evidently, Lucy had acquired $250 and sought to take advantage of the probate period to win her freedom by killing the only man in a position to prevent that from happening.

Lucy was supposed to go into Chester's house and make up some tale to get him outside, whereby the others would murder him; if she failed, they would raid his home and do it there. Instead, Pennington told Chester of the plot on October 27, and when the slaves arrived at Chester's home the following day, they found an angry and allegedly drunk Chester brandishing a gun. "I'll be damned if I don't shoot!" he warned Gilly as they approached. The plan foiled, Chester went immediately to court and the conspirators were put on trial. On November 2, they were all found not guilty, partly because Harry had a strong alibi (having been drinking at someone else's house at the time) and the case hinged on the shaky testimony of Pennington alone.

The fate of the slaves is unknown, but it seems likely that Chester sold the conspirators. According to the 1860 slave schedules, Chester owned 9 slaves, ranging in ages from 3 to 46, but only the oldest would have been an adult in 1849.

In addition to farming, Chester also operated Stacy Ferry about 1,800 feet from his house on Stacy Ferry Road, (a section that is now Gaston Shoals Road). He was also a blacksmith, and had a small gold mine on his property, according to his estate inventory. Chester sold a 278 acre plot in 1864 to a neighbor near Stacy Ferry, Thomas Little. This was likely his property near Cherokee Creek.

It is evident that Chester's homeplace was on Broad River: A newspaper biography of Richmond Stacy noted that he was born at "the Stacy place on Broad River" in 1870; in 1896, another newspaper account said Samuel A. Stacy visited his mother at her home "on Broad River"; Frederick Graham Stacy's obituary states he was born "on his father's farm Northeast of Gaffney." The death certificate of a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Stacy (a Mrs. Wilkins) claims her father was born "on Broad River." As late as 1935, the property was still known as the "Chester Stacy home place near Broad River", and whoever owned it rented it to a black tenant named Arthur Epps, (who, incidentally, may be some relation to the "King" Arthur Epps of the Drifters). One of Chester's great granddaughters also claimed his home on Broad River was still standing in the 1990s, but failed to indicate exactly where before her death.

Where exactly Chester's house stood can be gleaned from a few clues. In March 1903, F.G. Stacy, acting "as executor of the estate of M.C. Stacy," declared his intent in *The Gaffney Ledger* to sell the property explicity referred to as "the Home Place", described as being in Cherokee County "on both sides of the Stacy Ferry Public roads, bounded by Broad River and the lands of T.W. Little, R.E. McCraw, H.M. Sarratt, S.S. Ross, and others, containing 277 and a half acres more or less." Stacy Ferry Road is now called Shelby Highway.

The strongest candidate for Chester's home is a stone foundation house located at 943 Shelby Highway. According to a 1907 postal map, this home would have been the closest residence to Stacy Ferry. It is also the only home on that section of Shelby Highway old enough to be his. It is known to have been owned by the

McDowell family as early as 1935, but it shows indications of earlier construction, including a hand-dug well and hand-hewn frame timbers. As of 2019, there was an old crumbling barn across the street and slightly further south, which may have been built by either Chester or the Ross family, who lived nearby. According to one of his great grandchildren (Sylvia Stacy Berry), Chester was present in Richmond, Virginia on April 4, 1865, the day Abraham Lincoln made an unannounced visit to meet there with his generals shortly after the city fell. Large crowds greeted the president, who was protected only by a few sailors as he made his way through the throngs, warmly greeting well-wishers, including former slaves. Chester picked up his young son Amos, who was 6 years old, and put him on his shoulders so he could see Lincoln through the crowd.

Why Chester was in Richmond with at least one of his children while the city was ravaged by war remains a mystery. It is possible he was there to inquire about the fate of his sons upon hearing that the Confederate capital had fallen. Five of his sons, the youngest only age 16, served in the CSA army. Two of them never made it home.

As of 1882, Chester was known to be a deacon at Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, where his father-in-law was one of the very first deacons. Chester wrote his will on July 13, 1890, at the age of seventy-eight, and died five years later at age eighty-four. According to his obituary, Stacy was “prominent in church work” and “died at his home on Broad River on Tuesday afternoon.” The paper also notes he had several prominent children and left “an honored name to those who bear it.” He is also mentioned in the papers of Gaffney town founder Capt. Michael Gaffney as being one of the founding fathers of the town.

Chester was buried in the cemetery of Providence Baptist Church, but was exhumed a few years later to make room for the newly-constructed Providence Road, and reinterred at the Stacy plot in Gaffney’s Oakland Cemetery. His gravestone says he was born Aug. 11, 1811 and died Sept. 16, 1895, both of which are probably incorrect. Multiple sources, including his probated will, family records, and even the local newspaper give his date of death as Tuesday, September 17, 1895. Multiple records, including his father’s bible, also give his date of birth as August 1; no others say August 11. His birth date, marriage date and births of his children were recorded in the family bible of Edwin Booth Stacy.

A 1949 account in *The Gaffney Ledger* states that the descendants of M.C. Stacy were having a reunion at “Martin’s farm” on Shelby Highway, but that may refer to a popular picnicking venue also called Garrett Martin’s farm. The full blurb, from Aug. 23, 1949:

“First Stacy Reunion-- A reunion of the Stacy family, descendants of Marion Chester Stacy, who was born August 1, 1811, and who died September 17, 1895, will be held next Sunday at Martin’s farm on the Shelby highway, it has been announced by M. C. Stacy, of Gaffney. The first Mr. Stacy came to this section

from Virginia. All relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend the reunion, which, Mr. Stacy said, will be the first ever held by the family."

Martin married **Peninah Peeler,** daughter of **Isaac Peeler** and **Mary Gilkey,** on December 28, 1838 in Union District, South Carolina. Peninah was born on September 14, 1818 in Union District, South Carolina, died on April 7, 1910 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

The first child of her father's second marriage (to Mary Gilkey, 1817), Peninah was half German and half Scotch-Irish and grew up on a farm in rural Spartanburg District, South Carolina. She wed Chester Stacy in 1838 and was his wife for nearly 57 years. After her husband's death (1895), Peninah left the farm (possibly to her son, Amos) and moved to the city with her eldest daughter into the home of her son.

Peninah moved in to Gaffney city's Ward 3 with her son Fred and grandson Clarence (son of Billy Stacy). She was enumerated there in 1900. The orphaned children of her son Amos also lived there at one time. Curiously her father's birthplace is given as MD, rather than the usual NC.

Her grave stone says she died April 7, 1910 and her obituary confirms the date. She had been in poor health for a long time due to her advanced age. Her lengthy obituary noted that she loved to attend the Baptist Church when health permitted, and described her many traits-- the warmth of her genuine hospitality, a kind, indulgent disposition, unselfish solicitude. She lived in the city of Gaffney, possible in the home of her late son, Fred G. Stacy. She died quietly in her bed surrounded by her "girls and boys" as she called them, though most were in middle age. She had lived 91 years.

Children from this marriage were:

417 M i. **William Riley Stacy** was born on February 2, 1840 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on March 7, 1865 in Elmira, New York, and was buried in Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, NY.

418 F ii. **Mary Sarah Ann Stacy** was born on March 20, 1841 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on February 7, 1917 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

419 M iii. **Samuel Acum Stacy** was born on May 9, 1843 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on February 8, 1903 in Limestone Springs, South Carolina, and was buried in Petty Family Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

Samuel married **Luvicy Jane Petty,** daughter of **George Petty** and **Missaniah Smith Camp,** on December 2, 1869 in Gaffney, South Carolina. Luvicy was born on November 23, 1839 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on January 4, 1899 in Limestone Springs, South Carolina, and was buried in Petty Family Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

420 M iv. **Richmond Mattison Stacy** was born on July 31, 1844 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on November 10, 1864 in Point Lookout, Maryland, and was buried in Point Lookout Confederate Cemetery, Ridge, MD.

421 M v. **James Franklin Stacy** was born on February 2, 1846 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on November 13, 1920 in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and was buried in Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery, Biloxi, MS.

422 M vi. **Isaac Robert Stacy** was born on May 24, 1848 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on March 18, 1914 in Love Springs, South Carolina, and was buried in Midway Baptist Cemetery, Cherokee Co., SC.

Isaac married **Elizabeth Humphries,** daughter of **Jackson Humphries** and **Polly Logan,** in 1891 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Elizabeth was born on September 11, 1856 in South Carolina, died on February 16, 1931 in Limestone Springs Twp., South Carolina, and was buried in Midway Baptist Cemetery, Cherokee Co., SC.

423 M vii. **John Adolphus Stacy** was born on October 6, 1849 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on April 15, 1930 in Sawyer, Oklahoma, and was buried in Bokchito Cemetery, Bokchito, OK.

John married **Martha Elliott** in 1872. Martha was born in 1850 in North Carolina, died in 1935 of Bokchito, Oklahoma, and was buried in Bokchito Cemetery, Bokchito, OK.

424 M viii. **Thomas Jefferson Stacy** was born on June 24, 1851 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on January 5, 1936 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

Thomas married **Margaret Ann Amos,** daughter of **Francis Amos** and **Rebecca Hames,** on February 16, 1877 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Margaret was born on September 5, 1861 in South Carolina, died on March 28, 1945 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

425 F ix. **Nannie Jane Stacy** was born on January 7, 1853 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on November 11, 1928 in

Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

Nannie married **Thomas Dixon Moore** in 1880 in South Carolina. Thomas was born on September 27, 1856 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on August 14, 1922 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

426 F x. **Alie Elizabeth Stacy** was born on May 28, 1855 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on December 19, 1942 in Morris County, Texas, and was buried in Clark Cemetery, Morris County, TX.

Alie married **Henry Michael Gaffney,** son of **Henry Green Gaffney** and **Elizabeth Logan,** about 1879. Henry was born on August 9, 1851 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on September 23, 1921 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

427 M xi. **Frederick Graham Stacy** was born on December 19, 1857 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on June 28, 1904 in Gaffney, South Carolina, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

428 M xii. **Amos Stacy** was born on March 24, 1859 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on September 27, 1898 in Limestone Springs Twp., South Carolina, and was buried in Providence Baptist Church Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

Amos married **Susan Humphries,** daughter of **Jackson Humphries** and **Polly Logan,** about 1882. Susan was born on October 7, 1861 in South Carolina, died on December 26, 1928 in Bessemer City, North Carolina, and was buried in Providence Baptist Church Cemetery, Gaffney, SC.

429 M xiii. **William Marion Stacy** was born on March 13, 1866 in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, died on March 5, 1940 in Alexandria, Louisiana, and was buried in Daingerfield Cemetery, Morris Co., TX.

William married **Emily Roxanna Woods** about 1894 in Gaffney, South Carolina. Emily was born on March 31, 1872, died on June 21, 1900, and was buried in Providence Baptist Church Cem., Gaffney, SC.

William next married **Donnie Bell Bennett** on November 4, 1909 in Daingerfield, Texas. Donnie was born on October 3, 1895 in Texas, died on February 6, 1961 in Galveston, Texas, and was buried in Daingerfield Cemetery, Morris Co., TX.

Descendants of William Stacy Sr.

First Generation

1. William Stacy, son of **Simon Stacy,** was born in November 1609 in Broad Blunsdon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on November 23, 1609 in Broad Blunsdon, Wiltshire, England, died in January 1694 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England, and was buried on January 8, 1694 in Wootten, Wiltshire, England.

THE STACYS OF WILTSHIRE

There was a small Stacy clan in the county of Wiltshire as far back as the reign of Edward III: Richard Stacy and Henry Staci were recorded in the Wiltshire tax list of 1332. Parish registers were kept across the country beginning in 1538, and the first Stacy record in Wiltshire was the burial of "Jone" (Joan) Stacy in Salisbury in 1563. Until 1600, there were fewer than 20 Stacy christenings in surviving records. Among them was Simon, who was christened Jan. 13, 1580 in Stanton Fitzwarren, near Swindon. The marriage of his parents, Thomas Stacy and Joan Hollman on Aug. 4, 1576 in Stanton Fitzwarren is the earliest recorded event in the ancestry of Simon Stacy, immigrant to Virginia.

According to parish records, Simon had a son named William, christened on Nov. 23, 1609 in Broad Blunsdon, on the outskirts of Swindon. Simon's fate is unknown, but a man of the same name was the subject of a postmortem inquest in nearby Oxford in 1609 or 1610. William Stacy would later spend about 15 years in Swindon before and during the English Civil War, while it was a sleepy backwater of around 600 farmers, tanners and woolmongers. The town had a purely barter-based economy, with farmers heading to the markets to trade with artisans during the week. Wiltshire was a hotbed of Parliamentarian sentiment, with much of the county opposed to the rule of King Charles I.

William Stacy of Swindon, Wiltshire, England had several children who were christened in Christ Church parish records:

William Stacy, christened Mar. 3, 1632.
John Stacy, christened Apr. 5, 1635.
Simon Stacy, christened Apr. 13, 1640.
Elizabeth Stacy, christened Feb. 26, 1642.
Richard Stacy, christened Feb. 11, 1644.
Abraham Stacy, christened Oct. 14, 1647.

Names of early Maryland settlers in MD Archives named Stacy/Stacey:

William Stacy and wife Enne, transported 1661.
Martha Stacy, transported 1661.
Richard Stacy transported 1661.
Sarah Stacy, transported 1662.
Richard Stacy transported 1663 (as reported in 1675)
John Stacey, transported by June 1670.
Simon Stacy & Mary his wife, paid their own transport bef. Nov. 20, 1675.
Edward Stacy, transported 1678.

William, John, Richard and Simon Stacy are all recorded living in Calvert County, MD 1661-1687. Simon, William and Richard show clear connections to each other in records. William is named as an heir to Richard Stacy in his will of 1674; William and Simon Stacy are named as debtors in the estate of George Beckwith in 1676; Simon was named guardian of the orphans of Thomas Kemp in 1684, who is named in the probate papers of William Stacy in 1676; Kemp also claimed headright for transporting Richard Stacy from England to Maryland in 1663; and finally, John Stacy appears separately in Calvert County court records of 1682 and 1684/5. There is more than enough evidence to suggest these Calvert Stacys are brothers.

A Jane Stacy, "wife of William Stacy" was buried in Donhead St. Mary April 17, 1673, along with Rebeckah "daughter of William & Jane Stacy" the following year.

A William Stacy was buried January 8, 1694 in Wootton, Wiltshire, England, just outside of Swindon. Witnesses Anne Bowles and Robert Horder. No age or other relationships recorded for this burial. A William Stacy, son of Symon Stacy was christened Nov. 23, 1609 in Broad Blunsdon, Wiltshire, just outside of Swindon. If they are the same man, that would mean he lived 84 years, 1 month and 15 days. The baptism is almost certainly the father of the Swindon Stacys; the death is less certain due to the distance of Donhead St. Mary from Swindon. However, he seems to be the only William Stacy in Wiltshire in this time period, so it seems likely to be him.

NOTE: There is a baptism for a Hannah Stacy in 1671 who also died in 1671, Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire as well as a Jane Stacy in the baptism index born and died in 1673. These are the children of Thomas (d. 1685) & Elinor Stacy.

William married **Jane** about 1631. Jane was born about 1610 in England, died in April 1673 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England, and was buried on April 17, 1673 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England.

"Jane, wife of William Stacy was buried April 17 [1673]" (Donhead St. Mary with Charlton, St. John the Baptist, Wiltshire, Eng.)

Children from this marriage were:

+ 2 M i. **William Stacy** was born in March 1632 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on March 3, 1632 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died before June 17, 1676 in Calvert County, Maryland.

+ 3 M ii. **John Stacy** was born in April 1635 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on April 5, 1635 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died before March 10, 1710 in Calvert County, Maryland.

+ 4 M iii. **Simon Stacy** was born in April 1640 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on April 13, 1640 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died on January 23, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

+ 5 F iv. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born in February 1642 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on February 26, 1642 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, died in August 1689 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England, and was buried on August 15, 1689 in Wootten, Wiltshire, England.

+ 6 M v. **Richard Stacy** was born in February 1644 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on February 11, 1644 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died on April 14, 1674 in Patuxent Manor, Calvert County, Maryland.

+ 7 M vi. **Abraham Stacy** was born in October 1647 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England and was christened on October 14, 1647 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England.

+ 8 F vii. **Rebeckah Stacy** was born after 1648 in England, died in March 1674 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England, and was buried on March 12, 1674 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England.

Second Generation (Children)

2. William Stacy (*William*[1]) was born in March 1632 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on March 3, 1632 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died before June 17, 1676 in Calvert County, Maryland.

Christened March 3, 1632 in Christ Church, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, first recorded child of William Stacy.

Marriage: "Will. Stacy of St. Mary's Parish & Elizabeth Patter [Potter?] of this Parish md. June [8?], 1656." (St. Peter & Paul, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England). Not certainly the same William Stacy, but a very strong candidate. Marlborough is just 10 miles south of Swindon.

William Stacy immigrated to Maryland with his first wife ("Enne") in 1661 as indentured servants. They served 1661-1665. "Enne" may be a mis-transcription of "Ehz" which was a common abbreviation of Elizabeth in the 17th century.

May 28, 1662: "William Stacy and his wife… transported in Anno 61" by Edward Keene.. "Know all men by these present that I Edward Keene do assign over all my right and title of these rights due to me for William Stacy and his wife, likewise John Henson, a Servant, bought of William [Bundy?] some 5 months ago unto John Geere as Witness my hand 28th May 1662."

Dec. 13, 1665: "William Stacye demands land for the Freedom Right of himself and Enne his wife, Sworne unto by William Stacie before me_ Thomas Furman. I William Stacie do Assigne over unto John Boage myne and my wife's Rights to Land as witness my hand this Thirteenth of December One Thousand Six Hundred Sixty Five."

January 23, 1666: William patented land called "Chesam Bays" in Calvert County at the head of Hunting Creek, off the east side of the Patuxent River. The property may have extended as far east as the intersection of Wilson Rd. and Dares Beach Rd., and probably did not reach the river, as it was said to border the land of John Abbington to the west. William was described in these records as a planter. Description of his property is as follows:

"Laid out for William Stacey of Calvert County a parcell of land by assignment of one hundred acres from John Knapp and one hundred acres more from James Thompson, the Asignee of Richard Webb, the said land called Chesham Boys lying on the east side of Patuxent River in the woods at the head of a creek called Hunting Creek on the east side of the land of John Abbington and north side of the land of James Wilson, beginning at a marked poplar with a line drawn north by the road line of the said Abbington, for length three hundred and seventy perches on the north with a line drawn east for the length of one hundred perches with a line drawn south to the head of the said Wilson and with the said headline to the first bound tree, Containing and laid out for two hundred acres of land

more or less to be holden of the Manner [Manor] of Calvert."

Calvert County Circuit Court
Land Surveys and Condominium Plats

Chesam Bays, 200 Acres; Certificate
Developer/Owner: Stacey, William 1666 Patent Record 9, p. 370 0 0 MSA S 1583-340

Chesam Bays, 200 Acres; Patent
Developer/Owner: Stacey, William 1666 Patent Record 10, p. 81 0 0 MSA S 1583-341

Feb. 10, 1668: (NOTE: WILLIAM STACY'S ATTORNEY WAS WILLIAM CALVERT). Thomas Cooper the Admr Jenifer p quer. of Tho: Freeman plaint William Stacey defendt Calvert p del: The plt as Admr aforesaid sues the deft in a plea that hee render to hime thirety Eighte hundred fowrty two pounds of tobacco and Cask wch hee unjustly detaines &c: being for the paymt of nineteen hundred twenty One pounds of tobaccoe and Caske And the said william Stacey by William Calvert his Attorny Cometh and defendeth the force and Injury when &c: and as to the nine-teen hundred twenty one pounds of tobacco in the declaracon mentoned the said William Calvert saith he is not informed by the said William his Clyent of any Answere thereunto to giue Therefore the said Thomas Cooper doth remaine agst hime the said William Stacey as to the said nineteen hundred twenty one pounds of tobacco undefended. Will Calvert. Therefore it is ordred by the Court here that the Thomas Cooper as Admr of Thomas Freeman recouer of the said William Stacey the said sume of nineteen hundred twenty One pounds of tobaccoe and Cask wth Costs. (Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1666-1670, MSA. Vol. 57, p. 413.
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000057/html/am57--413.html)

Oct. 10, 1670: William Stacy named grand juror. (Proceedings of the Provincial Court). http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000065/html/am65--415.html

Oct. 7, 1674: Liber MM... I William Stacey of Calvert County doe appoint Robert Ridgely one of the Attornyes of the Provinciall Court to appeare for me and Mary my wife executrix of Richard Stacey deceased at suite of John Mayo in a plea of debt for eleven hundred eighty foure pounds of tobacco and to plead such plea to the same as he shall thinke fitt and for So doeing this shall be his warrant wittnes my hand and seale the 7th of October 1674. William Stacey (sealed). (Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1671-75. MSA.
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000065/html/am65--412.html)

Dec. 20, 1674: John Mayo suit against William Stacy and Mary Stacy dismissed. Mayo had claimed Richard Stacy promised him 1100 lbs. tobacco on Feb. 15, 1672 and he was owed by his estate. The defendants claimed he was already paid up and the court agreed. (Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1670/1-1675, Vol. 65,

pg. 408. http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000065/html/am65--408.html)

William Stacy listed as debtor along with Simon Stacy in probate of George Beckwith, October 1676. He and Simon Stacy were both listed as having been paid by the estate July 13, 1677. This is interesting since William was already deceased.

July 21, 1676: William Stacy's estate inventory listed in Prerogative Court, Liber 2, Folio 44, Inventories & Accounts, MD (no county). https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se4/000000/000019/html/08547.html

His estate inventory consists of a few modest household items, mostly kitchenware and a bible, suggesting he was a man of modest income. Subsequent court documents in October 1676 and January 1676/7 names his widow "Mary, relict of William Stacy" called in one record "Mary Young" and subsequently married to a Thomas Brown by early 1677.

POSSIBLE SONS OF WILLIAM STACY:

WILLIAM STACY OF SOMERSET COUNTY, MD:

Mar. 14, 1692/3: In Court, Somerset County, William Stacy named in a list of grand jurors. (Somerset County Judicial Records, 1692-1693. MSA. http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000406/html/am406--173.html)

June 14, 1693: William Stacy named grand juror, Somserset County. (Somerset Judicial Records 1692-96, Abstracts with Selected Transcriptions. Vol. 535, p. 31. http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000535/html/am535--31.html)

Nov. 12, 1695: In Court, William Stacy appointed successor for the following year to Constable for Wiccocomico Hundred. (Somerset Judicial Records 1692-96, Abstracts with Selected Transcriptions. MSA http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000535/html/am535--119.html)

Mar. 13, 1695/6: Accounts agreed or dismissed-- William Stacy answers John Parramore in Court in an account of detinue. (Somerset Judicial Records 1692-96, Abstracts with Selected Transcriptions. Vol .535 p. 136 http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000535/html/am535--136.html)

THOMAS STACY OF SOMERSET CO., MD (d. 1710) Who may have also had a son named THOMAS STACY OF NEW KENT CO., MD (d. after 1727):

Thomas Stacy signed a petition for the King of England in Maryland 1692. Son of William maybe? http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000008/html/am8--

363.html
Again in 1691... seems like he's pledging fealty to William and Mary
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000008/html/am8--250.html

Nov. 1, 1727: Kent County fs.t The Jurors for the Right Honourable the Lord proprietary that now is for Kent County afd upon their oath do present that Thomas Stacey Late of Saint pauls parish in the County afd Labourer the first day of November Anno Dom Seventeen hundred twenty and seven with force and Arms at the parish afd in the County afd within the Jurisdiction of this Court one side of Tanned Leather of the value of Sixty pounds of Tobacco of the goods and Chattles of a Certain William Bradshaw then and there being found then and there feloniously did steal take and bear away Contrary to the Peace of the said Lord Proprietary that now is his good rule and Government and against the form of the Act of Assembly in such Case lately made and provided Test William Bradshaw and William Curtis T francis Cler. p

November 1727: Of which precept the said Sherrf to wit John Gresham Gent high Sherrf of Kent County makes return on the day and year last said that he hath Executed the said Judgment and also hath here the said Thomas Stacey before the Court Ordered by the Court here that the Sherrf of Kent County keep him the said Thomas Stacey in safe Custody untill he shall sattisfie the four fold and the sum of four hundred seventy one pounds of Tobacco Costs in the Judgment afd SpecefyedWhereupon the said Thomas Stacey is ordered to pay to the afd Edward Cousens the sum of Sixty pounds of Tobacco for his attendance as afd according to Act of Assembly in such Case Lately made and provided.
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000548/html/am548--340.html

Nov. 21, 1727: Thomas Stacy sentenced to be pilloried for an hour in New Kent County for the crime of stealing a side of tanned leather.
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000548/html/am548--339.html
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And a Robert Stacy who mustered in the Rev. War but deserted petitioned the govt that he was imprisoned in Baltimore County in 1785.
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000071/html/am71--58.html

Robert Stacy mustered in 1780, but he had earlier service too
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000018/html/am18--166.html

Earlier Rev. War service of this Robert.
http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000018/html/am18--318.html
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WILLIAM STACY OF HENRICO CO. VA

A William Stacy lived here in 1686-88 when he "privately departed this county" leaving a bunch of debts. No known relation, but there aren't many William Stacys in this part of the colonies at the time, so chances are pretty good it is the same William. A William Stacy married a "Mary Lynn" in Henrico County on Sep. 3, 1683 according to "Dodd, Jordan, comp.. Virginia Marriages to 1800. Electronic transcription of marriage records held by the individual counties in Virginia."

NOTE: WILLIAM CALVERT ESQ (1643-1682) was the son of Leonard Calvert (1610-1647), first governor of Maryland, and nephew of Lord Cecil Calvert (1605-1675), founder and first Lord Proprietor of Maryland. William was a burgess, Principal Secretary of MD, Attorney General of Md, member of the Assembly of MD, and Colonel in the militia. He was both attorney to William Stacy and original owner of land in York County, VA later owned by Simon Stacy. Calvert drowned in rough waters trying to ford the Wicomico River in May 1682.

William married **Elizabeth Potter** in June 1656 in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. Elizabeth was born about 1635 in England and died after December 23, 1665 in Calvert County, Maryland.

Elizabeth Potter named in marriage record of William Stacy in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. May be the "Enne" wife of William Stacy who was transported to Maryland in 1661. She died between Dec. 23, 1665 and April 1674.

William next married **Mary Young** before 1674. Mary was born before 1653 and died after 1677 of Calvert County, Maryland.

April 14, 1674: Mary Stacey named administratrix of Richard Stacey of Calvert County in his will.

June 17, 1676: Mary Stacey of Calvert County, widow of William Stacey of Calvert County, was granted administration on his estate. Appraisers: Thomas Kemp, Thomas Lawson. William Groome to administer oath. (NOTE: Simon Stacy was ordered guardian of orphans of the above Thomas Kemp in Prerogative Court in 1684).

Sep. 16, 1676: In Maryland Prerogative Court: Mary Young of Calvert County, relict and administratrix of William Stacey, exhibited inventory. Not known if Young was her maiden name, but given that just a few weeks later she is the wife of Thomas Brown, it seems more likely than the odds that she was married to another man just a few weeks. (Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland).

January 1, 1676/7: Thomas Brown of Calvert County who married Mary, relict of William Stacey of same, petitioned to have Maj. Thomas Trueman of Calvert County release her son, Bazill Stacey. (Maryland Prerogative Court Session of 1676-77)

The child from this marriage was:

+ 9 M i. **Bazill Stacy** was born after 1665 in Calvert County, Maryland and died after 1677 of Calvert County, Maryland.

3. John Stacy (*William*[1]) was born in April 1635 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on April 5, 1635 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died before March 10, 1710 in Calvert County, Maryland.

June 4, 1670: John Stacy named among a group of people who were transported from England by "Henry Hosier of Calvert County" who was awarded 1,050 acres for transporting himself and 20 others.

November 1682: the Maryland legislature awarded John Stacy 110 pounds of tobacco for undisclosed reasons, among a large list of people paid for public debts.

---(Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, October 1678-November 1683, page 440 Maryland State Archives. http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000007/html/am7--440.html)

9th Jan 1684 6th Feb 1684-5. (Maryland Wills 4. 90) Will of George ACHESON of Calvert County, MD. To John BEALL, personality. To Dear _____? "Polecat Hill". Mother Susanna CLARKE, execx. Testator: Arthur LUDFORD, John COOPER, John STACEY, Elizabeth PEARL. (Extracted by Barbara Stacy Mathews)

Mar. 10, 1710: "John Pit, admr. of John Stacy, his addr. account." At the end of the page "the foregoing returns exhibited from Calvert County."

4. Simon Stacy (*William*[1]) was born in April 1640 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on April 13, 1640 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died on January 23, 1718 in York County, Virginia. SIMON STACY (1640-1718)

Immigrating to Virginia in 1667, he rose from indentured servitude to become a prosperous planter and public servant, serving as constable, grand juror and church vestryman.

See page 66 of this book for full bio, sources and research notes.

Simon married **Mary** in 1672-1675 in England. Mary was born about 1650 in England and died in 1675-1684 in Calvert County, Maryland.

Simon's wife is named as Mary in his Maryland land patent of 1675.

Since they were already wed when they bought the land and indentured servants cannot marry, they must have been wed in England between the end of Simon's indenture (1672) and the move to Maryland (1675). She is not named among those transported by Robert Beverly/William Elliot with Simon, so they could not have been married in England prior to 1667.

Mary died in Calvert County, Maryland between 1675 and 1684.

Simon next married **Elizabeth Kemp,** daughter of **Thomas Kemp** and **Margery Dutchess,** before June 25, 1684 in Calvert County, Maryland. Elizabeth was born about 1663 in Calvert County, Maryland and died on April 14, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

Her existence is confirmed only through the birth record of her son Joseph in 1690 ("son of Simon by Elizabeth") and her death record, both in Charles Parish, York Co., Virginia. The death entry reads only "Elizabeth Stacy died April 14, 1718."

Elizabeth Stacy was very likely a daughter of Thomas Kemp (1621-1684).

January 27, 1675: Thomas Kemp was awarded land for transporting Richard Stacy from England twelve years earlier.

June 17, 1676: Mary Young Stacey of Calvert County, widow of William Stacey of Calvert County, was granted administration on his estate. Appraisers: Thomas Kemp, Thomas Lawson. William Groome to administer oath.

June 25, 1684: Simon Stacy was named guardian of orphans of the above Thomas Kemp in Prerogative Court in 1684 and administered his estate. English law at that time held that "the right of administration follows the right of property." Whoever was first in line to inherit from the estate was first in line to receive letters of administration. If the deceased left no surviving spouse, administration would go to the next of kin. If a daughter renounced administration, it could be granted to her husband. If no one in the family accepted the position, a significant creditor (someone owed money by the deceased) might be appointed administrator by the court. If no suitable administrator with an interest in the estate could be found, the court would have discretion to appoint a reputable, disinterested person to fill the role. Simon Stacy administering the estate of

Kemp, strongly suggests he was likely son-in-law, particularly given his role as guardian of his orphans, the closeness of Kemp to the Stacy family evident in other records, and the fact that no creditors were named in the estate papers. Another Thomas Kemp, probably a son, is found in Stafford County records in 1691 and 1692 and lived near Simon Stacy on Potomac Creek. This could explain why Simon is found in records in Stafford County court in 1691 and 1692—he may have been living with this likely brother-in-law. https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I048578&tree=Tree1

While it remains possible that Kemp was the father of Simon's first wife Mary, it is less likely. Mary would have likely been born in the early 1650s, while Kemp was still a servant (and forbidden from marrying), and Kemp still had minor children at his death in 1684--none of his children seem to have been old enough to administer his will, strongly indicating they were all still minors born no earlier than 1663.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 10 M i. **Joseph Stacy** was born on July 24, 1690 in York County, Virginia and died on January 5, 1726 in York County, Virginia.

+ 11 M ii. **John Stacy** was born about 1692 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 9, 1783 in Frederick County, Virginia.

5. Elizabeth Stacy (*William*[1]) was born in February 1642 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on February 26, 1642 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, died in August 1689 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England, and was buried on August 15, 1689 in Wootten, Wiltshire, England.

An Elizabeth Stacy of Donhead St. Mary was buried in Wootten on August 15, 1689. Witnesses are Nicholas Compton and Mary Compton. No relations named. (Donhead St. Mary Parish Register)

6. Richard Stacy (*William*[1]) was born in February 1644 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on February 11, 1644 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died on April 14, 1674 in Patuxent Manor, Calvert County, Maryland.

June 27, 1661: Capt. Thomas Cornwallis Demands Land for transporting William Redding, Edward Danbury, William Gray, Richard Spinner, Edward Powell, William Patrick, RICHARD STACY, Robert Sarge, John Austeen, Elizabeth Cobb, Elizabeth Coe, Margery Lorn.

Richard Stacy died unmarried and left all of his estate to Mary Stacy, wife of William, and one horse to William Stacy (will states he was from Patuxent Manor, Calvert County). Relationship to William not named in the will, signed April 14, 1674 and probated May 12. According to the probate records, Richard only lived "eight and forty hours" (eight hours, forty minutes) after publishing his will.

14 Apr 1674 - 12 May 1674 Will of Richard STACEY of Patuxent Manor, Calvert Co., MD. To William STACEY, personalty. Mary STACEY, wife of sd. William, execx. and residuary legatee. Test: Jas. GARRETT, Geo. ROWELL. (MD Wills, 1. 607)

"Patuxent Manor" was an old estate on the east side of the Patuxent River in Calvert County, near what is now Lower Marlboro. The original house was gone and rebuilt by the 18th century. Richard had no estate in his will besides a "blackish mare" he left to William Stacy and some obliquely referenced "chattel" suggesting he may have been a servant to a wealthy landowner. He named no wife or children.

Jan. 27, 1675: Came Thomas Kemp of Calvert County and proved his rights to two hundred and fifty acres of land for transporting Richard Stacey 12 years since Thomas Newman 9 years since Henry Holliday 8 years since Margarett Woodcock 7 years since and Margery Kemp into this province to inhabite; Warrant granted unto Thomas Kemp for two hundred and fifty acres of land due to him as aforesaid. (MD Prerogative Court)

7. Abraham Stacy (*William*[1]) was born in October 1647 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England and was christened on October 14, 1647 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England.

Katherine Stacy, daughter of Abram and Ann Stacy, saltmaker, was baptized March 29, 1669 at St-Olav Bermondsey, Southwark, London.

An Abraham Stacy was apprenticed to a cook named Valentine Linzey, Oct. 17, 1683, St-Martin-in-the-Fields, London, Middlesex, England. Abraham was reported son of William Stacy (deceased), a glover by occupation. Livery company: Cooks'. --London Apprenticeship Abstracts 1442-1850, via Findmypast.com

A "livery company" is an old term for a London-based trade guild.

"Abraham Stacey of Limehouse" was buried August 10, 1690 at St. Dunstan & All Saints, Stepney, London.

This Abraham was likely the son of this William: SARAH UWELL married WILLIAM STACY on 11 JUL 1645 at Saint Dunstan, Stepney, London M055762

Another Abraham Stacy was put on trial in London for robbing a brewer named William Kent on Dec. 26, 1692. He was executed at Tyburn, Dec. 20, 1693. Old Bailey Proceedings Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 18 August 2019), January 1692, trial of Anne Brodnix (t16920115-24).

8. Rebeckah Stacy (*William*[1]) was born after 1648 in England, died in March 1674 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England, and was buried on March 12, 1674 in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, England.

Rebeckah, daughter of William & Jane Stacy was buried Mar. 12, 1673/4. (Donhead St. Mary parish register)

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

9. Bazill Stacy (*William², William¹*) was born after 1665 in Calvert County, Maryland and died after 1677 of Calvert County, Maryland.

Maryland Prerogative Court Session of 1676:

January 1, 1676/7: Thomas Brown of Calvert County who married Mary, relict of William Stacey of same, petitioned to have Maj. Thomas Trueman of Calvert County release her son, Bazill Stacey.

10. Joseph Stacy (*Simon², William¹*) was born on July 24, 1690 in York County, Virginia and died on January 5, 1726 in York County, Virginia.

Joseph Stacy's birth was recorded in Charles Parish Register, York County, Virginia: July 24, 1690, "son of Simon by Elizabeth."

Joseph Stacy witnessed two deeds involving James Bennett in York County court in November 1714.

York County Orders, Wills, #16, page 28
On March 20, 1720, Joseph Stacy was the plantiff versus Robert Ross, defendant concerning a hunting saddle and furnishings to be sold by the defendant to the plantiff in which plantiff stated that if a certain Simon Stacy, who was dangerously sick at the time should die before the defendant departed this colony that the plantiff would pay the defendant 5 pounds and the defendants did promise the plaintiff that if the said Simon Stacy was living at the time of his departure out of the country that the said saddle and furnishings would be delivered for nothing. Jury found that said Simon Stacy was living when defendant left the colony and that Simon Stacy died before May 28, 1720. Judgement was later in favor of the plantiff Joseph Stacy, and Robert Ross had to return the items.

York County, VA deeds, Orders, Wills #16, pg. 75
September 21, 1721 we find that Joseph Stacy in another petition along with James Bond against Richard Homes and his wife Jane. "It is ordered that unless the defendants (Richard and James Homes) do give the plantiffs good security to idemplify them by court from childrens part of the estate of James Bennett, deceased that they surrender to the plantiffs estate as appraised by the former appraisement.

April 16, 1722: [Jo]seph Stacy p[torn] [tak]ing up Geo. Blair a runaway Servt. belonging [torn] sd Gordons Residence as appears by Certificate [torn] [satis]faction for the Same It is therefore orderd [torn]. Source: York County Orders and Wills (16) 125.

York County, VA Deeds, Orders, Wills #16, page 287
July 20, 1724: Joseph Stacy required James Bond to give security for the faithful administration of the orphans estate (James Bennett estate).

May 7, 1725: "Deed of Lease: Joseph Stacy of Charles Parish, York Co. planter and Mary his wife for 5 shillings leased unto James Sclater of same place gent all that 130 a. parcel of land which Simon Stacy father of the sd Joseph Stacy purchased of Robert Sheild Senr and Mary his wife in the Oak Swamp in parish formerly called New Poquoson Parish but now Charles Parish bounded by the land of Henry Hayward, land of John Nixon and land of John Eaton, being sold out of the original patent by Robert Calvert being pt/o 375 a. of land granted by patent to the sd Robert Calvert in 1687, 300 a. of the sd land being formerly taken up and patented by Wm Calvert and patented 26 Jan 1663, the other 75 a. taken up by the said Robert Calvert... for the term of one year paying the rent of one ear of Indian corn at the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel now next ensuing if demanded."

[Note: The Wm. Calvert 300 acre grant was at the "head of New Poquoson River." --*Cavaliers & Pioneers*]

Joseph Stacy died with no will, but his estate was appraised on January 12, 1726; the inventory, dated 1728, noted his estate was worth 28 pounds, 18 shillings. His death date was recorded in the Charles Parish register as January 5, 1726 (January 16, 1727 by the Gregorian Calendar).

The birth and death records of his children and many of his grandchildren can be found in Parish Records previously mentioned.

Joseph married **Mary Bennett,** daughter of **James Bennett** and **Ann,** about 1710. Mary was born about 1692 and died on December 20, 1751 in York County, Virginia.

Children from this marriage were:

12 M i. **Simon Stacy** was born on January 29, 1711 in York County, Virginia and died in 1784 in Sussex County, Virginia.

13 F ii. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born on January 11, 1713 in York County, Virginia and died on August 31, 1731 in York County, Virginia.

14 F iii. **Sarah Stacy** was born on February 17, 1716 in York County, Virginia and died on September 24, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

15 F iv. **Mary Stacy** was born on July 17, 1720 in York County, Virginia.

16 M v. **John Stacy** was born on December 15, 1722 in York County, Virginia and died in January-March 1770 in York County, Virginia.

17 M vi. **Joseph Stacy** was born on April 6, 1726 in York County, Virginia and died before 1785.

11. John Stacy (*Simon[2], William[1]*) was born about 1692 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 9, 1783 in Frederick County, Virginia.

John married **Dorothy** about 1716. Dorothy died on February 5, 1751 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Overwharton Parish register, Stafford Co., Va.:

"Dorothy Stacey, wife of John Sr., died Feb. 5, 1751."

This seems to be the only record of her existence. Gregorian calendar date would be Feb. 16, 1752.

Children from this marriage were:

18 M i. **Simon Stacy** was born about 1718 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before September 8, 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia.

19 M ii. **John Stacy Jr.** was born about 1720 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after February 23, 1796 of Russell County, Virginia.

20 F iii. **Catherine Stacy** was born about 1725 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after July 28, 1767 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

21 F iv. **Sarah Stacy** was born about 1728 in Stafford County, Virginia and died before September 1, 1807 of Fauquier County, Virginia.

22 M v. **Peter Stacy** was born about 1730 in Stafford County, Virginia and died after May 1755 of Stafford County, Virginia.

23 M vii. **George Stacy** was born about 1732 in Stafford County, Virginia and died in October 1767 in Fauquier County, Virginia.

24 F vi. **Elizabeth Stacy** was born about 1734 in Stafford County, Virginia and died on July 12, 1755 in Stafford County, Virginia.

Descendants of Thomas Kemp

First Generation

1. Thomas Kemp was born in 1621 in England and died in April 1684 in Calvert County, Maryland.

THOMAS KEMP (1621-1684)

Thomas Kemp was an Englishman transported to Maryland in 1651, likely as an indentured servant. He was thirty years old. (Liber Q: Folio18. MSA SC 4341)

Thomas may be related to William Kemp, who was transported to Maryland in 1660 and had land surveyed July 10, 1663 in Calvert County; and Robert Kemp, who was assigned a land warrant in 1678.
(http://earlysettlers.msa.maryland.gov/)

He seems to have gone back to England following the end of his indenture (c.1655-58), gotten married, and transported both himself and his wife to Maryland. He came back to Maryland with Richard Stacy in 1662 or 1663. Though it is not known if Margery Kemp came over on the same transport, it seems likely.

November 22, 1665: "Thomas Kemp of Patuxent demands land for transporting himself and Richard Lacy (Stacy) into this province. Warrant for one hundred acres dated et supra ret last of May next." (Liber EE: Folio 48. Transcript: 9:49 MSA SC 4341.)

THOMAS KEMP LAND (Calvert County, 1666-1679):

Calvert County Circuit Court
Land Surveys and Condominium Plats

Middle Neck, 200 Acres; Certificate
Developer/Owner: N. French, T. Kemp and F. Swinfen 1666 Patent Record 9, p. 383 0 0 MSA S 1583-1070

Middle Neck, 200 Acres; Patent
Developer/Owner: N. French, T. Kemp and F. Swinfen 1666 Patent Record 10, p. 136 0 0 MSA S 1583-1071

Kemps Desire, 200 Acres; Certificate
Developer/Owner: Kemp, Thomas 1675 Patent Record 16, p. 502 0 0 MSA S 1583-

Kemps Desire, 200 Acres; Patent
Developer/Owner: Kemp, Thomas 1675 Patent Record 19, p. 126 0 0 MSA S 1583-889

Kemps Desire, 200 Acres; Patent
Developer/Owner: Kemp, Thomas 1675 Patent Record 19, p. 217 0 0 MSA S 1583-890

Prince George's County, Maryland - Land Owners at Time PGCo Was Formed - 1696: Tract Name: THOMAS AND ANTHONYS CHOICE; Owner: Kemp, Thomas: Orig County = V Charles = C, Calvert = V; Patent Date: Nov 10, 1679: Ref: Liber 21 f 161 : Map Location: W-20. https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I012943&tree=Tree1
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June 23, 1668: Thomas Kemp listed among debts of estate of George Bussey. No county known. (Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Liber 3, folio 123.)

Mar. 10, 1673: Thomas Kemp is said to have delivered a debt from William Stacy to Richard Mayo of 1,184 lbs of tobacco. See: http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000065/html/am65--411.html

June 14, 1673: Thomas Kemp, age 52, deposed that (N) Bigger Sr. was at the deponent's house three months before his death and complained about his cousin, John Bigger Jr. Deposition dated June 14, 1673. (Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Liber 5, Folio 501).

Dec. 13, 1674: Thomas Kemp serves on a jury on a debt case with William Stacy. (Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Maryland. See: http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000065/html/am65--415.html)

Jan. 27, 1675: Came Thomas Kemp of Calvert County and proved his rights to two hundred and fifty acres of land for transporting Richard Stacey 12 years since Thomas Newman 9 years since Henry Holliday 8 years since Margarett Woodcock 7 years since and **Margery Kemp** into this province to inhabite; Warrant granted unto Thomas Kemp for two hundred and fifty acres of land due to him as aforesaid. (MD Prerogative Court. Kemp, Margery. LL:442. Transcript: 15:332 MSA SC 4341.)

April 26, 1677. Came Thomas Kemp of Calvert County before the Honble Thomas Notley Escp Govrnr and made Oath he is not worth five pounds Sterling (besides the thing in question about Thomas Hagleton a negro) his debts being paid, Whereupon W Robert Carvile and Mr Robert Ridgely are assigned him for Counsell & that he sue in forma pauperis. (Prerogative Court of MD)

April 21, 1684: Jonathan Goosey named guardian of two orphans of Thomas

Kemp (Proceedings of Maryland Prerogative Court, Liber 13, Folio 115). Bond of Simon Stacey, administrator of Thomas Kemp exhibited by Thomas Brooke, dated Aug. 19, 1684.

July 4, 1684: Thomas Kemp's estate inventory is in Liber 8, folio 151, Maryland Probate Records, MD State Archives. Simon Stacy, administrator, and appointed guardian of his orphans on June 25.
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A William Kemp had surveyed "Kemp's Freehold" in Calvert County in 1663. (*Calvert County Rent Rolls; Monnett Family Genealogy: An Emphasis of a Noble Huguenot Heritage* ..., Volume 1)

Thomas married **Margery** about 1662 in England. Margery was born about 1640 in England and died before April 21, 1684 in Calvert County, Maryland.

Jan. 27, 1675: Came **Thomas Kemp** of Calvert County and proved his rights to two hundred and fifty acres of land for transporting **Richard Stacey** 12 years since Thomas Newman 9 years since Henry Holliday 8 years since Margarett Woodcock 7 years since and **Margery Kemp** into this province to inhabite; Warrant granted unto Thomas Kemp for two hundred and fifty acres of land due to him as aforesaid. (MD Prerogative Court. Kemp, Margery. LL:442. Transcript: 15:332 MSA SC 4341.)

An indentured servant named Thomas Hagleton was indentured to a Margery Dutchess in England and subsequently agreed to serve Thomas Kemp in Maryland for four years in 1671, with the term to expire in 1675. Kemp sold the indenture to Maj. Thomas Trueman who refused to release Hagleton (a black man) upon his release, prompting Hagleton to successfully sue Trueman in May 1676. Trueman punted responsibility back to Kemp, who argued that he cannot be sued as he was worth less than five pounds (1677).

See: ttps://www.escholar.manchester.ac.uk/api/datastream?publicationPid=uk-ac-man-scw:319103&datastreamId=FULL-TEXT.PDF

Full text:

“Thomas Hagleton a negroe petitioneth his Lordshipp that he is deteined from his liberty & freedome by Major Thomas Truman contrary to agreement made in England by him with One Margery Dutchesse who consigned the petitioner to One Thomas Kemp to serve for the terme of foure yeares & no longer which time was expired about twelve months Since and that he hath wittnesses here ready to prove the same Whereupon he prayes he may have a tryall with the said Major Truman for his ffreedome this Court and it is granted him. Which petition being read in Open Court the foure and twentith day of May in the first yeare of the Dominion of Charles Lord Baltemore &c Anno<5 Dom 1676. the said Major

Truman by Kenelm Cheseldyn his Procurator appeared to answer the premisses and all evidences thereunto relateing being heard and Severall depositions & letters relateing thereunto produced and admitted as evidence."

--Archives of Maryland, Vol. 66., Preface 21.

This suggests that "Margery Kemp" may have originally been "Margery Dutchesse," or possibly her daughter. Dutchess was described as a "Catholic woman in London."

"The second earliest surviving black freedom petition is that of Thomas Hagleton. Of all the seventeenth-century black Maryland freedom petitions, the Hagleton case is the most extensively documented, and, from that standpoint, it is the most important. Hagleton was born free of black parents in Southwark, England, sometime in the mid-seventeenth century. He was baptized an Anglican. By some unexplained train of events, **he came into the service of a Catholic woman in London named Margery Dutchesse**. He seems not to have been her slave, however. Madam Dutchesse apprenticed Hagleton to William Jordan, an alderman in Durham, England. Under Jordan's tutelage, Hagleton was to learn the "Trade of working Tobacco." Madam Dutchesse had young Hagleton rebaptized a Catholic while he was in Durham. Later, Jordan died and Hagleton returned to his mistress in London. In about 1671, she "consigned" him to a Thomas Kemp "to serve for the terme of foure years and no longer." Kemp brought Hagleton to Maryland and sold his indentre to Major Thomas Trueman. In May 1676, twelve years after the durante vita law of 1664, and one year after his indenture expired."

https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc5300/sc5348/html/chap4.html

Children from this marriage were:

+ 2 F i. **Elizabeth Kemp** was born about 1663 in Calvert County, Maryland and died on April 14, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

+ 3 M ii. **Thomas Kemp Jr.** was born about 1665 in Calvert County, Maryland and died in April 1695 in Calvert County, Maryland.

+ 4 M iii. **Robert Kemp** was born about 1667 in Calvert County, Maryland and died in April 1694 in Calvert County, Maryland.

+ 5 M iv. **William Kemp** was born about 1670 in Calvert County, Maryland and died after December 25, 1720 of Calvert County, Maryland.

Second Generation (Children)

2. Elizabeth Kemp (*Thomas*[1]) was born about 1663 in Calvert County, Maryland and died on April 14, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

Her existence is confirmed only through the birth record of her son Joseph in 1690 ("son of Simon by Elizabeth") and her death record, both in Charles Parish, York Co., Virginia. The death entry reads only "Elizabeth Stacy died April 14, 1718."

Elizabeth Stacy was very likely a daughter of Thomas Kemp (1621-1684).

January 27, 1675: Thomas Kemp was awarded land for transporting Richard Stacy from England twelve years earlier.

June 17, 1676: Mary Young Stacey of Calvert County, widow of William Stacey of Calvert County, was granted administration on his estate. Appraisers: Thomas Kemp, Thomas Lawson. William Groome to administer oath.

June 25, 1684: Simon Stacy was named guardian of orphans of the above Thomas Kemp in Prerogative Court in 1684 and administered his estate. English law at that time held that "the right of administration follows the right of property." Whoever was first in line to inherit from the estate was first in line to receive letters of administration. If the deceased left no surviving spouse, administration would go to the next of kin. If a daughter renounced administration, it could be granted to her husband. If no one in the family accepted the position, a significant creditor (someone owed money by the deceased) might be appointed administrator by the court. If no suitable administrator with an interest in the estate could be found, the court would have discretion to appoint a reputable, disinterested person to fill the role. Simon Stacy administering the estate of Kemp, strongly suggests he was likely son-in-law, particularly given his role as guardian of his orphans, the closeness of Kemp to the Stacy family evident in other records, and the fact that no creditors were named in the estate papers.

Another Thomas Kemp, probably a son, is found in Stafford County records in 1691 and 1692 and lived near Simon Stacy on Potomac Creek.
https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I048578&tree=Tree1

While it remains possible that Kemp was the father of Simon's first wife Mary, it is less likely. Mary would have likely been born in the early 1650s, while Kemp was still a servant (and forbidden from marrying), and Kemp still had minor children at his death in 1684--none of his children seem to have been old enough to administer his will, strongly indicating they were all still minors born no earlier than 1663.

Elizabeth married **Simon Stacy,** son of **William Stacy** and **Jane,** before June 25, 1684 in Calvert County, Maryland. Simon was born in April 1640 in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, was christened on April 13, 1640 in Christ Church Parish, Swindon, Wiltshire, England, and died on January 23, 1718 in York County, Virginia.

3. Thomas Kemp Jr. (*Thomas*[1]) was born about 1665 in Calvert County, Maryland and died in April 1695 in Calvert County, Maryland.

Nov. 13, 1691: Will of Henry Thompson of Potomac Creek, Stafford Co., VA, Nov. 13, 1691: "Item l give and bequeath to THOMAS KEMP what Tobacco he is indebted to me & one pott & one fryinge pan."
https://goyengoinggowengoyneandgone.com/virginia-stafford-county-1700s-to-early-1800s/

May 11, 1692: Stafford Co, VA Order Book, p. 262. Court held 11 May 1692
37. George Brent complains against Mathew Kemp in a plea of Trespass on the case that the plt for divers years last passed hath been possessed of a mill and stock of hogs there running at the head of Potomack Creek in this County the most of which stock of hogs have been killed driven away and destroyed by some evil minded dishonest people .. But lately seen by the honest Neighbours next adjacent one great sow and a large fat Barrow killed sometime in Dec or Jan last by Thomas Kemp being of the plaintiffs mark . . that **Thomas Kemp** has killed or borne away . . - Thomas Kemp says not guilty - asks for Tryall - Jury - JOHN HIGGISON on that jury - Thomas Kemp guilty orded to pay 2000 pounds of Tobacco unto George Brent with costs. Ordered Capt. George Brent shall make payment of sum seven two pounds of Tobacco with costs.

1694: All Saints Church was built on one acre of land belonging to Thomas Kemp on the cross road of Severn Ridge Path and the road leading to Cox Town (1694, Calvert Co., MD. Percy G. Skirven. The First Parishes of the Province of Maryland. Baltimore: Clearfield Company, 1923. page 127.)

Aug. 6, 1695: Mr. James Biggers of Calvert County, Md. was granted administration on estate of Thomas Kemp (died the last of April) having no wife or relations. Petition dated June 10, 1695, sent by Michael Caterton. Security: Jeremiah Sheridon. Mr. James Keetch to administer oath. Continuance was granted. Bigger exhibited inventory Feb. 28, 1695/6. (Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Liber 16, Folio 73).

4. Robert Kemp (*Thomas*[1]) was born about 1667 in Calvert County, Maryland and died in April 1694 in Calvert County, Maryland.

Robert Kemp 14.139 A CA £13.10.0 #4192 Jun 2 1697
Payments to: Edward Batson, Thomas Taney, Richard Keene, Mr. John Dent,

Michael Mouring paid to Samuell Watkins. Executor: Capt. Richard Brightwell

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I065919&tree=Tree1

April 14, 1694: Verbal will of Robert Kemp of Calvert County, which named no executor, proved by six witnesses. All is left to Capt. Richard Bright for benefit of his son Richard (under age). (Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Liber 15.C, folio 46).

Robert Kemp's daughter Mary was named goddaughter of Oliver Littlejohn in his will of 1702, Stafford County, Virginia:

STAFFORD COUNTY VA DEED & WILL BOOK 1699 - 1709; THE ANTIENT PRESS
pp. 206- 207 Will of OLIVER LITTLEJOHN. I Oliver Littlejohn of county Stafford being very sick and weak .. give and bequeath unto my two sons MARCLON LITTLEJOHN and CHARLES LITTLEJOHN all my land to be divided between them when they come of age .. give unto my son Marcelon Littlejohn my bed whereon I now lie and the best rug & the best pair of blankets .. give my son Charles Littlejohn one bed with the same Tick in as my bed bath and a pair of blankets and a rugg -- give unto my Daughter JOAN LITTLEJOHN one bed with a Canvas tick and two ruggs and one new bed ticking out of my chest (gives each cattle and utensils) give my two sons all my coopers and carpenter tools in general .. give unto my Daughter MARY WITHERS one young horse colt, one new pewter bason, one new pewter chamber pot .. give unto my grandson JOHN WITHERS one black mare .. **give unto my God Daughter MARY KEMP the Daughter of ROBERT KEMP** one red heifer .. for the rest of my personal estate to be inventory & recorded and equally divided between my four children when they arrive to the age of sixteen or the day of marriage .. my two sons not to buy or sell (their estate) without the leave of WILLIAM WITHERS either to live with the said Withers or on their own land and JOHN LITTLEJOHN at the age of fourteen. I do appoint W. Withers my Exec. .. this September the 13th 1702,
Teste Thomas Derrick, Oliver Littlejohn
William Buckner, Roger Flownam
Robert married someone.

His child was:

8 F i. **Mary Kemp** was born before 1695 and died after September 13, 1702 of Stafford County, Virginia.

5. William Kemp (*Thomas*[1]) was born about 1670 in Calvert County, Maryland and died after December 25, 1720 of Calvert County, Maryland.

July 1713: William Kemp is witness to a renunciation of Mary Curry, widow of John Curry (Testimonial Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Liber 22, folio 265)

"Dec. 17, 1720. Accounts of William Kemp and his wife, administratrix of Sampson Warring." (Testimonial Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Liber 24, folio 299).

William married **Hannah Ludford** between 1711 and 1720. Hannah died after December 25, 1720 of Calvert County, Maryland.

Hannah, wife of William Kemp was a daughter or sister of Sampson Waring.

Sampson Warring 3.143 A CA £113.1.3 £125.16.10 Dec 25 1720
Payments to: Capt. Thomas Emms per James Stoddart, Richard Johns, George Parker, Benjamin Hance, Capt. Thomas Emms, John Wilkinson, Mary Parker, Frances Williams, George Young for judgement obtained by Joseph Bigger, Joseph Harrise, Adderton Skinner.

Administratrix: Hannah Kemp, wife of William Kemp.

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I015085&tree=Tree1

Prince Georges County Ss June ye 23d 1757 Philip Willowy Aged One hundred and Two years or there abouts beind Sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God Deposeth as follows Vizt. that about fifty years agoe to the best of his knowledge as this deponant was Coming from Mr. Richd Clarks along the Road he **Saw Samuel Waring (Grand Father to the Present Samuel Waring, who married a Daughter of Arter Ludford**) And this Deponant Asked the Said Waring what he was Looking for who told him he was looking for his Corner Tree and Clapt his Arms round the White Oak where this Deponant now Stands and Said it was his Corner Tree, it Standing on a hill Side and on the North Side of the Road which Leads from main County Road to the Mouth of Fradsham Alis Swansons Creek and near the fork of the sd Road which Leads to Trumans Point and this Deponant further Sayeth Not Alex Magruder George Biggs
Prince Georges County

https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I059689&tree=Tree1

About the Author

Jason M. Farrell has been a genealogist since 1998, having researched and written about multiple lines in Virginia, Vermont, Maryland, South Carolina and Canada. He is the author of four genealogies:

The Descendants of James O'Farrell of County Sligo, Ireland and West Shefford, Quebec, Canada

The Genealogy of Enoch Billings

The Descendants of Meredith Edwards of Westmoreland County, Virginia

And of course, this volume. All can be found on both archive.org and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. He also writes two blogs devoted to the Stacy and Edwards families of Virginia.

He currently resides in Frederick, Maryland.